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Central Intelligence Agency

The World Factbook

Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Four

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The World Factbook

Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Four

The World Factbook is produced annually by the Directorate of Intelligence of the Central Intelligence Agency. The data are provided by various components of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Bureau of the Census, and the US Department of State. In general, information available as of 1 January 1984 was used in the preparation of this edition, with the following exceptions:

- Population figures are projected estimates for 1 July 1984; the average annual growth rates listed are projected estimates for the period mid-1983 to mid-1984.
- Military manpower estimates are as of 1 January 1984, except the numbers of males reaching military age, which are projected averages for the five-year period 1984-88.
- Major political developments through 13 April 1984 have been included.

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Supersedes the 1983 edition of *The World Factbook*.

April 1984

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Definitions, Abbreviations, and Explanatory Notes

Fiscal Year: The abbreviation FY stands for fiscal year; all years are calendar years unless otherwise indicated.

GDP and GNP: GDP is the total market value of all goods and services produced within the domestic borders of a country over a particular time period, normally a year. GNP equals GDP plus the income accruing to domestic residents arising from investment abroad less income earned in the domestic market accruing to foreigners abroad.

Imports, Exports, and Aid: Standard abbreviations used in individual entries throughout this factbook are c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight), f.o.b. (free on board), ODA (official development assistance), and OOF (other official flows).

Land Utilization: Most of the land utilization percentages are rough estimates. Figures for "arable" land in some cases reflect the area under cultivation rather than the total cultivable area.

Maritime Zones: Fishing and economic zones claimed by coastal states are included only when they differ from territorial sea limits. Maritime claims do not necessarily represent the position of the United States Government.

Money: All money figures are in contemporaneous US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Oil Terms: Barrel (bbl) and barrels per day (b/d) are used to express volume of crude oil and refined products; a barrel equals 42.00 gallons, 158.99 liters, 5.61 cubic feet, or 0.16 cubic meters.

Note: Some of the countries and governments included in this publication are not fully independent, and others are not officially recognized by the United States Government.

Afghanistan

(See reference map VIII)

Land

637,397 km²; 75% desert, waste, or urban; 22% arable (12% cultivated, 10% pasture); 3% forest

Land boundaries: 5,510 km

People

Population: 14,448,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.9; these estimates include an adjustment for emigration to Pakistan during recent years, but they do not take into account other demographic consequences of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan

Nationality: noun—Afghan(s); adjective—Afghan

Ethnic divisions: 50% Pashtun, 25% Tajik, 9% Uzbek, 9% Hazara; minor ethnic groups include Chahar Aimaks, Turkmen, Baluchi, and others

Religion: 87% Sunni Muslim, 12% Shi'a Muslim, 1% other

Language: 50% Pashtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen), 10% thirty minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism

Literacy: 12%

Labor force: 4.98 million (1980 est.); 67.8% agriculture and animal husbandry, 10.2% industry, 6.3% construction, 5.0% commerce, 7.7% services and other; current figures unavailable because of fighting (1984)

Organized labor: government-controlled unions are being established

Government

Official name: Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

Type: Communist regime backed by multidivisional Soviet force

Capital: Kabul

Political subdivisions: 29 provinces with centrally appointed governors

Legal system: not established; legal education at University of Kabul; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Revolutionary Council acts as legislature and final court of appeal; President of Council acts as chief of state; Cabinet and judiciary responsible to Council; Presidium chosen by Council has full authority when Council not in session; Loya Jirga (Grand National Assembly) supposed to convene eventually and approve permanent constitution

Government leaders: BABRAK Karmal, President of the Revolutionary Council and head of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; Soltan Ali KESHTMAND, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal from age 18

Political parties and leaders: The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) is the sole legal political party; has two factions; the Parcham faction of the PDPA has been in power since December 1979; members of the deposed Khalqi faction continue to hold some important posts; the Sholaye-Jaweid is a much smaller pro-Beijing group

Communists: the PDPA claims 90,000 members

Other political or pressure groups: the military and other branches of internal security are being rebuilt by the Soviets; insurgency continues throughout the country; widespread opposition on religious grounds; widespread anti-Soviet sentiment

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG; suspended from OIC in January 1980

Economy

GNP: $2.8 billion (FY79), $200 per capita (1980); real growth rate 2.5% (1975-79); current figures not available (1984)

Agriculture: subsistence farming and animal husbandry; main crops—wheat, cotton, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton

Major industries: small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, and cement for domestic use; handwoven carpets for export

Electric power: 415,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.1 billion kWh produced (1983), 77 kWh per capita

Exports: $670 million (f.o.b., 1982); mostly fruits and nuts, natural gas, and carpets

Imports: $880 million (c.i.f., 1982); mostly food supplies and petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries; imports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries

Budget: current expenditure Af22.7 billion, capital expenditure Af10.9 billion for FY82 (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 50.6 afghanis= US$1 (official, February 1984)

Afghanistan *(continued)*

Fiscal year: 21 March-20 March

Communications
Railroads: 9.6 km (single track) 1.524-meter gauge, spur of Soviet line from Kushka (USSR) to Towraghondi and from Termez (USSR) to Kheyrabad Transhipment Point (15 km) on south bank Amu Darya (government owned)

Highways: 18,752 km total (1978); 2,846 km hard surface, 14,035 gravel and improved earth and unimproved earth and tracks

Inland waterways: total navigability 1,200 km; chiefly Amu Darya, which handles steamers up to about 500 metric tons

Pipelines: natural gas, 180 km

Ports: 3 minor river ports; largest Sher Khan

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 41 total, 35 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services; television introduced in 1980; telephones 31,200 (0.2 per 100 popl.); 5 AM and no FM stations, 1 TV station, 1 earth satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Armed Forces, Air and Defense Forces, border guard forces, Defense of the Revolution Force, National Police Force, Government Information Service (KHAD), People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 3,422,000; 1,900,000 fit for military service; about 140,000 reach military age (22) annually

Supply: dependent on foreign sources, almost exclusively the USSR

Military budget: estimated expenditures for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, about $0.4 million

Albania

(See reference map V)

Land
28,748 km²; 43% forest and wood; 21% arable; 19% meadows and pasture; 5% permanent crop; 5% inland water; 7% other

Land boundaries: 716 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 15 nm

Coastline: 418 km (including Sazan Island)

People
Population: 2,906,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Albanian(s); adjective—Albanian

Ethnic divisions: 96% Albanian; remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, and Bulgarians

Religion: Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state; prewar est.—70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic; observances prohibited

Language: Albanian (Tosk is official dialect), Greek

Literacy: 75%

Labor force: 584,000 (1978); about 22% agriculture, 40% industry and commerce, and 38% other (1978)

Government
Official name: People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Type: Communist state

Capital: Tiranë

Political subdivisions: 26 rrethet (districts)

Legal system: based on constitution adopted in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at University of Tirana; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 29 November

Branches: legislature (People's Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary

Government leaders: Ramiz ALIA, Chairman, Presidium of the People's Assembly (chief of state); Adil CARCANI, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: national elections held every four years; last elections 12 November 1982; 100% of electorate voted (with one dissenting vote)

Political parties and leaders: Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Enver Hoxha

Communists: 122,600 party members (November 1981); 4.5% of population

Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with USSR in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968

Economy
GNP: $2.15 billion (1979); $820 per capita (1981)

Agriculture: food deficit area; main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton

Major industries: agricultural products and processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries (chrome and oil)

Shortages: spare parts, machinery and equipment, wheat

Electric power: 1,390,000 kW capacity (1983); 4.5 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,558 kWh per capita

Exports: $151 million (1978); asphalt, bitumen, and petroleum products; metals and metallic ores; agricultural products, including vegetables, fruits, and tobacco

Imports: $137 million from OECD countries (1982); machinery, machine tools, iron and steel products, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Italy, Poland, Austria; imports—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, FRG, Poland, Italy, Greece

Budget: (1982 prov.) revenue $1.22 billion, expenditure $1.21 billion; state investment $1.1 billion (1984 planned)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.1328 leks=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 228 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track, government owned (1980 est.); claims over 400 km (1983)

Highways: 4,989 km total; 1,287 km paved, 1,609 km crushed stone and/or gravel, 2,093 km improved or unimproved earth (1975)

Inland waterways: 43 km plus Albanian sections of Lake Shkoder, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1979)

Pipelines: crude oil, 117 km; refined products, 65 km; natural gas, 64 km

Freight carried: rail—2.8 million metric tons, 180 million metric ton/km (1971); highways—39 million metric tons, 900 million metric ton/km (1971)

Ports: 1 major (Durres), 3 minor (1979)

Civil air: no civil airline

Defense Forces

Branches: Albanian People's Army, Frontier Troops, Interior Troops, Albanian Coastal Defense Command, Air and Air Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 768,000; 636,000 fit for military service; 31,000 reach military age (19) annually

Ships: 4 submarines, 2 mine warfare ships, 54 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 6 mine warfare craft, 2 underway replenishment ships, 1 other auxiliary

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, 910 million leks; 10.4% of total budget

(See reference map VII)

Land

2,460,500 km²; 80% desert, waste, or urban; 16% pasture and meadows; 3% cultivated; 1% forest

Land boundaries: 6,260 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,183 km

People

Population: 21,351,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Algerian(s); adjective—Algerian

Ethnic divisions: 99% Arab-Berbers, less than 1% Europeans

Religion: 99% Sunni Muslim (state religion); 1% Christian and Hebrew

Language: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

Literacy: 46%

Labor force: (1982) 3.5 million; 40% industry and commerce, 30% agriculture, 17% government, 10% services; at least 11% of urban labor unemployed

Organized labor: 16-19% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

Government
Official name: Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Type: republic

Capital: Algiers

Political subdivisions: 31 wilayas (departments or provinces); 160 dairat (administrative districts); 691 communes

Legal system: based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; new constitution adopted by referendum November 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into four chambers; legal education at Universities of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Revolution Day, 1 November

Branches: executive; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly); judiciary

Government leader: Col. Chadli BENDJEDID, President

Suffrage: universal over age 19

Elections (latest): presidential 12 January 1984; departmental assemblies 2 June 1974; local assemblies 30 March 1975; legislative 5 March 1982

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Front (FLN), Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid

Communists: 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)

Member of: AfDB, AIOEC, Arab League, ASSIMER, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $42.9 billion (1982 est.), $2,142 per capita; 3.1% real growth in 1982

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus fruits, dates, vegetables, sheep, cattle, industrial crops

Fishing: catch 34,100 metric tons (1978)

Major industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical, electrical, automotive plants (under construction), and food processing

Crude steel: 550,000 metric tons produced (1981)

Electric power: 3,040,000 kW capacity (1983); 10.786 billion kWh produced (1983), 521 kWh per capita

Exports: $12.1 billion (f.o.b., 1982); major items—petroleum and gas 98.0%; France 29.0%, US 22.9%

Imports: $12.1 billion (f.o.b., 1982); major items—capital goods 35.0%, semifinished goods 25.0%, foodstuffs 18.0%; France 23.9%, US 12.0%

Major trade partners: US, FRG, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Canada

Budget: $16 billion revenue, $16 billion expenditure (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.041 Algerian dinars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 3,908 km total; 2,659 km standard gauge (1.435 m), 1,129 km 1.055-meter gauge, 120 km 1.000-meter gauge; 302 km electrified; 193 km double track

Highways: 78,410 km total; 45,070 km concrete or bituminous, 33,340 km gravel, crushed stone, unimproved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 6,612 km; refined products, 298 km; natural gas, 2,398 km

Ports: 4 secondary, 8 minor

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 177 total, 165 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 80 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces
Branches: Armed Forces, Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,556,000; 2,816,000 fit for military service; 232,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1.449 billion; 7.1% of central government budget

Andorra

(See reference map V)

Land
466 km²

Land boundaries: 105 km

People
Population: 45,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 5.4%

Nationality: noun—Andorran(s); adjective—Andorran

Ethnic divisions: Catalan stock; 61% Spanish, 30% Andorran, 6% French, 3% other

Religion: virtually all Roman Catholic

Language: Catalan (official); many also speak some French and Castilian

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: unorganized; largely shepherds and farmers

Government
Official name: Principality of Andorra

Type: unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called verguers

Capital: Andorra la Vella

Political subdivisions: 7 districts

Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative (General Council of the Valleys) consisting of 28 members; executive—syndic (manager) and a deputy subsyndic chosen by General Council; judiciary chosen by Co-princes who appoint two civil judges, a judge of appeals, and two batlles (court prosecutors); final appeal to the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan, France, or to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain

Government leaders: head of state—François MITTERRAND (President of France) and Juan Marti ALANIS (Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain), Co-Princes; head of government—Oscar RIBAS Reig (Chief Executive)

Suffrage: those of 21 or over who are third generation Andorrans vote for General Council members

Elections: General Council chosen every four years; last election December 1981

Political parties and leaders: political parties not yet legally recognized; traditionally no political parties but only partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council, on the basis of competence, personality, and orientation toward Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972; first formal political party—Andorran Democratic Association—formed in 1976, reorganized in 1979 as Andorran Democratic Party

Communists: negligible

Member of: UNESCO

Economy
Agriculture: sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables (less than 4% of land is arable)

Major industries: tourism (particularly skiing), sheep, timber, tobacco, and smuggling

Electric power: 30,000 kW capacity (1983); 121 million kWh produced (1983), 3,170 kWh per capita; power is mainly exported to Spain and France

Major trade partners: Spain, France

Monetary conversion rate: 8.445 French francs=US$1 (February 1984); 156.30 Spanish pesetas=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: about 96 km

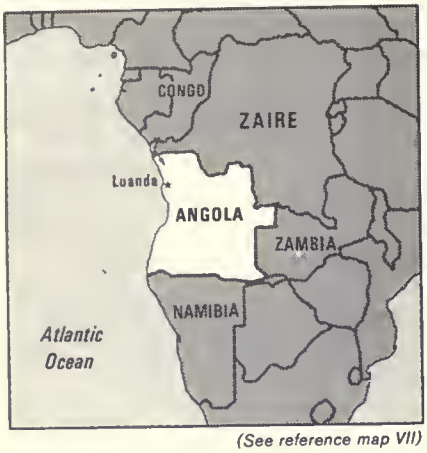
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: international landline circuits to Spain and France; 1 AM station, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station; about 12,800 telephones (43.5 per 100 popl.); about 7,000 radio receivers (1982)

Defense Forces
Andorra has no defense forces; Spain and France are responsible for protection as needed

Angola



(See reference map VII)

Land
1,245,790 km²; 44% forest; 22% meadow and pasture; 1% cultivated; 33% other (including fallow)

Land boundaries: 5,070 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 20 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,600 km

People
Population: 7,770,000, including Cabinda (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.6%; Cabinda, 125,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Angolan(s); adjective—Angolan

Ethnic divisions: 38% Ovimbundu, 23% Kimbundu, 13% Bakongo, 2% Mestico, 1% European

Religion: 68% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, about 10% indigenous beliefs

Language: Portuguese (official); various Bantu dialects

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 1,865,000 economically active (mid-1980 est.); 60% agriculture, 15% industry

Organized labor: approx. 450,695 (1980)

Government
Official name: People's Republic of Angola

Type: republic

Capital: Luanda

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces including the coastal exclave of Cabinda

Legal system: formerly based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; being modified along "socialist" model

National holiday: Independence Day, 11 November

Branches: the official party is the supreme political institution; legislative—National People's Assembly

Government leader: José Eduardo dos SANTOS, President

Suffrage: to be determined

Elections: none held to date

Political parties and leaders: Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (MPLA-Labor Party), led by dos Santos, only legal party; National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), defeated in civil war, carrying out insurgencies

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $3.9 billion (1980 est.), $591 per capita, 0.0% real growth (1980)

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops—cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; largely self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch 106,073 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: mining (oil, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, textiles, cement, food processing plants, building construction

Electric power: 630,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.6 billion kWh produced (1983), 210 kWh per capita

Exports: est. $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1982); oil, coffee, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, iron ore, timber, corn, and cotton

Imports: est. $1.41 billion (c.i.f., 1982); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), wines, bulk iron and ironwork, steel and metals, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines; military deliveries partially offset drop in imports in 1975-77

Major trade partners: Cuba, USSR, Portugal, and US

Budget: (1980) est. reserve $1.991 billion; est. total expenditures $2.886 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 30.214 kwanza=US$1 (23 February 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 3,189 km total; 2,879 km 1.067-meter gauge, 310 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways: 73,828 km total; 8,577 km bituminous-surface treatment, 29,350 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,165 km navigable

Ports: 3 major (Cabinda, Luanda, Lobito), 5 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 179 km

Civil air: 25 major transport aircraft

Angola *(continued)*

Airfields: 383 total, 329 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 78 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of wire, radio-relay and troposcatter routes; HF used extensively for military/Cuban links; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 29,100 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 13 FM, and 2 TV stations; 230,000 radio receivers and 21,000 television receivers (1982)

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force/Air Defense; paramilitary forces—Peoples' Police Corps, Peoples' Defense Organization, Frontier Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,722,000; 867,000 fit for military service; 72,000 reach military age (20) annually

Anguilla

(See reference map III)

Land
Anguilla, 91 km²; Sombrero, 5 km² .

People
Population: 7,000 (1982 est.)

Nationality: noun—Anguillan(s); adjective—Anguillan

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent

Religion: Anglican and Methodist

Language: English (official)

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 2,000 Anguillans living overseas send remittances home; high unemployment (40% in 1977)

Organized labor: none

Government
Official name: Anguilla

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: The Valley

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect on 1 April 1982

Branches: 11-member House of Assembly, seven-member Executive Council

Government leaders: Allistair BAILLE, Governor; Emile GUMBS, Chief Minister

Suffrage: native born; resident before separation from St. Christopher-Nevis; 15 years residence for "belonger" status

Elections: general election, June 1982

Political parties and leaders: Anguilla National Alliance (ANA), Emile Gumbs; Anguillan People's Party (APP), Ronald Webster

Voting strength: APP, 5 seats; ANA, 2 seats

Communists: none

Member of: Commonwealth

Economy
GDP: unknown

Agriculture: pigeon peas, corn, sweet potatoes, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, poultry

Fishing: inshore and reef fishing; catch unknown

Major industries: lobster exports, tourism, and salt

Electric power: island-wide system; capacity unknown

Exports: lobsters

Budget: revenue, EC $9,899,801 (1982); expenditure, EC $10,759,868 (1982); grant-in-aid, EC $1,081,000 (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=$US1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: probably calendar

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 64 km surfaced, 24 km gravel and earth

Inland waterways: none

Anguilla *(continued)*

Ports: 1 major (Road Bay), 1 minor (Blowing Point)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfield: 1 with runway of 1,100 m at Wallblake Airport

Telecommunications: modern internal telephone system (1,200 telephones est.); 1 radio broadcasting service

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of UK

Branches: Police

Antigua and Barbuda

(See reference map III)

Land
280 km²; 54% arable; 18% waste and built on; 14% forest; 9% unused but potentially productive; 5% pasture; the islands of Redonda (less than 2.6 km² and uninhabited) and Barbuda (161 km²) are dependencies

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 153 km

People
Population: 80,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Antiguan(s); adjective—Antiguan

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely African Negro

Religion: Anglican (predominant), other Protestant sects, some Roman Catholic

Language: English

Literacy: about 88%

Organized labor: 18,000, 22-26% unemployment (1983 est.)

Government
Official name: Antigua and Barbuda

Type: independent state recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: St. Johns

Political subdivisions: 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)

Legal system: based on English law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, consists of Chief Justice and five justices

Branches: bicameral legislative, 17-member popularly elected House of Representatives and 17-member Senate; executive, Prime Minister and Cabinet

Government leaders: Vere Cornwall BIRD, Sr., Prime Minister; Lester BIRD, Deputy Prime Minister; Sir Wilfred Ebenezer JACOBS, Governor

Suffrage: universal suffrage age 18 and over

Elections: every five years; last general election 24 April 1980

Political parties and leaders: Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird, Sr., Lester Bird; United People's Movement (UPM), George Herbert Walter; Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), Robert Hall

Voting strength: (1980 election) House of Representatives—ALP, 13 seats; PLM, 3 seats; independent, 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), a small leftist nationalist group led by Leonard "Tim" Hector

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, G-77, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ISO, OAS, UN, UNESCO

Economy
GDP: $125.6 million (1982 est.), $1,650 per capita

Agriculture: main crop, cotton

Major industries: tourism, cotton production

Electric power: 43,000 kW capacity (1983); 60 million kWh produced (1983), 770 kWh per capita

Exports: $33.6 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); clothing, rum, lobsters

Imports: $139.3 million (c.i.f., 1981 est.); fuel, food, machinery

Major trade partners: 30% UK, 25% US, 18% Commonwealth Caribbean countries (1975)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (1970-80) from Western (non-US) countries, $20 million; no military aid

Budget: (current) revenues, $42 million (1982); expenditures, $40.4 million (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean (EC) dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-30 March

Communications
Railroads: 80.4 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, employed almost exclusively for handling cane

Highways: 380 km total; 240 km main, 140 km secondary

Ports: 1 major (St. Johns), 1 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system; 6,700 telephones (9.2 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter links with Saba and Guadeloupe; 5 AM and 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 coaxial submarine cable; about 19,000 radio and 16,000 television receivers (1982)

Defense Forces
Branches: Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force, Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force

Major gound units: Defense Force

Aircraft: None

(See reference map IV)

Land
2,771,300 km²; 57% agricultural (46% natural meadow, 11% crop, improved pasture, and fallow); 25% forest, 18% mountain, urban, or waste

Land boundaries: 9,414 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

Coastline: 4,989 km

People
Population: 30,097,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.6%

Nationality: noun—Argentine(s); adjective—Argentine

Ethnic divisions: approximately 85% white, 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups

Religion: 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other

Language: Spanish (official), English, Italian, German, French

Literacy: 94%

Labor force: 11.2 million (1982 est.); 19% agriculture, 25% manufacturing, 20% services, 11% commerce, 6% transport and communications, 19% other; 6% estimated unemployment (1982 est.)

Organized labor: 25% of labor force (est.)

Government
Official name: Argentine Republic

Type: republic; changed from military to civilian government in December 1983

Capital: Buenos Aires

Political subdivisions: 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory

Legal system: mixture of US and West European legal systems; constitution adopted 1853 is in effect; legal education at University of Buenos Aires and other public and private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 May

Branches: executive (President, Vice President, Cabinet); legislative (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies); national judiciary

Government leaders: Raúl ALFONSIN, President; Víctor MARTINEZ, Vice President

Elections: general elections held 30 October 1983; next congressional elections scheduled for 1985

Political parties: operate under statute passed in 1983 that sets out criteria for participation in national elections; Radical Civic Union (UCR)—moderately left of center; Justicialist Party (JP)—Peronist umbrella political organization; Movement for Industrial Development (MID); Intransigent Party (PI); several provincial parties

Communists: some 70,000. members in various party organizations, including a small nucleus of activists

Other political or pressure groups: Peronist-dominated labor movement, General Economic Confederation (Peronist-leaning association of small businessmen), Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association), business organizations, students, and the Catholic Church

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $130 billion (1981 est.), $4,610 per capita; 80% consumption, 20% investment; real GDP growth rate 1982, −5.7%

Agriculture: main products—cereals, oilseed, livestock products; major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 462,000 metric tons (1980 est.); exports $130 million (1980 est.)

Major industries: food processing (especially meat packing), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy

Crude steel: 2.5 million metric tons produced (1981)

Electric power: 13,400,000 kW capacity (1983); 39.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,315 kWh per capita

Exports: $7.6 billion (f.o.b., 1982); meat, corn, wheat, wool, hides, oilseed

Imports: $5.3 billion (c.i.f., 1982); machinery, lubricating oils, iron and steel, intermediate industrial products

Major trade partners: (1981) exports—22% USSR, 9% Brazil, 9% Netherlands, 9% US, 6% Italy, 6% FRG, 5% Japan and Spain; imports—22% US, 10% Brazil, 10% FRG, 9% Japan, 6% Italy, 2% Chile

Budget: (1981) treasury revenues $7.6 billion; expenditures $13.7 billion at average annual exchange rate.

Monetary conversion rate: 19.3 pesos argentinos=US$1 (30 November 1983); Argentina redenominated its currency 1 June 1983, 10,000 pesos=1 pesos argentino

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 39,738 km total; 3,086 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 22,788 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 13,461 km 1.000-meter gauge, 403 km 0.750-meter gauge; of total in country, 260 km are electrified

Highways: 208,100 km total, of which 47,550 km paved, 39,500 km gravel, 101,000 km improved earth, 20,300 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 11,000 km navigable

Pipelines: 4,090 km crude oil; 2,200 km refined products; 9,918 km natural gas

Ports: 7 major, 21 minor

Civil air: 55 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2,017 total, 1,845 usable; 118 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,695 m, 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 321 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: extensive modern system; telephone network has 2.88 million sets (10.3 per 100 popl.), radio relay widely used; 2 satellite stations with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas; 154 AM, 45 FM, and 191 TV stations

Australia

Defense Forces
Branches: Argentine Army, Navy of the Argentine Republic, Argentine Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Argentine Naval Prefecture, National Aeronautical Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,455,000; 6,050,000 fit for military service; 247,000 reach military age (20) annually

(See reference map X)

Land
7,692,300 km²; 58% pasture; 6% arable; 2% forest; 34% other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm; prawn and crayfish on continental shelf)

Coastline: about 25,760 km

People
Population: 15,462,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Australian(s); adjective—Australian

Ethnic divisions: 99% Caucasian, 1% Asian and aborigine

Religion: 27.7% Anglican, 25.7% Roman Catholic, 25.2% other Protestant

Language: English, native languages

Literacy: 98.5%

Labor force: 7.0 million (April 1983); 10.3% unemployment (April 1983)

Organized labor: 57% of total employees (December 1982)

Government
Official name: Commonwealth of Australia

Type: federal parliamentary state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign or head of state

Capital: Canberra

Political subdivisions: 6 states and 2 territories—Australian Capital Territory (Canberra) and Northern Territory

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1900; High Court has jurisdiction over cases involving interpretation of the constitution; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Australia Day, 26 January

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Parliament —Senate and House of Representatives); Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to House; independent judiciary

Government leaders: Sir Ninian STEPHEN, Governor General; Robert HAWKE, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: held at three-year intervals or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election 5 March 1983

Political parties and leaders: government—Australian Labor Party (Robert Hawke); opposition—Liberal Party (Andrew Peacock), National Party (Ian Sinclair), and Australian Democratic Party (Donald L. Chipp)

Voting strength: (1983 parliamentary election) House of Representatives—Labor Party 75 seats, Liberal-National coalition 50 seats; Senate—Labor Party 30 seats, Liberal-Country coalition 27 seats, Australian Democratic Party 5 seats, independents 2 seats

Communists: 5,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Australian Democratic Labor Party (anti-Communist Labor Party splinter group)

Member of: ADB, AIOEC, ANZUS, CIPEC (associate), Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, ELDO, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: A$153.0 billion (1982), A$10,087 per capita; 62% private consumption, 18% government expenditure, 25% investment; 2.2% real average annual growth (1976-82)

Agriculture: large areas devoted to grazing; 60% of area used for crops is planted in wheat; major products—wool, livestock, wheat, fruits, sugarcane; self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch 122,947 metric tons (1978); exports $94.5 million (FY75), imports $86.2 million (FY75)

Major industries: mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals

Crude steel: 6.4 million metric tons produced (1982)

Electric power: 28,037,860 kW capacity (1982); 105.758 billion kWh produced (1982), 7,000 kWh per capita

Exports: $20.8 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal products—coal, wool, wheat, iron ore, beef

Imports: $23.4 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal products—manufactured raw materials, capital equipment, consumer goods

Major trade partners: (1982-83) exports—27% Japan, 10% US, 5% New Zealand, 5% UK; imports—21% US; 21% Japan, 7% UK, 6% FRG

Aid: economic—Australian aid abroad in Australian dollars, $662 million (FY81-82)

Budget: (FY83-84) expenditures, A$56.7 billion; receipts, A$48.3 billion; deficit, A$8.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: .90 Australian dollar=US$1 (December 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 42,855 km total (1980); 9,689 km 1.600-meter gauge, 15,783 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 17,383 km 1.067-meter gauge; 900 km electrified (June 1979); government owned (except for few hundred kilometers of privately owned track)

Highways: 837,872 km total (1980); 243,750 km paved, 228,396 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 365,726 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,368 km; mainly by small, shallow-draft craft

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,400 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas, 5,600 km

Ports: 12 major, numerous minor

Civil air: around 150 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,591 total, 1,532 usable; 214 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 557 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: very good international and domestic service; 7.4 million telephones (52 per 100 popl.); 223 AM, 5 FM, and 111 TV stations; 3 earth satellite stations; submarine cables to New Zealand, New Guinea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Guam

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Australian Air Force, Royal Australian Navy, Australian Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,085,000; 3,480,000 fit for military service; 137,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $4.6 billion; about 9.3% of total central government budget

Austria

(See reference map V)

Land

83,835 km²; 38% forest; 26% meadow and pasture; 20% cultivated; 15% waste or urban; 1% inland water

Land boundaries: 2,582 km

People

Population: 7,579,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Nationality: noun—Austrian(s); adjective—Austrian

Ethnic divisions: 98.1% German, 0.7% Croatian, 0.3% Slovene, 0.9% other

Religion: 85% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 8% none or other

Language: German

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 2.7 million (1981); 40% industry and crafts, 25.5% services, 14% trade and communications, 13.8% agriculture and forestry, 5% professions; 4.7% unemployed (November 1982); an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number 160,500 (1982)

Organized labor: 60% of wage and salary workers (1979)

Government
Official name: Republic of Austria

Type: federal republic

Capital: Vienna

Political subdivisions: 9 states (länder) including the capital

Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated in 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 26 October

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Council, National Council), directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

Government leaders: Rudolf KIRCHSCHLÄGER, President; Fred SINOWATZ, Chancellor, leads a Socialist/Freedom Party coalition

Suffrage: universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

Elections: presidential, every six years (next 1986); parliamentary, every four years (next 1987)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party of Austria (SPÖ), Fred Sinowatz, chairman; Austrian People's Party (ÖVP), Alois Mock, chairman; Liberal Party (FPÖ), Norbert Steger, chairman; Communist Party (KPÖ), Franz Muhri, chairman; Alternative List Austria (ALÖ), no leader; United Greens (VGÖ), Alexander Tollmann, leader

Voting strength: (1983 election, preliminary) Parliamentary—SPÖ 47.80%, ÖVP 43.21%, FPÖ 4.97%, VGÖ 1.89%, ALÖ 1.27%, KPÖ 0.66%

Communists: membership 25,000 est.; activists 7,000-8,000

Other political or pressure groups: Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily Socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; the ÖVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, ECE, EFTA, EMA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $66.89 billion (1982), $10,995 per capita; 56% private consumption, 19% public consumption, 23% investment; 1982 real GNP growth rate, 1.1%

Agriculture: livestock, forest products, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient

Major industries: foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp; beer sales, 7,682,150 hectoliters (1981)

Crude steel: 4.7 million metric tons produced (1982)

Electric power: 14,289,000 kW capacity (1983); 42.889 billion kWh produced (1983), 5,665 kWh per capita

Exports: $15.64 billion (f.o.b., 1982); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals

Imports: $19.50 billion (c.i.f., 1982); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, petroleum, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: (1982) imports—40.6% FRG, 8.6% Italy, 6.0% East Europe, 5.3% OPEC, 5.1% USSR, 4.8% Switzerland, 4.1% US, exports—29.3% FRG, 9.1% Italy, 7.7% OPEC, 7.6% East Europe, 7.0% Switzerland

Aid: donor; bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $1.081 billion (1970-81)

Budget: expenditures, $21.12 billion; revenues, $17.22 billion; deficit, $3.9 billion (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 18.91 shillings=US$1 (third quarter 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 6,497 km total; 5.857 km government owned; 5,403 km 1.435-meter standard gauge of which 3,017 km electrified and 1,520 km double tracked; 454 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge of which 91 km electrified; 640 km privately owned 1.435- and 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 95,412 km total; 34,612 are the classified network (including 1,012 km of autobahn, 10,400 km of federal and 23,200 km of provincial roads); of this number, approximately 21,812 km are paved and 12,800 km are unpaved; additionally, there are 60,800 km of communal roads (mostly gravel, crushed stone, earth)

Inland waterways: 427 km

Ports: 2 major river (Vienna, Linz)

Pipelines: 554 km crude oil; 2,611 km natural gas; 171 km refined products

Civil air: 55 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 56 total, 54 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 160 AM, 536 FM, and 988 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station; 3.01 million telephones (39.8 per 100 popl.)

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Flying Division

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,935,000; 1,638,000 fit for military service; 67,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $840 million; about 3.7% of the proposed federal budget

The Bahamas

(See reference map III)

Land
13,934 km²; 29% forest; 1% cultivated; 70% built on, wasteland, and other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,542 km (New Providence Island, 76 km)

People
Population: 228,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Bahamian(s); adjective—Bahamian

Ethnic divisions: 85% black, 15% white

Religion: Baptist 29%, Anglican 23%, Roman Catholic 22%, smaller groups of other Protestant, Greek Orthodox, and Jews

Language: English; some Creole among Haitian immigrants

Literacy: 89%

Labor force: 82,000 (1982); 30% government, 25% hotels and restaurants, 10% business services, 6% agriculture; 30% unemployment (1983)

Organized labor: 25% organized

Government
Official name: The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

Type: independent commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Nassau (New Providence Island)

Legal system: based on English law

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 July

Branches: bicameral legislature (Parliament—appointed Senate, elected House of Assembly); executive (Prime Minister and Cabinet); judiciary

Government leaders: Lynden Oscar PINDLING, Prime Minister; Sir Gerald C. CASH, Governor General

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: House of Assembly (June 1982); next election due constitutionally in five years

Political parties and leaders: Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), predominantly black, Lynden O. Pindling; Free National Movement (FNM), Kendal Isaacs

Voting strength: 73,309 registered voters (July 1977); (1982 election) House of Assembly—PLP (55%) 32 seats, FNM (45%) 11 seats, others (3%) 0 seats

Communists: none known

Other political or pressure group: Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party (VNSP), a small leftist party headed by John McCartney

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $1.4 billion (1981), $6,000 per capita; real growth rate 3% (1981)

Agriculture: food importer; main crops—fish, fruits, vegetables

Major industries: banking, tourism, cement, oil refining and transshipment, lumber, salt production, rum, aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral weld, and steel pipe

Electric power: 320,000 kW capacity (1983); 830 million kWh produced (1983), 3,720 kWh per capita

Exports: $222 million (f.o.b., 1982); pharmaceuticals, cement, rum, crawfish

Imports: $740 million (f.o.b., 1982); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, mineral fuels

Major trade partners: exports—US 90%, UK 10%; imports—Iran 30%, Nigeria 20%, US 10%, EC 10%, Gabon 10% (1981)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-82), from US, $42 million; from other Western countries (1970-81), $139 million; no military aid

Budget: (1982 actual) revenues, $274 million; expenditures, $288 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bahamian dollar=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 3,350 km total; 1,350 km paved, 2,000 km gravel

Ports: 2 major (Freeport, Nassau), 9 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 62 total, 59 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: telecom facilities highly developed, including 71,880 telephones (34.4 per 100 popl.) in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter link with Florida; 3 AM and 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; 3 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Bahamas Defense Force, Royal Bahamas Police Force

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982 $28.7 million, about 7.7% of the total budget

(See reference map VI)

Land
676 km² plus group of 32 smaller islands; 5% cultivated, negligible forest; remainder desert, waste, or urban

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 161 km

People
Population: 409,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.9%

Nationality: noun—Bahraini(s); adjective—Bahraini

Ethnic divisions: 63% Bahraini, 13% Asian, 10% other Arab, 8% Iranian, 6% other

Religion: Muslim (60% Shi'a, 40% Sunni)

Language: Arabic (official); English also widely spoken; Farsi, Urdu

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 140,000 (1981); 41% of labor force is Bahraini; 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 3% government

Government
Official name: State of Bahrain

Type: traditional monarchy; independent since 1971

Bahrain *(continued)*

Capital: Manama

Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution went into effect December 1973

National holiday: 16 December

Branches: Amir rules with help of a Cabinet led by Prime Minister; Amir dissolved the National Assembly in August 1975 and suspended the constitutional provision for election of the Assembly; independent judiciary

Government leader: Isa bin Sulman Al KHALIFA, Amir

Political parties and pressure groups: political parties prohibited; several small, clandestine leftist and Shi'a fundamentalist groups are active

Communists: negligible

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $4.0 billion at current prices (1982 est.), $10,000 per capita; real growth rate 9% (1981)

Agriculture: not self-sufficient in food production; produces some fruit and vegetables; dairy and poultry farming; shrimping and fishing

Major industries: petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, offshore banking, ship repairing

Electric power: 1,444,800 kW capacity (1983); 6.328 billion kWh produced (1983), 16,101 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1982); nonoil exports $485 million (1982); oil exports $3.1 billion (1982)

Imports: $3.5 billion (c.i.f., 1982); nonoil imports $1.7 billion (1982); oil imports $1.8 billion (1982)

Major trade partners: Japan, UK, US, Saudi Arabia

Budget: (1982) $740 million current expenditure, $461 million capital

Monetary conversion rate: 0.376 Bahrain dinar=US$1 (December 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Highways: 155 km bituminous surfaced; undetermined mileage of natural surface tracks; 25 km bridge-causeway to Saudi Arabia is under construction with completion scheduled for January 1986

Ports: 1 major (Bahrain)

Pipelines: crude oil, 56 km; refined products, 16 km; natural gas, 32 km

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunications; limited domestic services; 72,600 telephones (21.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 2 satellite stations; tropospheric scatter and microwave to Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Naval Wing, Air Wing

Military manpower: males 15-49, 116,000; 68,000 fit for military service

Supply: from several West European countries, especially France and UK

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $103 million; 7.7% of central government budget

Bangladesh

(See reference map VIII)

Land
142,775 km²; 66% arable (including cultivated and fallow); 18% uncultivated (not available); 16% forest

Land boundaries: 2,535 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 580 km

People
Population: 99,585,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Bangladeshi(s); adjective—Bangladesh

Ethnic divisions: 98% Bengali; 300,000-400,000 "Biharis" and fewer than one million tribals

Religion: 83% Muslim, about 16% Hindu, less than 1% Buddhist, Christian, and other

Language: Bangla (official), English widely used

Literacy: 25%

Labor force: 31.5 million (FY82); extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, and Kuwait; 74% of labor force is in agriculture, 15% services, 11% industry and commerce (FY81/82)

Government

Official name: People's Republic of Bangladesh

Type: republic; under martial law since 24 March 1982

Capital: Dhaka

Political subdivisions: 21 districts, to be revised to approximately 370 thanas (rural townships), consisting of 4,470 unions (village groupings)

Legal system: martial law currently prevails and civilian legal system suspended; traditionally based on English common law; constitution adopted December 1972; amended January 1975 to more authoritarian presidential system; changed by proclamation in April 1977 to reflect Islamic character of nation; further change, by proclamation in December 1978, to provide for the appointments of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, as well as other ministers of Cabinet rank, and to further define the powers of the President

National holiday: National Day, 26 March

Branches: constitution (currently suspended) provides for unicameral legislature (Parliament), strong President; independent judiciary; President has substantial control over the judiciary

Government leaders: Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammad ERSHAD, President and Chief Martial Law Administrator

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: some local elections held in December 1983; higher local elections scheduled for March 1984 postponed; presidential and parliamentary elections may be held in 1984

Political parties and leaders: Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Begum Ziaur Rahman; Awami League, Sheikh Hasina Wazed; United People's Party, Kazi Zafar Ahmed; Democratic League, Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed; Muslim League, Khan A. Sabur; Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (National Socialist Party), M. A. Jalil; Bangladesh Communist Party (pro-Soviet), Manindra Moni Singh; numerous small parties; political activity banned following March 1982 coup; ban lifted in March 1984

Communists: 2,500 members (est.)

Member of: ADB, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO,INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $11.0 billion (FY82, current prices), $117 per capita; real growth, 0.9% (FY82)

Agriculture: large-scale subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute and rice; shortages—grain, cotton, and oilseed

Fishing: catch 600,000 metric tons (1981)

Major industries: jute manufactures, food processing, and cotton textiles

Electric power: 1,000,000 kW capacity (1983); 3.3 billion kWh produced (1983), 34 kWh per capita

Exports: $650 million (f.o.b., FY83); raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea

Imports: $2.3 billion (c.i.f., FY83); foodgrains, fuels, raw cotton, fertilizer, manufactured products

Major trade partners: exports—US 10%, Mozambique 7%, Iran 6.1%, Pakistan 5%, Sudan 5%; imports—Western Europe 16%, Japan 12%, US 6% (FY83)

Budget: (FY82) current expenditures, $670 million; capital expenditures, $1.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 23.75 takas= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 4,085 km total (1980); 2,198 km 1.000-meter gauge, 1,852 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 35 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge, 300 km double track; government owned

Highways: 45,633 km total; 4,076 km paved, 2,693 km gravel, 38,864 km earth

Inland waterways: 7,000 km; river steamers navigate main waterways

Ports: 1 major (Chittagong), 2 minor

Pipelines: 433 km natural gas

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 20 total, 14 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate international radiocommunications and landline service; fair domestic wire and microwave service; fair broadcast service; 100,000 (est.) telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 6 FM, 7 TV stations, and 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary forces—Bangladesh Rifles, Bangladesh Ansars, Armed Police Reserve, Coastal Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 23,444,000; 14,420,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $249 million; about 11% of central government budget

Barbados

(See reference map III)

Land
430 km²; 60% crop; 30% unused, built on, or waste; 10% meadow

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 97 km

People
Population: 252,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.3%

Nationality: noun—Barbadian(s); adjective—Barbadian

Ethnic divisions: 80% African, 16% mixed, 4% European

Religion: 70% Anglican, 9% Methodist, 4% Roman Catholic, and 17% other, including Moravian

Language: English

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 103,900 (1982); 65.6% services and government, 24.6% industry and commerce, 9.8% agriculture; unemployment 11% (1979)

Organized labor: 32%

Government
Official name: Barbados

Type: independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Bridgetown

Political subdivisions: 11 parishes and city of Bridgetown

Legal system: English common law; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 November

Branches: bicameral legislature (Parliament—21-member appointed Senate and 27-member elected House of Assembly); Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

Government leaders: John M. G. "Tom" ADAMS, Prime Minister; Sir Hugh SPRINGER, Governor General

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: House of Assembly members have terms no longer than five years; last general election held 18 June 1981

Political parties and leaders: Barbados Labor Party (BLP), J. M. G. "Tom" Adams; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow

Voting strength: (1981 election) BLP, 52.4%; DLP, 46.8%; independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats—BLP 17, DLP 10

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Movement for National Liberation (MONALI), Ricky Parris; People's Progressive Movement, Bobby Clarke; People's Pressure Movement, Eric Sealy

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $997.5 million (1982), $3,977 per capita

Agriculture: main products—sugarcane, subsistence foods

Major industries: tourism, sugar milling, light manufacturing, component assembly for export

Electric power: 127,000 kW capacity (1983); 335 million kWh produced (1983), 1,335 kWh per capita

Exports: $209.4 million (f.o.b., 1982); sugar and sugarcane byproducts, electrical parts, clothing

Imports: $554 million (f.o.b., 1982); foodstuffs, consumer durables, machinery, fuels

Major trade partners: exports—36% US, 27% CARICOM, UK; imports—34% US, 18% CARICOM, UK, Canada (1980)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), from US, $10 million; (1970-81) ODA and OOF commitments from other Western countries, $66 million; no military aid

Budget: (1983) revenues, $242 million; expenditures, $247.3 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.0113 Barbados dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 1,533 km total; 1,476 km paved, 7 km unpaved, 3 km four-lane highways under construction, and 96 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Bridgetown), 2 minor

Belgium

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

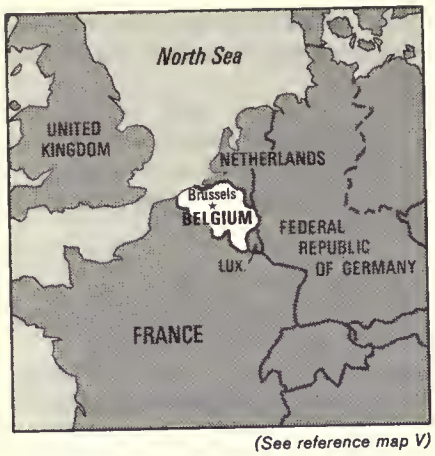
Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 66,700 telephones (26.6 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad and St. Lucia; UHF/VHF links to St. Vincent and St. Lucia; 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Barbados Defense Force, Royal Barbados Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 66,000; 47,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year 1982, $6.7 million; central government budget for 1982 is unknown



(See reference map V)

Land
30,540 km²; 28% cultivated; 24% meadow and pasture; 20% forest; 28% waste, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 1,377 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 64 km

People
Population: 9,872,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Nationality: noun—Belgian(s); adjective—Belgian

Ethnic divisions: 55% Fleming, 33% Walloon, 12% mixed or other

Religion: 75% Roman Catholic, remainder Protestant, none, or other

Language: 56% Flemish (Dutch), 32% French, 1% German; 11% legally bilingual; divided along ethnic lines

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 4 million (1983); 36% transportation, 33% industry and commerce, 21% public services, 2.3% agriculture; 11% unemployed (1983)

Organized labor: 70% of labor force

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Belgium

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Brussels

Political subdivisions: nine provinces; as of 1 October 1980, Wallonia and Flanders have regional "subgovernments" with elected regional councils and executive officials; those regional authorities have limited powers over revenues and certain areas of economic, urban, environmental, and housing policy; the authority of the regional subgovernments will increase over a five-year period; Wallonia also has a separate Walloon Cultural Council

Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at four law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 21 July

Branches: executive branch consists of King and Cabinet; Cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament (Senate and Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

Government leaders: BAUDOUIN I, King; Wilfried MARTENS, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held at least once every four years; last held 8 November 1981

Political parties and leaders: Flemish Social Christian (CVP), Frank Swaelen, president; Walloon Social Christian (PSC), Gerard Deprez, president; Flemish Socialist (SP), Karel van Miert, president; Walloon Socialist (PS), Guy Spitaels, president; Flemish Liberal (PVV), Guy Verhofstadt, president; Walloon Liberal (PRL), Louis Michel, president; Francophone Democratic Front (FDF), Lucien Outers, president; Volksunie (VU),

Vic Anciaux, president; Communist Party (PCB), Louis van Geyt, president; Walloon Rally (RW), Henri Mordant; Ecologist Party (ECOLO-AGALEV), president unknown; Anti-Tax Party (UDRT-RAD), Robert Hendrick and Thomas Delahaye, presidents; Vlaams Blok (VB), president unknown

Voting strength: (1981 election) Chamber of Representatives—CVP 43 seats, PS 35 seats, PVV 28 seats, SP 26 seats, PRL 24 seats, VU 20 seats, PSC 18 seats, FDF and RW 8 seats, ECOLO-AGALEV 4 seats, UDRT-RAD 3 seats, PCB 2 seats, VB 1 seat

Communists: 10,000 members (est., October 1981)

Other political or pressure groups: Christian and Socialist Trade Unions; Federation of Belgian Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; various organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia; various peace groups such as Flemish Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons and Pax Christi

Member of: ADB, Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, ECOSOC, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $85.42 billion (1982), $8,628 per capita; 66.6% consumption, 16.8% investment, 19% government consumption, 0.3% stock building, −2.4% net foreign balance (1982); 0.7% real growth rate in 1982

Agriculture: livestock production predominates; main crops—grains, sugar beets, flax, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits; 80% self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch 30,602 metric tons (1980); exports $63 million (1981), imports $317 million (1981)

Major industries: engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, and petroleum

Crude steel: 17.9 million metric tons capacity (December 1981); 9.9 million metric tons produced, 1,004 kg per capita (1982)

Electric power: 14,891,000 kW capacity (1983); 50.4 billion kWh produced (1983), 5,110 kWh per capita

Exports: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $55.2 billion (f.o.b., 1981); iron and steel products, finished or semifinished precious stones, textile products

Imports: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $61.4 billion (c.i.f., 1981); nonelectrical machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1981) 65.5% EC (19.6% FRG, 16.5% France, 16.0% Netherlands, 8.0% UK, 4.2% Italy), 5.8% US, 2.5% Communist

Aid: donor; bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $4.3 billion (1970-81)

Budget: (1982) revenues, $24 million; expenditures, $35.5 million; deficit, $9.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 56.33 Belgian francs=US$1 (December 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 4,111 km total; 3,920 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned; 2,563 km double track; 1,763 km electrified; 191 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned, electrified

Highways: 103,396 km total; approximately 1,317 km limited access, divided autoroute; 11,717 km national highway; 1,362 km provincial road; approximately 38,000 km other paved; approximately 51,000 km unpaved rural

Inland waterways: 2,043 km, of which 1,528 km are in regular use by commercial transport

Ports: 5 major, 1 minor

Pipelines: refined products, 1,115 km; crude, 161 km; natural gas, 3,218 km

Civil air: 44 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 46 total, 45 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 3.64 million telephones (46.8 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 36 FM, and 32 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,492,000; 2,108,000 fit for military service; 80,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1.904 billion; 5.6% of the central government budget

Belize
(formerly British Honduras)

(See reference map III)

Land
22,963 km²; 46% exploitable forest, 38% agricultural (5% cultivated); 16% urban, waste, water, offshore islands, or other

Land boundaries: 515 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 386 km

People
Population: 158,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Belizean(s); adjective—Belizean

Ethnic divisions: 51% black, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other

Religion: 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-Day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite

Language: English (official), Spanish Maya, and Carib

Literacy: over 80%

Labor force: 34,000 (1982); 30% services, 25% agriculture, 23% industry and commerce, 22% government; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 15% are unemployed

Organized labor: 8% of labor force

Government
Official name: Belize

Type: parliamentary; independent state; a member of the Commonwealth

Capital: Belmopan

Legal system: English law

Branches: bicameral legislature (National Assembly—18-member elected House of Representatives and eight-member appointed Senate; either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its membership); Cabinet; judiciary

Government leaders: George Cadle PRICE, Prime Minister; Dr. Elmira Minita GORDON, Governor General

Suffrage: universal adult (probably 21)

Elections: Parliamentary elections held November 1979; next elections must be held before February 1985

Political parties and leaders: People's United Party (PUP), George Price; United Democratic Party (UDP), Manuel Esquivel, Curl Thompson, and Dean Lindo

Voting strength: National Assembly—PUP 13 seats, UDP 4 seats, independents 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: United Workers Union, which is connected with PUP

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, Commonwealth, GATT, IBRD, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, G-77, NAM, ISO, ITU, UN, UNESCO

Economy
GDP: $169 million (1982), $1,120 per capita (1982); real growth rate −2% (1982)

Agriculture: main products—sugarcane, citrus fruits, corn, molasses, rice, beans, bananas, livestock products, honey; net importer of food

Fishing: catch 1,349 metric tons (1980)

Major industries: sugar refining, garments, timber and forest products, furniture, rum, soap, beverages, cigarettes

Electric power: 21,000 kW capacity (1983); 50 million kWh produced (1983), 325 kWh per capita

Exports: $93 million (f.o.b., 1982); sugar, garments, fish, molasses, citrus fruits, wood and wood products

Imports: $131 million (c.i.f., 1982); machinery and transportation equipment, food, manufactured goods, fuels

Major trade partners: exports—US 43%, UK 37%, Trinidad and Tobago 6%, Mexico 2%; imports—US 52%, UK 17%, Netherlands Antilles 5% (1979 est.)

Aid: economic—authorized from US, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $7.2 million; bilateral ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), $98 million

Budget: revenues, $50 million; expenditures, $93 million (projected budget for April 1982 through March 1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 2 Belize dollars=US$1 (19 January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 2,575 km total; 340 km paved, 1,190 km gravel, 735 km improved earth and 310 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 825 km river network used by shallow-draft craft; seasonally navigable

Belize *(continued)*

Ports: 2 major (Belize City, Belize Southwest), 5 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 32 total, 31 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 6,250 telephones; (4.3 per 100 popl.); radio-relay system; above average system based on radio-relay; 5 AM stations and 1 FM station; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces
Branches: British Forces Belize, Belize Defense Force, Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 39,000; 24,000 fit for military service; 1,700 reach military age (18) annually; the nucleus of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) is the former Special Force of the Belize Police, which was transferred intact to the new organization; the bulk of the early recruits were drawn from the Belize Volunteer Guard, a home guard force that had previously acted as a police reserve; currently, the BDF consists of full-time soldiers referred to as the "Regulars" and an essentially reserve group, which has maintained the "Volunteer Guard" name; recruitment is voluntary and the terms of service vary

Benin
(formerly Dahomey)

(See reference map VII)

Land
112,622 km²; southern third of country is most fertile; 80% arable land (11% actually cultivated); 19% forest and game preserves; 1% nonarable

Land boundaries: 1,963 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (100 nm mineral exploitation limit)

Coastline: 121 km

People
Population: 3,910,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Beninese (sing., pl.); adjective—Beninese

Ethnic divisions: 99% African (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba); 5,500 Europeans

Religion: 70% animist, 15% Muslim, 15% Christian

Language: French (official); Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south; at least six major tribal languages in north

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 1.5 million (1982); 70% of labor force employed in agriculture; less than 2% of the labor force work in the industrial sector and the remainder are employed in transport, commerce, and public services

Organized labor: approximately 75% of wage earners, divided among two major and several minor unions

Government
Official name: People's Republic of Benin

Type: Soviet-modeled civilian government

Capital: Porto-Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces, 46 districts

Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; legal education generally obtained in France; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 30 November

Branches: Revolutionary National Assembly, National Executive Council, Central Committee of party

Government leader: Brig. Gen. Mathieu KEREKOU, President and Chief of State

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: National Assembly elections were held in November 1979; Assembly then formally elected Kérékou President in February 1980

Political parties: People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) is sole party

Communists: PRPB espouses Marxism-Leninism

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $1.1 billion (1982), $294 per capita; −4.2% nominal growth during 1982

Agriculture: major cash crop is oil palms; peanuts, cotton, coffee, sheanuts, and tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops—corn, cassava, yams, rice, sorghum and millet; livestock, fish

Fishing: catch 24,056 metric tons (1982 est.)

Major industries: palm oil and palm kernel oil processing, textiles, beverages

Electric power: 21,000 kW capacity (1983); 20 million kWh produced (1983), 80 million kWh imported from Ghana, 5 kWh per capita

Exports: $304.3 million (f.o.b., 1982); palm products, cotton, other agricultural products

Imports: $590.3 million (f.o.b. 1982); thread, cloth, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, iron, steel, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

Major trade partners: France, EC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

Budget: (1982) revenues $168.2 million, current expenditures $103.3 million, development expenditures $83.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 397.45 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 579 km, all 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 3,303 km total; 705 km paved, 2,598 km improved earth

Inland waterways: small sections, only important locally

Ports: 1 major (Cotonou)

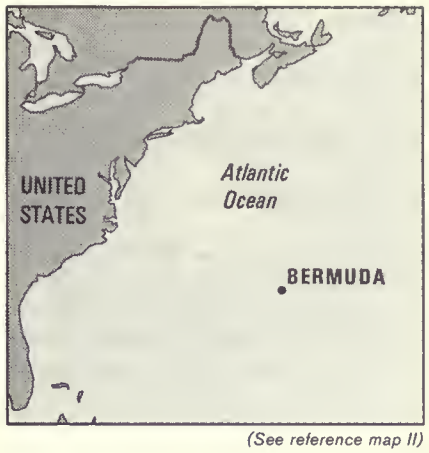
Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 9 total, 8 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open wire and radio relay; 16,200 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 AM and 2 FM stations; 1 TV station; satellite station under construction

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 1,716,000; of the 846,000 males 15-49, 428,000 are fit for military service; of the 870,000 females 15-49, 440,000 are fit for military service; about 39,000 males and 40,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service



(See reference map II)

Land
53.3 km²; 60% forest; 21% built on, wasteland, and other; 11% leased for air and naval bases; 8% arable

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 103 km

People
Population: 58,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.5%

Nationality: noun—Bermudian(s); adjective—Bermudian

Ethnic divisions: 61% black, 39% white and other

Religion: 37% Anglican, 21% other Protestant, 28% Catholic, 28% Black Muslim and other

Language: English

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 29,669 employed (1980); 25% clerical, 22% services, 22% laborers, 13% professional and technical, 9% administrative and managerial, 7% sales, 2% agriculture and fishing

Government
Official name: Bermuda

Bermuda *(continued)*

Type: British colony

Capital: Hamilton

Political subdivisions: 9 parishes

Legal system: English law

Branches: Executive Council (cabinet) appointed by governor, led by government leader; bicameral legislature with an appointed Senate and a 40-member directly elected House of Assembly; Supreme Court

Government leaders: Viscount John W. DUNROSSIL, Governor; John William David SWAN, Premier

Suffrage: universal adult over age 21

Elections: at least once every five years; last general election December 1980

Political parties and leaders: United Bermuda Party (UBP), J. David Gibbons; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Lois Browne-Evans

Voting strength: 1980 elections—UBP 54%, PLP 46%; UBP holds 22 House of Assembly seats; PLP, 18

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU), headed by Ottiwell Simmons

Member of: INTERPOL, WHO

Economy

GDP: $598 million (FY79/80), $16,150 per capita (1983); real growth rate 2.5% (FY82/83)

Agriculture: main products—bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits

Major industries: tourism, finance, structural concrete products, paints, perfumes, furniture

Electric power: 110,000 kW capacity (1983); 350 million kWh produced (1983), 6,035 kWh per capita

Exports: $15.7 million (1982); semitropical produce, light manufactures

Imports: $351 million (1982); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

Major trade partners: 54% US; 16% Caribbean countries, 10% UK, 6% Canada, 14% other; tourists, 90% US

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), from US $34 million; from Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $125 million; no military aid

Budget: revenues, $132 million; expenditures $132 million (FY81/82)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bermuda dollar=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 209 km public roads, all paved (approximately 400 km of private roads)

Ports: 3 major (Hamilton, St. George, Freeport)

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: modern telecom system, includes fully automatic telephone system with 46,290 sets (84.6 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

External defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

Branches: The Bermuda Regiment

Bhutan

(See reference map VIII)

Land

46,620 km²; 70% forest; 15% agricultural; 15% desert, waste, urban

Land boundaries: about 870 km

People

Population: 1,417,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.2%

Nationality: noun—Bhutanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Bhutanese

Ethnic divisions: 60% Bhote, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes

Religion: 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Buddhist-influenced Hinduism

Language: Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects—most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha (official); Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

Literacy: 5%

Labor force: 95% agriculture, 1% industry and commerce (1983); massive lack of skilled labor

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Bhutan

Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Capital: Thimphu

Political subdivisions: 4 regions (east, central, west, south), further divided into 17 districts

Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; in 1964 the monarch assumed full power—no constitution existed beforehand; a Supreme Court hears appeals from district administrators; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 17 December

Branches: appointed ministers and indirectly elected National Assembly consisting of village elders, monastic representatives, and all district and senior government administrators

Government leader: Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK, King

Suffrage: each family has one vote

Elections: popular elections on village level held every three years

Political parties: no legal parties

Communists: no overt Communist presence

Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IMF, NAM, UNESCO, UPU, UN, WHO

Economy
GDP: $131 million (FY81/82), $109 per capita; 9.4% growth in FY81/82

Agriculture: rice, corn, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit

Major industries: cement, chemical products, mining, distilling, food processing, handicrafts

Electric power: 15,680 kW capacity (1983); 9 million kWh produced (1983), 7 kWh per capita

Exports: $20.2 million (FY81/82); agricultural and forestry products, coal

Imports: (from India) $50.8 million (FY81/82); textiles, cereals, vehicles, fuels, machinery

Major trade partner: India

Budget: total receipts $48.5 million, expenditures $50.9 million (FY82/83 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: both ngultrums and Indian rupees are legal tender; 10.224 ngultrums=10.224 Indian rupees=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Highways: 1,304 km total; 418 km surfaced, 515 km improved, 371 km unimproved earth

Freight carried: not available, very light traffic

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total; 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities inadequate; 1,300 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 11,000 est. radio sets; no TV sets; 20 AM stations and no TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Bhutan Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 350,000; 188,000 fit for military service; about 17,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: dependent on India

(See reference map IV)

Land
1,098,160 km²; 45% urban, desert, waste, or other; 40% forest; 11% pasture and meadow; 2% cultivated and fallow; 2% inland water

Land boundaries: 6,083 km

People
Population: 6,037,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Bolivian(s); adjective—Bolivian

Ethnic divisions: 30% Quechua, 25% Aymara, 25-30% mixed, 5-15% European

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic; active Protestant minority, especially Methodist

Language: Spanish, Quechua, and Aymará (all official)

Literacy: est. 75%

Labor force: 1.7 million (1983); 47% agriculture, 23% services, 19% industry and commerce, 11% government

Organized labor: 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation

Government
Official name: Republic of Bolivia

Type: republic

Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (legal capital and seat of judiciary)

Political subdivisions: nine departments with limited autonomy

Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by governments since 1969; legal education at University of San Andrés and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 August

Branches: executive; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate and Chamber of Deputies); Congress began meeting again in October 1982; judiciary

Government leader: Hernán SILES Zuazo, President

Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single

Elections: presidential elections on 29 June 1980 were won by the UDP coalition candidate, Hernán Siles Zuazo; however, before the planned August inauguration, the government was overthrown by the military; a series of military leaders followed; in September 1982 the military moved to return the government to civilian rule; the 1980-elected congress met on 1 October and selected the winner of the 1980 presidential election, Hernán Siles Zuazo, to head the government; Siles was inaugurated on 10 October

Political parties and leaders: the two traditional political parties in Bolivia, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the People (MNR) and the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), are both seriously factionalized; FSB, Mario Gutiérrez; MNR, Jaime Arellano; Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Left (MNRI), Hernán Siles Zuazo; Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Jaime Paz Zamora; Authentic Revolutionary Party, Walter Guevara Arce; Christian Democratic Party, Benjamín Miguel; Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Left, Juan Lechín Oquendo; Paz Estenssorista MNR, Leonidas Sánchez; Nationalist Democratic Action Party (ADN), Hugo Banzer

Voting strength: (1980 elections) UDP—Democratic Popular Unity Front, a coalition of the MNRI, MIR, and several smaller groups 38.5%; MNR 20.5%; ADN 16.8%

Communists: three parties; PCB/Soviet led by Jorge Kolle Cueto, about 300 members; PCB/Chinese led by Oscar Zamora, 150 (including 100 in exile); POR (Trotskyist), about 50 members divided between three factions led by Hugo González Moscoso, Guillermo Lora Escobar, and Amadeo Arze

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAIA [formerly LAFTA]), NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $5.6 billion (1983), $933 per capita; 77% private consumption, 10% public consumption, 13% gross domestic investment, −2.0% net foreign balance (1981); 1980 growth, −12%

Agriculture: main crops—potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, coca, yucca, bananas, coffee; imports significant quantities of wheat

Major industries: mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing

Electric power: 480,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.8 billion kWh produced (1983), 306 kWh per capita

Exports: $832 million (f.o.b., 1982); tin, petroleum, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, antimony, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton, natural gas

Imports: $522 million (c.i.f., 1982); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals, transportation

Major trade partners: exports—Argentina 36%, US 11%; UK 4%, other EC 10%; Brazil 3%; imports—Argentina 22%; US 21%; Brazil 17%; EC 12%; Japan 9%; FRG 6%; UK 2%, other EC 12% (1982)

Budget: $720 million revenues, $1,175 million expenditures (1981 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 500 pesos= US$1 (November 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,651 km total; 3,514 km meter gauge (1.000 m) and 32 km 0.760-meter gauge, all government owned, single track; 105 km meter gauge (1.000 m) privately owned

Highways: 38,830 km total; 1,300 km paved, 6,700 km gravel, 30,836 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: officially estimated to be 10,000 km of commercially navigable waterways

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,670 km; refined products, 1,495 km; natural gas, 580 km

Ports: none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)

Civil air: 58 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 564 total, 505 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 114 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: new radio-relay system still inadequate; improved international services; 135,000 telephones (2.6 per 100 popl.); 143 AM, 29 FM, and 43 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces
Branches: Bolivian Army, Bolivian Navy, Bolivian Air Force (literally the Army of the Nation, the Navy of the Nation, the Air Force of the Nation)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,346,000; 881,000 fit for military service; 61,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982, $76.0 million; 12.3% of central government budget

(See reference map VII)

Land
600,372 km²; about 6% arable: less than 1% cultivated; mostly desert

Land boundaries: 3,774 km

People
Population: 1,038,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.6%

Nationality: noun—Motswana (sing.), Batswana (pl.); adjective—Botswana

Ethnic divisions: 94% Tswana, 5% Bushmen, 1% European

Religion: 40% indigenous beliefs, 15% Christian

Language: English (official), Setswana vernacular

Literacy: about 24% in English; about 35% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates

Labor force: about 400,000 total;103,600 formal sector employees (1980-81); most others are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture; 40,000 formal sector employees spend at least six to nine months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1980)

Organized labor: 16 trade unions organized

Government
Official name: Republic of Botswana

Type: parliamentary republic; independent member of Commonwealth

Capital: Gaborone

Political subdivisions: 12 administrative districts

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Botswana and Swaziland (two and one-half years) and University of Edinburgh (two years); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 September

Branches: executive—President appoints and presides over the Cabinet, which is responsible to Legislative Assembly; bicameral legislature (National Assembly with 32 popularly elected members and four members elected by the 32 representatives; House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only); judicial—local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction

Government leader: Dr. Quett K. J. MASIRE, President

Suffrage: universal adult at age 21

Elections: general elections held 20 October 1979; next elections to be held by October 1984

Political parties and leaders: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Quett Masire; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma; Botswana People's Party (BPP); Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho

Voting strength: (October 1979 election) Legislative Assembly—BDP, 29 seats; BNF, 2 seats; BPP, 1 seat

Communists: no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $721.6 million (FY81/82); average annual real growth, 9.7% during 1976-82, 0% in FY81/82

Agriculture: principal crops are corn, sorghum, millet, cowpeas; livestock raised and exported; heavy dependence on imported food

Major industries: livestock processing, mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, potash, tourism

Electric power: 100,000 kW capacity (1983); 470 million kWh produced (1983), 470 kWh per capita

Exports: $456.2 million (f.o.b. 1982); diamonds, cattle, animal products, copper, nickel

Imports: $580.0 million (f.o.b 1982); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles, petroleum products

Major trade partners: Switzerland, US, UK, other EC members of Southern African Customs Union

Budget: (FY82/83) revenues $287.0 million, expenditures $372.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.122 pula=US$1 (31 October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 726 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 11,214 km total; 1,300 km paved; 1,700 km crushed stone or gravel; 5,177 km improved earth and 3,037 km unimproved earth

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 87 total, 79 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the small system is a combination of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and a few radiocommunication stations; 11,700 telephones (1.5 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Wing, Botswana Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 196,000; 104,000 fit for military service; 12,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1982, $26.6 million; 5% of central government budget

(See reference map IV)

Land
8,512,100 km²; 60% forest; 23% built-on area, waste, and other; 13% pasture; 4% cultivated

Land boundaries: 13,076 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 7,491 km

People
Population: 134,380,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Brazilian(s); adjective—Brazilian

Ethnic divisions: Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, black, Amerindian; 55% white, 38% mixed, 6% black, and 1% other

Religion: (1980) 89% Roman Catholic (nominal)

Language: Portuguese (official)

Literacy: 74%

Labor force: about 50 million in 1982—29.9% agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing; 24.4% industry, 20.3% services, transportation, and communication; 9.4% commerce; 7.0% social activities; 4.1% public administration; 2.9% other

Organized labor: about 6 million (1982)

Government
Official name: Federative Republic of Brazil

Type: federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964

Capital: Brasília

Political subdivisions: 23 states, 3 territories, federal district (Brasília)

Legal system: based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 September

Branches: strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies; powers of the two bodies have been sharply reduced); 11-man Supreme Court

Government leader: Gen. (Ret.), João Baptista de Oliveira FIGUEIREDO, President

Suffrage: compulsory over age 18, except illiterates; approximately 58,200,000 eligible to vote in 1982

Elections: Figueiredo, who took office on 15 March 1979, was elected by an electoral college, composed of the members of Congress and delegates selected from the state legislatures on 15 October 1978; next presidential election 1985

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (PDS), progovernment, José Sarney, president; Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Ulysses Guimarães, president; three smaller parties are Workers Party (PT), Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), and Democratic Labor Party (PDT)

Voting strength: (November 1982 federal and state elections) 37% progovernment PDS; 63% divided among four opposition parties (PMDB, PT, PTB, and PDT)

Communists: 6,000, less than 1,000 militants

Other political or pressure groups: the Catholic Church, over the years, has been a consistent critic of the regime; labor unions, at least as far as wage demands, have been active at times; business organizations can be influential, especially in the economically powerful states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Gerais

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $295 billion, $2,360 per capita (1982 est.); 19% gross investment, 82% consumption, −1% net foreign balance (1982 est.); real growth rate 0% (1982 est.)

Agriculture: main products—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, soybeans, cotton, manioc, oranges; nearly self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 858,183 metric tons (1979); exports, $162 million (f.o.b., 1982); imports, $80 million (f.o.b., 1982)

Major industries: textiles and other consumer goods, chemicals, cement, lumber, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries, capital goods

Crude steel: 17.5 million metric tons capacity; 13.0 million metric tons produced (1982 est.)

Electric power: 40,000,000 kW capacity (1983); 150.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,140 kWh per capita

Exports: $20.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982); soybeans, coffee, transport equipment, iron ore, steel products, chemicals, meat, shoes, sugar

Imports: $19.4 billion (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum, machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, wheat, copper, aluminum

Major trade partners: exports—20% US, 6% Netherlands, 6% FRG, 6% Japan, 5% Italy, 4% France (1982 est.); imports—40% OPEC, 15% US, 5% Japan, 4% FRG, 4% Mexico, 3% France, 3% Argentina (1982 est.)

Budget: (1982 est.) revenues $25.7 billion, expenditures $25.7 billion (Treasury budget only)

Monetary conversion rate: 842 cruzeiros=US$1 (31 October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 24,600 km total; 22,450 km 1.000-meter gauge, 1,750 km 1.600-meter gauge, 200 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 200 km 0.760-meter gauge; 1,050 km electrified

Highways: 1,399,440 km total; 83,965 km paved, 1,315,475 km gravel or earth

Inland waterways: 50,000 km navigable

Ports: 8 major, 23 significant minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,000 km; refined products, 465 km; natural gas, 257 km

Civil air: 176 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4,351 total, 3,475 usable; 264 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 417 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good telecom system; extensive radio relay facilities; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations with total of 3 antennas; 18 domestic satellite stations; 7.5 million telephones (6.3 per 100 popl.); 1,485 AM, 150 FM, and 200 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces
Branches: Brazilian Army, Navy of Brazil, Brazilian Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 33,609,000; 22,734,000 fit for military service; 1,432,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $3.919 billion; 9.7% of central government budget

Brunei

(See reference map IX)

Land
5,765 km²; 75% forest; 22% industry, waste, urban, or other; 3% cultivable (of which only 10% is cultivated)

Land boundaries: 381 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (12 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 161 km

People
Population: 218,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.9%

Nationality: noun—Bruneian(s); adjective—Bruneian

Ethnic divisions: 75% Malay, 20% Chinese, 5% other

Religion: 60% Muslim (Islam official religion); 8% Christian; 32% other (Buddhist and animist)

Language: Malay and English official, Chinese

Literacy: 45%

Labor force: 32,155; 33.8% trade, transport, and services; 32.8% industry, manufacturing, and construction; 30.5% agriculture; 2.9% other

Organized labor: 8.4% of labor force

Government
Official name: State of Brunei Darussalam

Type: became independent 1 January 1984; constitutional sultanate

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan

National holiday: National Day, 23 February

Political subdivisions: four administrative districts

Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959

Branches: chief of state is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council), who appoints Executive Council and Legislative Council

Government leader: Sir HASSANAL Bolkiah, Sultan

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over; three-tiered system of indirect elections; popular vote cast for lowest level (district councilors)

Elections: last elections—March 1965; further elections postponed indefinitely

Political parties and leaders: antigovernment, exiled Brunei People's Party, A. M. N. Azahari, chairman

Communists: information not available

Member of: ASEAN, INTERPOL, OIC; has applied for membership in UN

Economy
GDP: $19.8 billion (1981 est.), $27,000 per capita (1981)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, pepper; must import most food

Major industry: crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas, construction

Electric power: 147,000 kW capacity (1981); 415 million kWh produced (1981), 1,646 kWh per capita

Exports: $18.6 billion (f.o.b., 1981 est.); 95% crude oil, liquefied natural gas, and petroleum products

Imports: $2.7 billion (c.i.f., 1981 est.); includes machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals, beverages and tobacco, mineral fuels and lubricants, rice and other agricultural goods

Major trade partners: exports of crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas to Japan; imports from Japan 30%, US 24%, UK 15%, Singapore 9%

Budget: (1979) revenues $883 million, expenditures $500 million, surplus $383 million; 35% defense

Monetary conversion rate: 2.1313 Brunei dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 13 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge private line

Highways: 1,090 km total; 370 km paved (bituminous treated), with another 52 km under construction, 720 km gravel or unimproved

Inland waterways: 209 km; navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 meters

Ports: 1 major (Muara), 4 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 135 km; refined products, 56 km; natural gas, 56 km; crude oil and natural gas, 241 km under construction

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 17,930 telephones (8.0 per 100 popl.); Radio Brunei broadcasts from 6 AM/FM stations and 1 TV station; 32,000 radio receivers; 1 satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Brunei Armed Forces, including air wing, navy, and ground forces; British Gurkha Battalion; Royal Brunei Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 56,000; 34,000 fit for military service; about 2,500 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $161 million; about 12.8% of central government budget

(See reference map V)

Land
110,912 km²; 41% arable; 33% forest; 15% other; 11% other agricultural

Land boundaries: 1,883 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 354 km

People
Population: 8,969,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.3%

Nationality: noun—Bulgarian(s); adjective—Bulgarian

Ethnic divisions: 85.3% Bulgarian, 8.5% Turk, 2.6% Gypsy, 2.5% Macedonian, 0.3% Armenian, 0.2% Russian, 0.6% other

Religion: regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian and other

Language: Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

Literacy: 95% (est.)

Labor force: 3,997,615 (1983); 42.6% industry and commerce, 23.3% agriculture, 1.5% government, 32.7% other

Government

Official name: People's Republic of Bulgaria

Type: Communist state

Capital: Sofia

Political subdivisions: 28 okrugs (districts), including capital city of Sofia

Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; legal education at University of Sofia; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Liberation Day, 9 September

Branches: legislative (National Assembly); judiciary, Supreme Court

Government leaders: Todor ZHIVKOV, Chairman, State Council (President and Chief of State); Georgi (Grisha) Stanchev FILIPOV, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: held every five years for National Assembly; last election held on 7 June 1981; 99.96% of the electorate voted

Political parties and leaders: Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Petur Tanchev, secretary of Permanent Board

Communists: 825,811 party members (April 1981)

Mass organizations and front groups: Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of Peace, Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship

Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMO, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

Economy

GNP: $35.3 billion, 1982 (1981 dollars), $3,963 per capita; 1982 real growth rate, 2.8%

Agriculture: mainly self-sufficient; main crops—grain, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, sheep, hogs, poultry, cheese, sunflower seeds

Fishing: catch 144,000 metric tons (1981)

Major industries: food processing, machine building, chemicals, metallurgical products, electronics, textiles and clothing

Shortages: some raw materials, metal products

Crude steel: 2.6 million metric tons produced (1982), 280 kg per capita

Electric power: 9,524,000 kW capacity (1983); 41.04 billion kWh produced (1983), 4,582 kWh per capita

Exports: $11.4 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 47% machinery and equipment; 17% agricultural products; 13% fuels, mineral raw materials, and metals; 9% manufactured consumer goods; 10% other

Imports: $11.5 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 46% fuels and minerals, 34% machinery and equipment, 5% manufactured consumer goods, 5% chemicals, 10% other (1982)

Major trade partners: $21.031 billion in 1981; 54% with USSR, 21% with other Communist countries, 25% with non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 0.965 leva = US$1 (June 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for consumption year 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 4,267 km total; all government owned (1980); about 4,022 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 245 km narrow gauge; 654 km double track; 1,730 km electrified

Highways: 36,058 km total; 2,910 km trunk roads, 3,833 km class I concrete, asphalt, stone block; 5,910 km class II asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 19,701 km class III earth; 3,704 km other (1983)

Inland waterways: 471 km (1981)

Pipelines: crude, 193 km; refined product, 418 km; natural gas, 1,120 km

Freight carried: rail—81.5 million metric tons, 17.7 billion metric ton/km (1981); highway—816 million metric tons, 16.0 billion metric ton/km (1981); waterway—4.9 million metric tons, 2.8 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic; 1981)

Ports: 3 major (Varna, Varna West, Burgas), 6 minor (1981); principal river ports are Ruse and Lom (1981)

Defense Forces

Branches: Bulgarian People's Army, Frontier Troops, Air and Air Defense Forces, Bulgarian Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,166,000; 1,816,000 fit for military service; 63,000 reach military age (19) annually

Ships: 2 submarines, 2 principal surface combatants, 3 patrol combatants, 2 mine warfare ships, 16 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 25 amphibious warfare craft, 20 mine warfare craft, 1 underway replenishment ship, 1 fleet support ship, 2 other auxiliaries

Military budget: est. for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, 1 billion leva; 5.9% of total budget

Burma

(See reference maps VIII and IX)

Land
678,576 km²; 62% forest; 28% arable, of which 12% is cultivated; 10% urban and other

Land boundaries: 5,850 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (24 nm security zone and 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 3,060 km

People
Population: 36,196,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Burmese; adjective—Burmese

Ethnic divisions: 72% Burman, 7% Karen, 6% Shan, 6% Indian, 3% Chinese, 2% Kachin, 2% Chin, 2% other

Religion: 85% Buddhist, 15% indigenous beliefs, Christian, or other

Language: Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

Literacy: 78%

Labor force: 14.19 million (1982/83); 63.6% agriculture, 12% government, 9.5% trade, 9.4% industry, 5.5% other

Organized labor: Workers' Asiayone or "association" (1.56 million members) and Peasants' Asiayone (7.83 million members) integrated into sole political party (1983)

Government
Official name: Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

Type: republic under 1974 constitution

Capital: Rangoon

Political subdivisions: seven divisions (predominantly Burman population) and seven states (based on ethnic minorities), subdivided into townships, village-tracts (rural) and wards (urban)

Legal system: People's Justice system and People's Courts instituted under 1974 constitution; legal education at Universities of Rangoon and Mandalay; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 January

Branches: Council of State rules through a Council of Ministers; National Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw or People's Congress) has legislative power

Government leader: U SAN YU, President and Chairman of Council of State

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: National Assembly and local People's Councils elected in 1981

Political parties and leaders: government-sponsored Burma Socialist Program Party only legal party; U Ne Win, party chairman

Communists: est. 15,000 (primarily as an insurgent group on the northeast frontier)

Other political or pressure groups: Kachin Independence Army; Karen Nationalist Union, several Shan factions (all insurgent groups)

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $5.9 billion (1981/82, in current prices), $180 per capita; real growth rate 8% (1981/82)

Agriculture: accounts for nearly 70% of total employment and about 27% of GDP; main crops—paddy, pulses, sugarcane, beans, and peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land

Fishing: catch 597,000 metric tons (1981/82)

Major industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining

Electric power: 725,000 kW capacity (1981); 1.5 billion kWh produced (1981), 42 kWh per capita

Exports: $405 million (1982/83); rice, teak, hardwoods, base metals, ores

Imports: $845 million (c.i.f., 1982/83); machinery and transportation equipment, building materials, oil industry equipment

Major trade partners: exports—Singapore, Western Europe, China, UK, Japan; imports—Japan, Western Europe, Singapore, UK

Budget: (1982/83) $4.7 billion est. revenues, $5.3 billion expenditures, $600 million deficit

Monetary conversion rate: 8.1004 kyats= US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 4,353 km total; all government owned; 3,878 km 1.000-meter gauge, 113 km narrow-gauge industrial lines; 362 km double track

Highways: 27,000 km total; 3,200 km bituminous, 17,700 km improved earth, gravel, 6,100 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 12,800 km; 3,200 km navigable by large commercial vessels

Pipelines: crude, 530 km

Ports: 4 major, 6 minor

Civil air: about 17 major transport aircraft (including 3 helicopters)

Airfields: 90 total, 86 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 38 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: provide minimum requirements for local and intercity service; international service is good; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the most populous areas; 49,597 telephones (1982/83; 1 per 1,000 popl.); 1 AM station, no FM stations, and 2 TV stations (December 1982); 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 16,743,000; of the 8,338,000 males 15-49, 4,615,000 are fit for military service; of the 8,405,000 females 15-49, 4,638,000 are fit for military service; about 395,000 males and 385,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service

Burundi

(See reference map VII)

Land
27,834 km²; about 37% arable (about 66% cultivated); 23% pasture; 10% scrub and forest; 30% other

Land boundaries: 974 km

People
Population: 4,691,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Burundian(s); adjective—Burundi

Ethnic divisions: Africans—85% Hutu (Bantu), 14% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pygmy); other Africans include around 70,000 refugees, mostly Rwandans and Zairians; non-Africans include about 3,000 Europeans and 2,000 South Asians

Religion: about 67% Christian (62% Roman Catholic, 5% Protestant), 32% indigenous beliefs, about 1% Muslim

Language: Kirundi and French (official); Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

Literacy: 25%

Labor force: about 1.9 million (1983); 93% agriculture, 4% government, 1.5% industry and commerce, 1.5% services

Organized labor: sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB); by charter, membership is extended to all Burundi workers (informally); figures denoting "active membership" have been unobtainable

Government
Official name: Republic of Burundi

Type: republic; presidential system; previous military government overthrown in military coup in 1976

Capital: Bujumbura

Political subdivisions: 15 provinces, subdivided into arrondissements and communes according to a 1982 redistricting

Legal system: based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July

Branches: executive (President and Cabinet); judicial; legislature (National Assembly) convened in 1982

Government leader: Col. Jean-Baptiste BAGAZA, President and Head of State

Suffrage: universal

Elections: new constitution approved by national referendum in November 1981; election to National Assembly held in October 1982

Political parties and leaders: National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a Tutsi-led party, declared sole legitimate party in 1966; Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza

Communists: no Communist party; resumed diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in October 1971, following a six-year suspension; USSR, North Korea, and Romania also have diplomatic missions in Burundi

Member of: AfDB, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: about $1.2 billion (1982), $272 per capita; 6% real growth rate (1982)

Agriculture: major cash crops—coffee, cotton, tea; main food crops—manioc, yams, corn, sorghum, bananas, haricot beans; marginally self-sufficient

Major industries: light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imports; public works construction; beverages

Electric power: 27,000 kW capacity; 4 million kWh produced (1983), 30 million kWh imported from Zaire, 1 kWh per capita (1983)

Exports: $86 million (f.o.b., 1982); coffee (90%), tea, cotton, hides, skins

Imports: $214 million (c.i.f., 1982); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products

Major trade partners: US, EEC countries

Budget: (1982) revenue $126.5 million, expenditure $23.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 90 Burundi francs=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 5,950 km total; 2,500 km gravel, or laterite; 3,000 km improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika navigable for lake steamers and barges; 1 lake port at Bujumbura

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 7 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: sparse system of wire and low-capacity radio-relay links; about 6,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM and 2 FM stations; no TV station; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army (including naval and air units); paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,070,000; 556,000 fit for military service; 52,000 reach military age (16) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $50 million; about 22.1% of central government budget

(See reference map VII)

Land
475,439 km²; 50% forest; 18% meadow; 13% fallow; 4% cultivated; 15% other

Land boundaries: 4,554 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm

Coastline: 402 km

People
Population: 9,506,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Cameroonian(s); adjective—Cameroonian

Ethnic divisions: about 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 11% Kirdi, 10% Fulani, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African

Religion: about one-half indigenous beliefs, one-third Christian, one-sixth Muslim

Language: English and French (official), 24 major African language groups

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: (1983) 83% agriculture, 14% industry and commerce, 3% tertiary sector

Organized labor: under 45% of wage labor force

Government
Official name: United Republic of Cameroon

Type: unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

Capital: Yaoundé

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces further divided into departments, arrondissements, districts

Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; unitary constitution adopted 1972; judicial review in Supreme Court, when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President of the Republic; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 20 May

Branches: executive (President), legislative (National Assembly), and judicial (Supreme Court)

Government leader: Paul BIYA, President

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: parliamentary elections held May 1983; presidential elections held January 1984

Political parties and leaders: single party, Cameroon National Union (UNC), instituted in 1966, Paul Biya, president

Communists: no Communist party or significant number of sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Cameroon People's Union (UPC), remains an illegal group with its factional leaders in exile

Member of: AfBD, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OIC, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $7.0 billion (1981), about $845 per capita; real annual growth rate, 6.0-7.0% (1981)

Agriculture: commercial and food crops—cocoa, coffee, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels; root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, and rice

Fishing: 109,500 metric tons (1980/81); fish and shrimp

Major industries: crude oil; small aluminum plant, food processing, and light consumer goods industries; sawmills

Electric power: 575,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1983), 185 kWh per capita

Exports: $12.64 million (f.o.b., 1982); crude oil, cocoa, coffee, timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, and tea

Imports: $1.198 billion (f.o.b., 1982); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food and beverages

Major trade partners: most trade with France, other EC countries, and the US

Budget: (1981-82) revenues $1,002 million, current expenditures $644 million, development expenditures $275 million

Monetary conversion rate: 397.45 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 1,173 km total; 858 km 1.000-meter gauge, 145 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways: approximately 59,000 km total; including 2,682 km bituminous, 7,000 km gravel and earth, 7,400 km improved earth, 42,000 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 2,090 km; of decreasing importance

Ports: 1 major (Douala), 3 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 57 total, 52 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good system of open wire and radio relay; 30,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 1 FM, and no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; planned TV network

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,115,000; 1,064,000 fit for military service; about 88,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $85.4 million; 10.7% of central government budget

Canada

(See reference map II)

Land
9,971,500 km²; 44% forest; 42% waste or urban; 8% inland water; 4% cultivated; 2% meadow and pasture

Land boundaries: 9,010 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 90,908 km

People
Population: 25,142,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian

Ethnic divisions: 45% British Isles origin, 29% French origin, 23% other European, 1.5% indigenous Indian and Eskimo

Religion: 46% Roman Catholic, 18% United Church, 12% Anglican

Language: English and French official

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 12.2 million (December 1983); 68% services (37% government, 23% trade and finance, 8% transportation), 18% manufacturing, 6% construction, 4% agriculture, 5% other; 11.9% unemployment (1983 average); 11.1% unemployment (December 1983)

Organized labor: 33% of labor force

Government
Official name: Canada

Type: federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign

Capital: Ottawa

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces and 2 territories

Legal system: based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; constitution as of 1982 (formerly British North America Act of 1867 and various amendments); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Canada Day, 1 July

Branches: federal executive power vested in cabinet collectively responsible to House of Commons, and headed by Prime Minister; federal legislative authority resides in Parliament (282 seats) consisting of Queen represented by Governor General, Senate, and House of Commons; judges appointed by Governor General on the advice of the government; Supreme Court is highest tribunal

Government leaders: Pierre Elliott TRUDEAU, Prime Minister; Jeanne SAUVE, Governor General

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legal limit of five years; but in practice usually held within four years; last election February 1980; voter turnout, 72%

Political parties and leaders: Liberal, Pierre Trudeau; Progressive Conservative, Brian Mulroney; New Democratic, Edward Broadbent

Voting strength: (1980 election) Liberal, 44%; Progressive Conservative, 33%; New Democratic Party, 20%; parliamentary seats as of January 1984—Liberal (147), Progressive Conservative (102), New Democratic Party (31), independent (1), vacant (1)

Communists: approx. 2,000

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, ICO, ICRC, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, PAHO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $288.8 billion (1982 in 1982 prices), $11,725 per capita (1982); 59% consumption, 22% investment, 22% government, 0.4% net foreign trade; −3% change in inventories; real growth rate 1.8% (1976-82)

Agriculture: main products—livestock, grains (principally wheat), dairy products, feedgrains, oilseeds, tobacco; food shortages—fresh fruits and vegetables

Fishing: catch 1.39 million metric tons (1979)

Major industries: processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals, fish products, petroleum and natural gas

Shortages: rubber, rolled steel, fruits, precision instruments

Crude steel: 11.8 million metric tons produced (1982)

Electric power: 89,937,000 kW capacity (1983); 412.717 billion kWh produced (1983), 16,585 kWh per capita

Exports: $70.461 billion (f.o.b., 1982; principal items—transportation equipment, wood and wood products including paper, ferrous and nonferrous ores, crude petroleum, wheat; Canada is a major food exporter

Imports: $55.044 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—transportation equipment, machinery, crude petroleum, communication equipment, textiles, steel, fabricated metals, office machines, fruits and vegetables

Major trade partners: 69% US, 9% EC, 5% Japan (1981)

Aid: economic—(received US, $1.8 billion Ex-Im Bank, FY70-81); Canada commitments to LDCs, bilateral ODA and OOF, $16 billion (1970-81)

Budget: total revenues $52.275 billion; current expenditures $68.575 billion; gross capital expenditure $2.064 billion; budget deficit $16.607 billion (1982; National Accounts Basis)

Monetary conversion rate: there is no designated par value for the Canadian dollar, which was allowed to float freely on the exchanges beginning 1 June 1970; since then the Canadian dollar has moved between US$0.76-1.04 in value; 1.247 C$=US $1 (22 December 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 66,372 km total; 65,096 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 63 km electrified; 1,131 km 1.067-meter gauge (in Newfoundland); 145 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 884,272 km total; 712,936 km surfaced (250,023 km paved), 171,336 km earth

Inland waterways: 3,000 km

Pipelines: oil, 23,564 km total crude and refined; natural gas, 74,980 km

Ports: 13 major, numerous minor

Civil air: 635 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,652 total, 1,398 usable; 369 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 30 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 328 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent service provided by modern telecom media; 16.2 million telephones (67.1 per 100 popl.); countrywide AM, FM, and TV coverage, including 630 AM, 80 FM, and 500 TV stations; 6 coaxial submarine cables; 3 satellite stations with total of 5 antennas and 100 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Mobile Command, Maritime Command, Air Command, Communications Command, Canadian Forces Europe, Training Command

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,945,000; 5,943,000 fit for military service; 195,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984 the proposed defense budget is $6.4 billion; about 9.3% of central government budget

Cape Verde

(See reference map VII)

Land
4,040 km², divided among 10 islands and several islets

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (fishing 200 nm, economic 200 nm)

Coastline: 965 km

People
Population: 300,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.2%

Nationality: noun—Cape Verdean(s); adjective—Cape Verdean

Ethnic divisions: about 71% Creole (mulatto); 28% African; 1% European

Religion: Catholicism, fused with local superstitions

Language: Portuguese and Crioulo, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

Literacy: 37%

Labor force: bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture .

Government
Official name: Republic of Cape Verde

National holiday: 12 September

Type: republic

Capital: Praia

Political subdivisions: 10 islands

Legal system: based on constitution

National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July

Branches: National People's Assembly, 56 members; the official party is the supreme political institution

Government leaders: Aristides PEREIRA, President; Pedro PIRES, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 15

Elections: National Assembly election held December 1980, the first since independence

Political parties and leaders: only legal party, African Party for Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), led by Aristides Pereira, secretary general; PAICV established in January 1981 to replace the former ruling party in both Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), in protest of the November 1980 coup in Guinea-Bissau

Communists: a few Communists, some sympathizers

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO,IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $142 million (1980 prov.); $473 per capita income (1980); 0.0% growth rate (1978)

Agriculture: main crops—corn, beans, manioc, sweet potatoes; barely self-sufficient in food

Fishing: catch 8,331 metric tons (1979 est.); largely undeveloped but provides major source of export earnings

Major industries: salt mining

Electric power: 8,000 kW capacity (1983); 10 million kWh produced (1983); 35 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.0 million (f.o.b., 1980); fish, bananas, salt, flour

Imports: $64.5 million (c.i.f., 1980); petroleum products, corn, rice, machinery, textiles

Major trade partners: Portugal, UK, Japan, African neighbors

Budget: $17.1 million public revenue, $22.1 million current expenditures (1980 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 72.644 escudos= US$1 (Feburary 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Ports: 1 major (Mindelo), 3 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: interisland radio-relay system, HF radio to mainland Portugal and Guinea-Bissau, about 1,740 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 FM and 2 AM stations; 1 small TV station; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP); Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate components of FARP

Military manpower: males 15-49, 82,000; 48,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year including 31 December 1980, $15 million; about 5% of central government budget

(See reference map VII)

Land

626,780 km²; 80%-85% meadow, fallow, vacant arable land, urban, or waste; 10%-15% cultivated; 5% dense forest

Land boundaries: 4,981 km

People

Population: 2,585,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Central African(s); adjective—Central African

Ethnic divisions: approximately 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; 34% Baya, 28% Banda, 10% Sara, 9% Mandjia, 9% Mboum, 7% M'Baka; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 3,600 are French

Religion: 25% Protestant, 25% Roman Catholic, 24% indigenous beliefs, 10% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

Language: French (official); Sangho, lingua franca and national language

Literacy: est. 33%

Labor force: 1,320,000 (1983); 88% agriculture, 4% industry and commerce, 4% services, 4% government; approximately 64,000 salaried workers

Organized labor: 1% of labor force

Central African Republic
(continued)

Government
Official name: Central African Republic

Type: republic, under military rule since September 1981

Capital: Bangui

Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French law; constitution, which was approved in February 1981 referendum, was suspended after September 1981 military takeover; judiciary, Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts

National holiday: Independence Day, 13 August; National Day, 1 December

Branches: Gen. André-Dieudonné Kolingba is Chief of State and President of the Military Committee for National Recovery, which replaced the Council of Ministers; no legislature; separate judiciary

Government leader: Gen. André-Dieudonné KOLINGBA, Chief of State and President of the Military Committee for National Recovery

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: no scheduled presidential, legislative, or municipal elections

Political parties and leaders: political parties were banned in September 1981

Communists: no Communist party; small number of Communist sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, UEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $658 million (1982 est.), $273 per capita, 0.4% real growth

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, wood; main food crops—manioc, corn, peanuts, rice, potatoes

Major industries: sawmills, brewery, diamond mining and splitting

Electric power: 46,000 kW capacity (1983); 65 million kWh produced (1983), 25 kWh per capita

Exports: $111.5 million (f.o.b., 1982); cotton, coffee, diamonds, timber

Imports: $149.7 million (f.o.b., 1982 est.); textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—France, Belgium, Japan, US; imports—France and other EC countries, Japan, Algeria, Yugoslavia

Budget: (1982) revenues $102 million; current expenditures $111 million; development expenditures $18 million

Monetary conversion rate: 422.25 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 21,950 km total; 454 km bituminous, 10,196 km improved earth, 11,300 unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 7,080 km; traditional trade carried on by means of shallow-draft dugouts on the extensive system of rivers and streams

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 54 total, 45 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities are meager; network is composed of low-capacity, low-powered radio-communication stations and radio-relay links; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station; satellite ground station under construction

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 570,000; 295,000 fit for military service

Supply: mainly dependent on France, but has received equipment from Israel, Italy, USSR, FRG, South Korea, and PRC

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983; $12.2 million; about 14.5% of central government budget

Chad

(See reference map VII)

Land
1,284,640 km²; 46% other use and waste; 35% pasture; 17% arable; 2% forest and scrub

Land boundaries: 5,987 km

People
Population: 5,116,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Chadian(s); adjective—Chadian

Ethnic divisions: some 200 distinct ethnic groups, including Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Fulani, Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Maba) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Mayo-Kebbi, and Chari) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, 3,000 of them French

Religion: 52% Muslim, 43% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian

Language: French official; Chadian Arabic is lingua franca in north, Sara and Sangho in south; more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken

Literacy: about 20%

Labor force: 85% agriculture (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)

Organized labor: about 20% of wage labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Chad

Type: republic

Capital: N'Djamena

Political subdivisions: 14 prefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted 1962; constitution suspended and National Assembly dissolved April 1975; Fundamental Act, a quasi-constitution decreed in October 1982, provides juridical framework whereby decrees are promulgated by the president; judicial review of legislative acts in theory a power of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 13 April

Branches: presidency; Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council

Government leaders: Hissein HABRE, President

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: none planned

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned; nascent political organization, the Popular Committees of the Northern Armed Forces

Communists: no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: the development of a stable government continues to be hampered by prolonged tribal and regional antagonisms; ex-President Goukouni Weddeye heads a rebel government, with Libyan backing, that has driven Habré's forces out of the northern third of Chad

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EEC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
During the last decade droughts and plagues of locusts have caused widespread food shortages, and years of civil war have devasted the Chadian economy; reliable current economic data are unavailable

GDP: $500 million (1980), $110 per capita (1980-1983); estimated real annual growth rate 0.6% (1971-81)

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, gum arabic, livestock, peanuts, fish; food crops—millet, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, dates; imports food

Fishing: catch 115,000 metric tons (1979 est.)

Major industries: agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mill, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron

Electric power: 40,000 kW capacity (1983); 50 million kWh produced (1983), 10 kWh per capita

Exports: $134.1 million (1980); cotton 75%, meat, fish, animal products

Imports: $162.9 million (1980); cement, petroleum, flour, sugar, tea, machinery, textiles, motor vehicles

Major trade partners: imports—50% Nigeria, 13% Netherlands Antilles, 8% France, 7% Cameroon, 5% Gabon; exports—37% Nigeria, 10% Portugal, 9% France, 8% FRG, 6% Cameroon

Budget: (1978 est.) public revenue $67.4 million, current revenue $89.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 422.25 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (February 1984)

Chad *(continued)*

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 27,505 km total; 242 km bituminous, 4,385 km gravel and laterite, and remainder unimproved

Inland waterways: approximately 2,000 km navigable

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 65 total, 59 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 27 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations for intercity links; satellite ground station; 5,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 FM and 3 AM stations; most facilities inoperative

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,167,000; 603,000 fit for military service; about 48,000 reach military age (20) annually

Supply: primarily dependent on France

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, $21.4 million; about 33% of total budget

Chile

(See reference map IV)

Land
759,871 km²; 47% barren mountain, desert, and urban; 29% forest; 15% permanent pasture, meadow; 7% other arable; 2% cultivated

Land boundaries: 6,325 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 6,435 km

People
Population: 11,655,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.5%

Nationality: noun—Chilean(s); adjective—Chilean

Ethnic divisions: 95% European and European-Indian, 3% Indian, 2% other

Religion: 89% Roman Catholic, 11% Protestant

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 90% (1978)

Labor force: 3.0 million total employment (1982); 33% industry and commerce; 31% services; 9% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 9% mining; 5% construction

Organized labor: 12% of labor force organized into labor unions (1982)

Government
Official name: Republic of Chile

Type: republic

Capital: Santiago

Political subdivisions: 12 regions plus one metropolitan district, 41 provincial subdivisions

Legal system: based on Code 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; current constitution came into effect in March 1981; the constitution provides for continued direct rule until 1989, with a phased return to full civilian rule by 1997; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Chile, Catholic University, and several others; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 September

Branches: four-man Military-Police Junta, which exercises constituent and legislative powers and has delegated executive powers to President of Junta; the President has announced a plan for transition from military to civilian rule by 1989; National Congress (Senate, House of Representatives) dissolved; civilian judiciary remains

Government leaders: Gen. Augusto PINOCHET Ugarte, President; Adm. José Toribio MERINO Castro, Air Force Maj. Gen. Fernando MATTHEI Aubel, Carabinero Gen. César MENDOZA Durán, Army Lt. Gen. César BENAVIDES Escobar, Junta members

Suffrage: none

Elections: prohibited by decree; all electoral registers were destroyed in 1974

Political parties and leaders: all political parties are officially recessed or outlawed, but they have been allowed to function on a very limited basis since 1982; National Party (PN), Patricio Philips; Independent Democratic Union (UDI), Sergio Fernández; National Unity Movement (MUN), Andrés Allamand; Movement of National Action (MAN), Federico Willoughby; Radical Party (PR), Enrique Silva Cimma; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Luis Bossay; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Gabriel Valdés; Republican Right, Hugo Zepeda; Socialist Party, Ramón Silva Ulloa and Julio Stuardo (the PR, PSD, PDC, Republican Right, and some elements of the Socialist Party form the Democratic Alliance [AD]); Movement of Unitary Popular Action (MAPU); Movement of Unitary Popular Action—Workers/Peasants (MAPU-OC), Blas Tomic and Oscar Garretón Purcell; Christian Left (IC), Luis Maira; Communist Party of Chile (PCCh), Luis Corvalán Lepe (in exile); Socialist Party—Almeyda faction (PSCh/Alm), Clodomiro Almeyda (in exile); Socialist Party—Altamirano faction (PSCh/Alt), Carlos Altamirano (in exile); Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Andrés Pascal Allende (in exile; the MIR, PSCh/Alm, and PCCh form the leftist Popular Democratic Movement [MDP])

Voting strength: (1970 presidential election) 36.6% Popular Unity coalition, 35.3% conservative independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1973 congressional election) 44% Popular Unity coalition, 56% Democratic Confederation (PDC and PN)

Communists: 248,000 when PCCh was legal in 1973; active militants now estimated at about 20,000

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Command (CUD), a social grouping of 300 labor organizations and other groups, dominated by the PCCh; labor—National Workers Command (CNT), includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor confederations; Roman Catholic Church

Member of: CIPEC, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GDP: $23.6 billion (1982), $2,178.1 per capita; 77% private consumption, 14.8% government consumption; 9.9% gross investment, −1.7% net foreign balance; real growth rate −14.3% (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, onions, beans, fruits; net agricultural importer

Fishing: catch 4 million metric tons (1982); exports $339 million (1979)

Major industries: copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, pulp, paper, and forestry products

Crude steel: 765.0 billion metric tons capacity (1980); 715,600 metric tons produced (1980)

Electric power: 3,200,000 kW capacity (1983); 12.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,045 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983); copper, molybdenum, iron ore, paper products, fishmeal, fruits, wood products

Imports: $2.7 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum, sugar, wheat, capital goods, vehicles

Major trade partners: exports—20.8% US, 11.5% Japan, 11.3% FRG, 8% Brazil, 5.3% UK (1980); imports—26% US, 7.4% Venezuela, 7.3% Brazil, 6.5% Japan, 6% FRG (1982)

Budget: $4.1 billion revenues, $4.4 billion expenditures (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 81 pesos=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 8,478 km total; 4,257 km 1.676-meter gauge, 135 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 4,221 km 1.000-meter gauge; electrification—1,503 km, 1.676-meter gauge, 79 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 78,025 km total; 9,365 km paved, 37,700 km gravel, 32,000 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 725 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 755 km; refined products, 785 km; natural gas, 320 km

Ports: 10 major, 13 minor

Civil air: 24 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 373 total, 328 usable; 43 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 50 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern telephone system based on extensive radio-relay facilities; 570,800 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 2 domestic satellite stations; 151 AM, 81 FM, and 122 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army of the Nation, National Navy, Air Force of the Nation, Carabineros of Chile

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,079,000; 2,316,000 fit for military service; about 117,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $900.1 million; 19.1% of central government budget

China
(Taiwan listed at end of table)

(See reference map VIII)

Land

9.6 million km²; 74.3% desert, waste, or urban (32% of this area consists largely of denuded wasteland, plains, rolling hills, and basins from which about 3% could be reclaimed); 11% cultivated (sown area extended by multicropping); 12.7% forest and woodland; 2%-3% inland water

Land boundaries: 24,000 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 14,500 km

People

Population: 1,034,907,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.2%

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

Ethnic divisions: 93.3% Han Chinese; 6.7% Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

Religion: officially atheist; most people, even before 1949, have been pragmatic and eclectic, not seriously religious; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism, ancestor worship; about 2-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

Language: Standard Chinese (Putonghua) or Mandarin (based on the Beijing dialect); also Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, and minority languages (see ethnic divisions)

Literacy: over 75%

Labor force: est. 447.1 million (December 1983); 74.4% agriculture, 15% industry and commerce, 10.6% other

Government

Official name: People's Republic of China

Type: Communist state; real authority lies with Communist Party's Political Bureau; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, usually ratifies the party's programs; the State Council actually directs the government

Capital: Beijing (Peking)

Political subdivisions: 21 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, and 5 autonomous regions

Legal system: a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court, which reviews lower court decisions; laws and legal procedure subordinate to priorities of party policy; regime has attempted to write civil and Communist codes; new legal codes in effect 1 January 1980; party and state constitutions revised in September and November 1982, respectively; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil and commercial law

National holiday: National Day, 1 October

Branches: control is exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervises ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

Government leaders: ZHAO Ziyang, Premier of State Council; LI Xiannian, President; PENG Zhen, Chairman of NPC Standing Committee

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections held for People's Congress representatives at county level

Political parties and leaders: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Hu Yaobang; Hu is General Secretary of Central Committee; General Secretary became head of the party when position of Chairman was abolished at 12th Party Congress, held in September 1981

Communists: about 39 million party members in 1981

Other political or pressure groups: such opposition as exists consists of loose coalitions that vary by issue rather than organized groups; the People's Liberation Army has conventionally been seen as a major force, but its political influence has been much reduced over the past few years

Member of: FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, ITU, Multifiber Arrangement, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $313 billion (1983 est.), $308 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—rice, wheat, other grains, oilseed, cotton; agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 15 million metric tons in 1982

Major industries: iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum

Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians, energy, and transport

Crude steel: 37.2 million metric tons produced, 37 kg per capita (1982)

Electric power: 73,000,000 kW capacity (1983); 345.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 325 kWh per capita

Exports: $23.5 billion (f.o.b., 1982); manufactured goods, agricultural products, oil, minerals

Imports: $16.6 billion (f.o.b., 1982); grain, chemical fertilizer, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery, equipment

Major trade partners: Japan, Hong Kong, US, FRG, Canada, Australia, Singapore, (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.9875 renminbi yuan=US$1 (30 November 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: networks total about 52,500 route km common carrier lines; about 600 km 1.000-meter gauge; rest 1.435-meter standard gauge; all single track except approximately 9,345 km double track on standard gauge lines; approximately 1,500 km electrified; about 10,000 km industrial lines (gauges range from 0.762 to 1.067 meters)

Highways: about 1,001,000 km all types roads; about 250,000 km unimproved natural earth roads and tracks; about 581,000 km improved earth roads; about 170,000 paved roads

Inland waterways: 138,600 km; about 136,000 km navigable

Pipelines: crude, 5,600 km; refined products, 1,100 km; natural gas, 3,000 km

Ports: 15 major, approximately 180 minor

Airfields: 325 total; 256 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 3,500 m and over; 63 with runways 2,500 to 3,499 m; 221 with runways 1,200 to 2,499 m; 28 with runways less than 1,200 m; 2 seaplane stations; 10 airfields under construction

Defense Forces
Branches: Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA), CPLA Navy, CPLA Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 277,707,000; 155,464,000 fit for military service; 13,159,000 reach military age (18) annually

(See reference map IV)

Land
1,139,600 km²; 72% unsettled (mostly forest and savannah); 28% settled (consisting of 5% crop and fallow, 14% pasture, 6% forest, swamp, and water, and 3% urban and other)

Land boundaries: 6,035 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

Coastline: 2,414 km

People
Population: 28,248,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Colombian(s); adjective—Colombian

Ethnic divisions: 58% mestizo, 20% Caucasian, 14% mulatto, 4% black, 3% mixed black-Indian, 1% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 81%

Labor force: 9 million (1982); 53% services, 26% agriculture, 21% industry, (1980); 12% official unemployment (1983)

Organized labor: 1,418,321 members (1982)

Government
Official name: Republic of Colombia

Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital: Bogotá

Political subdivisions: 22 departments, 3 Intendancies, 5 Commissariats, Bogotá Special District

Legal system: based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, amendments codified in 1946 and 1968; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 July

Branches: President, bicameral legislature (Parliament—Senate, House of Representatives), judiciary

Government leader: Belisario BETANCUR Cuartas, President

Suffrage: age 18 and over

Elections: every fourth year; last presidential election held in May 1982; last congressional election March 1982; municipal and departmental elections every two years, next scheduled for March 1984

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party—leadership currently undergoing changes, with light congressmen sharing plural leadership; two main dissident factions are headed by Luis Carlos Galán and Alberto Santofimio; official group leadership supplemented by Luis Carlos Galán, who heads a new faction within the party; Conservative Party—Alvaro Gómez Hurtado and Misael Pastrana Borrero head the two principal wings united behind current President Belisario Betancur, who leads a small faction

Voting strength: (1982 presidential election) Belisario Betancur 46.8%, Alfonso López Michelsen 40.7%, Luis Carlos Galán 11.1%, Gerardo Molina 1.2%, other 1.2%; 49% abstention

Communists: 10,000-12,000 members est.

Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist (PCC/ML), Maoist orientation

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, LAIA and Andean Sub-Regional Group, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $40 million (1983 est.; in current dollars), $1,435 per capita (1983; in current dollars); 68% private consumption, 28% gross investment 8% public consumption, (1981); growth rate 1% (1983)

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, marijuana, coca, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco

Fishing: catch 68,525 metric tons 1981

Major industries: textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, metal products, and cement

Crude steel: 391,000 metric tons produced (1980/81 est.), 14 kg per capita

Electric power: 7,520,000 kW capacity (1983); 24.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 870 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982); coffee, fuel oil, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides, bananas, fresh cut flowers

Imports: $5.5 billion (c.i.f., 1982); transportation equipment, machinery, industrial metals and raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, foodstuffs and beverages

Major trade partners: exports—25% US, 17% FRG, 10% Venezuela, 4% Japan, 3% Netherlands; imports—38% US, 12% Japan, 6% Venezuela, 5% FRG, 2% France, 1.8% UK, 1% Ecuador (1982)

Budget: (1982) revenues $3.9 billion; expenditures $5.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 84.25 pesos= US$1 (31 October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 3,403 km, all 0.914-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 75,450 km total; 9,350 km paved, 66,100 km earth and gravel surfaces

Inland waterways: 14,300 km, navigable by river boats

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,585 km; refined products, 1,350 km; natural gas, 830 km; natural gas liquids, 125 km

Ports: 6 major (Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Covenas, Santa Marta, and Tumaco)

Civil air: 113 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 625 total, 619 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,660 m; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 94 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas and 8 domestic satellite stations; 1.62 million telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 375 AM, 130 FM, and 85 TV stations

Comoros

Defense Forces
Branches: Army of Colombia, Colombian Air Force, National Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,270,000; 5,154,000 fit for military service; about 349,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $468.1 million; about 10.3% of central government budget

(See reference map VII)

Land
2,171 km²; 4 main islands; 48% cultivated; 29% uncultivated; 16% forest; 7% pasture

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 340 km

People
Population: 455,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Comoran(s); adjective—Comoran

Ethnic divisions: Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

Religion: 86% Shirazi Muslim, 14% Roman Catholic

Language: Shaafi Islam (a Swahili dialect), Malagasy, French

Literacy: 15%

Labor force: 140,000 (1982); 87% agriculture, 3% government

Government
Official name: Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros

Type: three of the four islands compose an independent republic, following local government's unilateral declaration of independence from France in July 1975; the other island, Mayotte, disallowed declaration and is now a French territorial community but is claimed by the Comoros

Capital: Moroni

Political subdivisions: the three islands are organized into seven regions

Legal system: French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code

Branches: presidency; 38-member legislature (Federal Assembly)

Government leader: Ahmed ABDALLAH ABDEREMANE, President

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: Abdallah Abderemane won 1978 presidential election with 99% majority; next presidential election scheduled to take place in 1984 and legislative election in 1987

Political party: sole legal political party is Comoran Union for Progress (UCP)

Voting strength: UCP won 37 seats in the Federal Assembly (March 1982)

Communists: information not available

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $90 million (1981), about $230 per capita

Agriculture: food crops—rice, manioc, maize, fruits, vegetables, coconuts, cinnamon, yams; export crops—essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, cloves

Major industry: perfume distillation

Electric power: 5,500 kW capacity (1983); 10 million kWh produced (1983); 25 kWh per capita

Exports: $17 million (f.o.b., 1981); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, cloves

Imports: $33 million (f.o.b., 1981); rice and other foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles

Major trade partners: France, Madagascar, Kenya, Italy, FRG, Tanzania, and US

Budget: (1980) revenues $10.2 million, foreign revenue $12.9 million, current expenditures, $20 million, development expenditures $3 million

Monetary conversion rate: 422.25 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (February 1983)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 1,000 km total; approximately 295 km bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

Ports: 1 minor (on Anjouan Island); Moroni on Grande Comore); Majunga, Madagascar, is used for major trade

Civil air: 4 major transports

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: sparse system of radio-relay and HF radiocommunication stations for interisland, island, and external communications to Malagasy and Reunion; 1,200 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations and 1 FM station; no TV station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 102,000; 60,000 fit for military service

Ships: 1 landing craft

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, $2.9 million; about 16% of the central government budget

Congo

(See reference map VII)

Land
349,650 km²; 63% dense forest or wood; 31% meadow; 4% urban or waste; 2% cultivated (est.)

Land boundaries: 4,514 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 169 km

People
Population: 1,745,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Congolese (sing., pl.); adjective—Congolese or Congo

Ethnic divisions: about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in south, Sangha (20%) and M'Bochi (12%) in north, Teke (17%) in center; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French

Religion: 48% animist, half nominally 47% Christian, 2% Muslim

Language: French (official); many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used

Literacy: over 50%

Labor force: about 40% of population economically active (1983); 75% agriculture, 25% commerce, industry, government; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed

Organized labor: 20% of total labor force (1979 est.)

Government

Official name: People's Republic of the Congo

Type: republic; military regime established September 1968

Capital: Brazzaville

Political subdivisions: nine regions divided into districts

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1973

National holiday: National Day, 15 August

Branches: presidential executive, Council of State; judiciary; all policy made by Congolese Workers Party Central Committee and Politburo

Government leaders: Col. Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO, President; Col. Louis-Sylvain GOMA, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for local and regional organs and the National Assembly were held in July 1979—the first elections since June 1973

Political parties and leaders: Congolese Workers Party (PCT) is only legal party

Communists: unknown number of Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women (URFC), General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)

Member of: AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UDEAC, UEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: about $1.8 billion (1982 est.), $1,140 per capita; real growth rate 8.1% per year (1982)

Agriculture: cash crops—sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, peanuts, tobacco; food crops—root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish

Fishing: catch 20,600 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: crude oil, sawmills, brewery, cigarettes, sugar mill, soap

Electric power: 222,000 kW capacity (1983); 160 million kWh produced (1983), 95 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.108 billion (f.o.b., 1982); oil, lumber, tobacco, veneer, plywood, coffee, and cocoa

Imports: $663.7 million (f.o.b., 1982); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, chemical products, sugar

Major trade partners: France, other EC countries, and US

Budget: (1982 est.) revenues $933 million, current expenditures $545 million, development expenditures $388 million

Monetary conversion rate: 422.25 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 800 km, 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 8,246 km total; 555 km bituminous surface treated; 848 km gravel, laterite, 1,623 km improved earth, and 5,220 km unimproved roads

Inland waterways: 6,485 km navigable

Pipelines: crude oil 25 km

Ports: 1 major (Pointe-Noire)

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 60 total, 44 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: services adequate for government use; primary network is composed of radio-relay routes and coaxial cables; key centers are Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo; 13,900 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

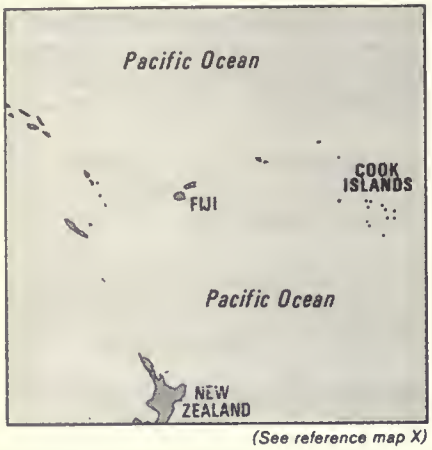
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 386,000; 194,000 fit for military service; about 17,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $68.9 million; about 7% of central government budget

Cook Islands



(See reference map X)

Land
About 240 km²

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm

Coastline: about 120 km

People
Population: 16,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate −1.6%

Nationality: noun—Cook Islander(s); adjective—Cook Islander

Ethnic divisions: 81.3% Polynesian (full blood), 7.7% Polynesian and European, 7.7% Polynesian and other, 2.4% European, 0.9% other

Religion: Christian, majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church

Government
Official name: Cook Islands

Type: self-governing in "free association" with New Zealand; Cook Islands Government fully responsible for internal affairs and has right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs, in consultation with Cook Islands Government

Capital: Rarotonga

Branches: New Zealand Governor General appoints Representative to Cook Islands, who represents the Queen and the New Zealand Government; Representative appoints the Prime Minister; Parliament of 24 members, popularly elected; House of Arikis (chiefs), 15 members, appointed by Representative, an advisory body only

Government leader: Dr. Thomas DAVIS, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years, latest in November 1983

Political parties and leaders: Cook Islands Party, Geoffrey Henry; Democratic Party, Thomas Davis

Voting strength: (1983) Parliament—Cook Islands Party, 11 seats; Democratic Party, 13 seats

Member of: ADB, IDA, IFC, IMF

Economy
GDP: $15.4 million (1977), $860 per capita (1978)

Agriculture: export crops include copra, citrus fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas, with subsistence crops of yams and taro

Major industry. fruit processing

Electric power: 4,000 kW capacity (1981); 13 million kWh produced (1981), 764 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.0 million (1977); copra, fresh and canned fruit

Imports: $16.8 million (1977); foodstuffs, textiles, fuels

Major trade partners: (1970) exports—98% New Zealand; imports—76% New Zealand, 7% Japan

Aid: Australia (1980-83), $2.0 million; Australia and New Zealand (1977), $6.5 million

Government budget: $121 million (1977)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.533 New Zealand$=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 187 km total (1980); 35 km paved, 35 km gravel, 84 km improved earth, 33 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 5 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 6 AM, no FM, and no TV stations; 7,000 radio receivers, and 1,186 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.)

Costa Rica

(See reference map III)

Land
51,022 km²; 60% forest; 30% agricultural (22% meadow and pasture, 8% cultivated); 10% waste, urban, and other

Land boundaries: 670 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; specialized competence over living resources to 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,290 km

People
Population: 2,693,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Costa Rican(s); adjective—Costa Rican

Ethnic divisions: 96% white (including mestizo), 3% black, 1% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish (official), with Jamaican dialect of English spoken around Puerto Limon

Literacy: 93%

Labor force: 891,000 (1982 est.); 40.4% industry and commerce, 32.6% agriculture, 25% government and services, 2% other; 12% unemployment (1983 est.)

Organized labor: about 13.8% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Costa Rica

Type: democratic republic

Capital: San José

Political subdivisions: seven provinces divided into 80 cantons and districts

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Costa Rica; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: executive—President (head of government and chief of state), elected for a single four-year term; two vice presidents; legislative—57-delegate unicameral Legislative Assembly elected at four-year intervals; judiciary—Supreme Court of Justice (17 magistrates elected by Legislative Assembly at eight-year intervals)

Government leader: Luis Alberto MONGE Alvarez, President

Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over

Elections: every four years; last, February 1982

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Party (PLN), Luis Alberto Monge, Daniel Oduber, José "Pepe" Figueres; National Movement (MN), Mario Echandi; new Social Christian Union (USC) comprised of the four Unity Coalition (UNIDAD) parties—Democratic Renovation Party (PRD), Oscar Aguilar Bulgarelli; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Rafael Grillo Rivera; Republican Calderonista Party (PRC), Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier; Popular Union Party (PUP), Cristián Tallenbach Iglesias; United People's Coalition (PU) comprised of the three Marxist parties—Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), Humberto Vargas Carbonell; Popular Revolutionary Movement (MRP), Sergio Erick Ardón; Socialist Party (PS), Alvaro Montero Mejía; National Defense Party, J. Francisco Herrera Romero; National Republican Party, Ronaldo Rodríguez Varela; Democratic Radical Party, Juan José Echeverría Brealey

Voting strength: (1982 election) PLN 57.3%, 33 seats; UNIDAD 32.7%, 18 seats; PU 3.2%, 4 seats; MN 3.7%, 1 seat; other, 1 seat

Communists: 10,000 members and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD; Liberation Party affiliate), Confederated Union of Workers (CUT; Communist Party affiliate), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE), Free Costa Rica Movement (MCRL; rightwing militants), National Association of Educators (ANDE)

Member of: CACM, Central American Democratic Community, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $3.3 billion (1983 est., in current prices), $1,390 per capita; 65% private consumption, 15% public consumption, 23% gross domestic investment, −4% net foreign balance (1981); 0% real growth rate (1983 est.)

Agriculture: main products—coffee, bananas, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products

Fishing: catch 14,854 metric tons (1980)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer

Electric power: 820,000 kW capacity (1983); 2.2 billion kWh produced (1983), 845 kWh per capita

Exports: $870.8 million (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cacao

Imports: $870 million (c.i.f., 1983); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—35% US, 27% CACM, 10% FRG; imports—36% US, 17% CACM, 12% Japan, 4% FRG (1980)

Aid: economic bilateral commitments—US authorized (FY70-82), including Ex-Im, $217 million, other Western countries ODA and OOF (1970-81) $160 million, Communist countries (1971-74) $17 million; military commitments negligible

Budget: (1983) $321 million total revenues, $544 million total expenditures including debt amortization

Monetary conversion rate: 43.15 colones=US$1 (November 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 700 km total, all 1.067-meter gauge; 234 km electrified

Highways: 28,525 km total; 2,570 km paved, 9,360 km gravel, 16,595 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: about 730 km, seasonally navigable

Pipelines: refined products, 176 km

Ports: 4 major (Limón, Golfito, Puntarenas, Caldera), 3 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 208 total, 203 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: very good domestic telephone service; 236,100 telephones (10.4 per 100 popl.); connection into Central American microwave net; 55 AM, 46 FM, and 14 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Civil Guard, Rural Assistance Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 717,000; 487,000 fit for military service; about 31,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: dependent on imports from US

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982, $8.4 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 2.1% of total central government budget

Cuba

(See reference map III)

Land
114,471 km²; 35% cultivated; 30% meadow and pasture; 20% waste, urban, or other; 15% forest

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 3,735 km

People
Population: 9,995,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.1%

Nationality: noun—Cuban(s); adjective—Cuban

Ethnic divisions: 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% black, 1% Chinese

Religion: at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 96%

Labor force: 2.9 million in 1979; 26% agriculture, 26% services, 20% industry, 11% construction, 10% commerce, 7% transportation and communication; 2% unemployed

Government
Official name: Republic of Cuba

Type: Communist state

Capital: Havana

Political subdivisions: 14 provinces and 169 municipalities

Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; Fundamental Law of 1959 replaced constitution of 1940; a new constitution was approved at the Cuban Communist Party's First Party Congress in December 1975 and by a popular referendum, which took place on 15 February 1976; portions of the new constitution were put into effect on 24 February 1976, by means of a Constitutional Transition Law, and the entire constitution became effective on 2 December 1976; legal education at Universities of Havana, Oriente, and Las Villas; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 January

Branches: executive; legislature (National Assembly of the People's Power); controlled judiciary

Government leader: Fidel CASTRO Ruz, President

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 16

Elections: National People's Assembly (indirect election) every five years; election held November 1981

Political parties and leaders: Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raúl Castro Ruz

Communists: approx. 400,000 party members

Member of: CEMA, ECLA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, IHO, ILO, IMO, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS (nonparticipant), PAHO, Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $14.9 billion in 1974 dollars (1982 est.); $1,534 per capita in 1974 dollars (1982 est.); real growth rate 1.4% (1982 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—sugar, tobacco, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus fruits, coffee

Fishing: catch 195,000 metric tons (1982); exports $125 million (1980)

Major industries: sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals, cement

Shortages: spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods

Crude steel: 301,200 metric tons produced (1982); 31 kg per capita

Electric power: 4,100,000 kW capacity (1983); 10.5 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,065 kWh per capita

Exports: $5.9 billion (f.o.b., 1982); sugar, nickel, shellfish, tobacco

Imports: $6.6 billion (c.i.f., 1982); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—67% USSR, 18% other Communist countries; imports—68% USSR, 21% other Communist countries (1982 prelim.)

Aid: from US (FY46-61), $41.5 million (loans $37.5 million, grants $4.0 million); economic aid (1960-78) from USSR, $5.7 billion in economic credit and $11.0 billion in subsidies; military assistance from the USSR (1959-78), $1.6 billion

Budget: $12.1 billion (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 0.8547 peso=US$1 (1 January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 14,725 km total, government owned; 5,070 km common carrier lines of which 4,990 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 80 km 0.914-meter gauge; about 9,655 km plantation/industrial lines, 6,455 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 3,200 km narrow gauge

Highways: 21,000 km total; 9,000 km paved, 12,000 km gravel and earth surfaced

Inland waterways: 240 km

Pipelines: natural gas, 80 km

Ports: 8 major (including US Naval Base at Guantánamo), 44 minor

Civil air: 47 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 203 total, 194 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces

Branches: Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ground Forces, Revolutionary Navy, Air and Air Defense Force; Ministry of Interior—Special Troops, Border Guard Troops

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 5,440,000; of the 2,751,000 males 15-49, 1,730,000 are fit for military service; of the 2,689,000 females 15-49, 1,689,000 are fit for military service; 117,000 males and 113,000 females reach military age (17) annually

(See reference map VI)

Land
9,251 km²; 60% arable (including permanent crop); 25% waste, urban areas, and other; 15% forest pasture

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: approximately 648 km

People
Population: 662,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Cypriot(s); adjective—Cypriot

Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% Armenian, Maronite, and other

Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox; 18% Muslim; 4% Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other

Language: Greek, Turkish, English

Literacy: about 89%

Greek Sector labor force: 240,900 (1982); 42% services, 33% industry, 22% agriculture, 3.1% unemployed

Government
Official name: Republic of Cyprus

Type: republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control over the northern 37 percent of the republic; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983, Turkish Cypriot "President" Rauf Denktash declared independence and the formation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government

Capital: Nicosia

Political subdivisions: 6 administrative districts

Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October

Branches: currently the Government of Cyprus has effective authority over only the Greek Cypriot community, as provided for by constitution; headed by President of the Republic and comprising Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; Turkish Cypriots declared their own "constitution" and governing bodies within the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" in 1975 ("legislature" was "Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly," which was dissolved in late 1983); "state" renamed "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in 1983; the Turkish Cypriots are currently forming a consultative assembly that will devise a new constitution for the Turkish sector and prepare elections for a new executive and legislature

Government leaders: Spyros KYPRIANOU, President; Turkish Sector: Rauf DENKTASH, "President"

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: officially every five years (last presidential election held in February 1983); parliamentary elections held in May 1981; Turkish sector "presidential" and "parliamentary" elections held in June 1981

Political parties and leaders: Greek Cypriot—Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Democratic Rally (DESY), Glafkos Clerides; Democratic Party (DEKO), Spyros Kyprianou; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; New Democratic Movement (NDP), Alecos Michaelides; Center Union Party (CUP), Tassos Papadopoulos; Pan-Cyprian Renewal Party (PAME), Khrysostomos Sofianos; Turkish sector—National Unity Party (NUP), none; Communal Liberation Party (CLP), Alpay Durduran; Republican Turkish Party (RTP), Ozker Ozgur; other minor parties

Voting strength: in the 1983 presidential election, incumbent Spyros Kyprianou retained his position by winning 56% of the vote; in the 1981 parliamentary election, the pro-Western Democratic Rally and Communist AKEL each received 12 of the 35 seats; Kyprianou's center-right Democratic Party received eight seats; and socialist EDEK won three seats; in "presidential" and "parliamentary" elections in the Turkish Cypriot sector, Rauf Denktash won with 52 percent of the vote; his party (NUP) had 18 of 40 seats in the "Assembly," while the center-left CLP had 12 seats and the RTP had 6 seats; the remainder were divided among the other parties

Communists: about 12,000

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON; Communist controlled); Union of Cyprus Farmers (EKA; Communist controlled); Cyprus Farmers Union (PEK; pro-West); Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO; Commu-

nist controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK; pro-West); Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (Turk-Sen); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (Dev-Is)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO; Turkish Federated State of Cyprus—OIC (observer)

Economy
GNP: $2.172 billion (1982), $3,342 per capita; 1982 est. real growth rate 3.8%

Turkish Sector GDP: $237 million (1981 prov.), $1,558 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—potatoes and other vegetables, grapes, citrus fruit, wheat, carob beans, olives

Major industries: mining (iron pyrites, gypsum, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—beverages, footwear, clothing, cement

Electric power: 620,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.364 billion kWh produced (1983), 2,090 kWh per capita

Exports: $554.3 million (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—food and beverages, including citrus, raisins, potatoes and wine; also cement and clothing

Turkish Sector exports: $37.5 million (f.o.b., 1981); principal items—citrus fruits, potatoes, metal pipes, and pyrites

Imports: $1.212 billion (c.i.f., 1982); principal items—manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food

Turkish Sector imports: $107.6 million (c.i.f., 1981); principal items—foodstuffs, raw materials, fuels, machinery

Major trade partners: imports (1982)—12.7% UK, 10.3% Italy, 9.1% Iraq, 9.0% Japan; exports (1982)—20.4% UK, 12.2% Lebanon, 9.3% Saudi Arabia, 6.8% Iraq

Turkish Sector major trade partners: imports (1981 prov.)—41.6% Turkey, 20.6% UK, 7.3% FRG, 6.0% Italy; exports (1981 prov.)—53.1% UK, 20.6% Turkey, 12.2% Syria, 3.6% Lebanon

Budget: (1982 est.) revenues $527.7 million, expenditures $625.2 million, deficit $99.1 million

Turkish Sector budget: (1981) revenues $46.7 million, expenditures $64.9 million, deficit $18.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: .56 Cyprus pound=US$1 (4 January 1984)

Turkish Sector monetary conversion rate: 162.55 Turkish liras=US$1 (1982 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 10,778 km total; 5,169 km bituminous surface treated; 5,609 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Ports: 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol), 6 minor; Famagusta under Turkish Cypriot control

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 13 total, 12 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: moderately good telecommunication system in both Greek and Turkish sectors; 113,400 telephones (17.9 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 6 FM, and 30 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite antenna and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

Defense Forces
Branches: Cyprus National Guard; Turkish sector—Turkish Cypriot Security Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 179,000; 125,000 fit for military service; about 5,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $23.0 million; about 4.6% of central government budget

Czechoslovakia

(See reference map V)

Land
127,870 km²; 60% arable; 35% forest; 14% other agricultural; 9% other

Land boundaries: 3,540 km

People
Population: 15,466,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.3%

Nationality: noun—Czechoslovak(s); adjective—Czechoslovak

Ethnic divisions: 65% Czech, 30% Slovak, 4.0% Hungarian, 0.6% German, 0.5% Polish, 0.4% Ukrainian, 0.2% other (Jewish, Gypsy)

Religion: 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other

Language: Czech and Slovak (official), Hungarian

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 7.8 million; 38.1% industry, 12.5% agriculture, 49.4% construction, communications, and other (1982)

Government
Official name: Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSSR)

Type: Communist state

Capital: Prague

Political subdivisions: 2 ostensibly separate and nominally autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); seven regions (kraj) in Czech lands, three regions in Slovakia; national capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status

Legal system: civil law system based on Austrian-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960, amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Charles University School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 9 May

Branches: executive—President (elected by Federal Assembly), Cabinet (appointed by President); legislative (Federal Assembly; elected directly—House of Nations, House of the People), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary—Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

Government leaders: Gustáv HUSÁK, President; Lubomír STROUGAL, Premier

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: governmental bodies and president every five years (last election June 1981)

Dominant political party and leader: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC), Gustáv Husák, General Secretary; Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of "provincial KSC organization"

Voting strength: (1981 election) 99.96% for Communist-sponsored single slate

Communists: 1.48 million party members and candidate members (November 1982)

Other political groups: puppet parties—Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party

Member of: CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $147.1 billion in 1982 (in 1982 dollars), $9,550 per capita; 1982 real growth rate 0.5%

Agriculture: diversified agriculture; main crops—wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, hogs, cattle, horses; net food importer—meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables

Major industries: iron and steel, machinery and equipment, cement, sheet glass, motor vehicles, armaments, chemicals, ceramics, wood, paper products

Shortages: ores, crude oil

Crude steel: 15.0 million metric tons produced (1982), 974 kg per capita

Electric power: 18,645,000 kW capacity (1983); 75.282 billion kWh produced (1983), 4,875 kWh per capita

Exports: $16.265 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 54% machinery, equipment; 17% manufactured consumer goods; 15% fuels, raw materials and metals; 7% foods, food products, live animals, and forestry (1982)

Imports: $16.219 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 39% fuels, raw materials, and metals; 33% machinery, equipment; 14% foods, food products, live animals, and forestry; 5% manufactured consumer goods (1980)

Major trade partners: USSR, GDR, Poland, Hungary, FRG, Yugoslavia, Austria, Bulgaria, Romania; $32,484 million (1982); 71% with Communist countries, 29% with non-Communist countries (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.45 koronas=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

NOTE: foreign trade figures were converted at the rate of 6.9 koronas=US$1 (January 1982)

Communications
Railroads: 13,142 km total; 12,883 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 102 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 157 km 0.750- and 0.760-meter narrow gauge; 2,866 km double track; 3,171 km electrified; government owned (1982)

Highways: 73,881 km total; 60,582 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 13,299 km gravel, crushed stone (1982)

Inland waterways: 475 km (1982)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,448 km; refined products, 861 km; natural gas, 7,000 km

Freight carried: rail—288.7 million metric tons, 71.6 billion metric ton/km (1982); highway—1,281.2 million metric tons, 20.9 billion metric ton/km (1982); waterway—11.4 million metric tons, 3.8 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1982)

Ports: no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdańsk, and Szczecin in Poland; Rijeka and Koper in Yugoslavia; Hamburg, FRG; Rostock, GDR; principal river ports are Prague, Děčín, Komárno, Bratislava (1979)

Defense Forces
Branches: Czechoslovak People's Army, Frontier Guard, Air and Air Defense Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,774,000; 2,910,000 fit for military service; 108,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, 23.8 billion koronas, 7.7% of total budget

(See reference map V)

Land
43,076 km² (exclusive of Greenland and Faroe Islands); 64% arable; 11% forest; 8% meadow and pasture; 17% other

Land boundaries: 68 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,379 km

People
Population: 5,112,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate −0.1%

Nationality: noun—Dane(s); adjective—Danish

Ethnic divisions: Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German

Religion: 97% Evangelical Lutheran, 2% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

Language: Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect); small German-speaking minority

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 2,700,000 (1983 average); 34.1% social services; 21% manufacturing; 13.3% commerce; 8.2% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 7.9% construction; 7.0% banking and business services; 6.8% transportation; 9.2% unemployment rate

Organized labor: 65% of labor force

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Denmark

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Copenhagen

Political subdivisions: 14 counties, 277 communes, 88 towns

Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Århus; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: birthday of the Queen, 16 April

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts

Government leaders: MARGRETHE II, Queen; Poul SCHLÜTER, Prime Minister.

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: on call of prime minister but at least every four years (last election 10 January 1984)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Anker Jørgensen; Liberal, Henning Christophersen; Conservative, Poul Schlüter; Radical Liberal, Niels Helveg Petersen; Socialist People's, Gert Petersen; Communist, Jorgen Jensen; Left Socialist, Preben Wilhjelm; Center Democratic, Erhard Jakobsen; Christian People's, Christian Christensen; Justice, Poul Gerhard Kristiansen; Trade and Industry Party, Asger J. Lindinger; Progress Party, Mogens Glistrop; Socialist Workers Party, no chairman; Communist Workers' Party (KAP), Benito Scocozza

Voting strength: (1984 election) 31.6% Social Democratic, 23.4% Conservative, 12.1% Liberal, 11.5% Socialist People's, 5.5% Radical Liberal, 4.6% Center Democrats, 3.6% Progress, 2.7% Christian, 2.6% Left Socialist, 1.5% Justice, 0.7% Communist, 0.2% others

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ELDO (observer), EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB, Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $56.4 billion (1982), $11,016 per capita; 56% private consumption, 12.4% private investment, 28% government consumption, 3% government investment; 0.6% net exports of goods and services; 1982 growth rate, 3.1% in 1980 prices.

Agriculture: highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops—cereals, root crops; food imports—oilseed, grain, animal feedstuffs

Fishing: catch 1.98 million metric tons (1980), exports $750 million, imports $295 million (1981)

Major industries: food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, transport equipment, metal products, bricks and mortar, furniture and other wood products

Crude steel: 0.6 million metric tons produced (1981), 117 kg per capita

Electric power: 9,119,000 kW capacity (1983); 25.830 billion kWh produced (1983), 5,050 kWh per capita

Exports: $15.3 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, and furniture

Imports: $16.8 billion (c.i.f., 1982); principal items—industrial machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products, chemicals, grain and feedstuffs, wood and paper

Major trade partners: 1982 exports—47.7% EC, 17.4% FRG, 14.1 UK, 10.9% Sweden, 6.5% Norway, 6% US

Aid: donor—economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF) $2.8 billion (1970-81)

Budget: (1984) expenditures $24.8 billion, revenues $18.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 9.670 kroner=US$1 (November 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year, beginning 1 January

Communications

Railroads: 2,770 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Danish State Railways (DSB) operate 2,120 km (1,999 km rail line and 121 km rail ferry services); 97 km electrified, 730 km double tracked; 650 km of standard gauge lines are privately owned and operated

Highways: approximately 66,482 km total; 64,551 km concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 1,931 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

Inland waterways: 417 km

Pipelines: refined products, 418 km; natural gas, 95 km

Ports: 10 major, 50 minor

Civil air: 62 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 148 total, 119 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 3.32 million telephones (63.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 46 FM, and 38 TV stations; 14 submarine coaxial cables; satellite earth station for domestic service

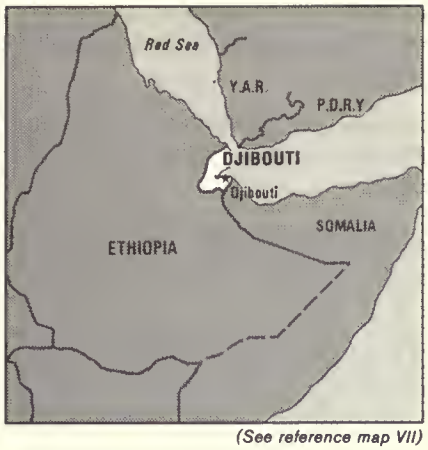
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Danish Army, Royal Danish Navy, Royal Danish Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,306,000; 1,100,000 fit for military service; 41,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1.150 billion; 4.6% of central government budget

Djibouti



(See reference map VII)

Land
23,310 km²; 89% desert waste; 10% permanent pasture; less than 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 517 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 314 km (includes offshore islands)

People
Population: 289,000 (July 1984) average annual growth rate −8.8%

Nationality: noun—Djiboutian(s); adjective—Djiboutian

Ethnic divisions: 60% Somali (Issa), 5% Afar 5% French Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian

Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

Language: French (official), Somali, Afar, and Arabic all widely used

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: a small number of semiskilled laborers at port

Organized labor: some 3,000 railway workers organized

Government
Official name: Republic of Djibouti

National holiday: 27 June

Type: republic

Capital: Djibouti

Political subdivisions: 5 cercles (districts)

Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law; partial constitution ratified January 1981 by National Assembly

Branches: legislative—65-member parliament (National Assembly), executive, judiciary

Government leader: HASSAN Gouled Aptidon, President

Suffrage: universal

Elections: Parliament elected May 1982

Political parties and leaders: Peoples Progress Assembly (RPP), Hassan Gouled

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $116 million (1980); per capita income $400

Agriculture: livestock; limited commercial crops, including fruit and vegetables

Major industries: transit trade, port, railway, services; live cattle and sheep exports to Arabia; secondary services to French military

Electric power: 70,000 kW capacity (1983); 230 million kWh produced (1983), 730 kWh per capita

Exports: $66 million (1981); hides and skins and transit of coffee; values plummeted after railroad line was cut

Imports: $152 million (1981); almost all domestically needed goods—foods, machinery, transport equipment

Budget: 1980 revenues $68 million, current expenditures $62 million, development expenditures $6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 177.67 Djibouti francs=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: the Ethiopian-Djibouti railroad extends for 97 km through Djibouti

Highways: 2,800 km total; 279 km bituminous surface, 229 km improved earth; 2,292 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Djibouti)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 12 total, 11 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of urban facilities in Djibouti and radio-relay stations at outlying places; 4,400 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, 1 TV station; 1 INTELSAT satellite station at Ambouli, working with Indian Ocean satellite

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of France

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie Corps

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 63,000; about 37,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $27.8 million; about 22% of central government budget

Dominica

(See reference map III)

Land
752.7 km²; 67% forest; 24% arable; 2% pasture; 7% other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone; 20 nm economic zone)

Coastline: 148 km

People
Population: 74,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate −0.2%

Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

Ethnic divisions: mostly black; some Carib-Indians

Religion: 80% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Methodist

Language: English (official); French patois widely spoken

Literacy: about 95%

Labor force: 23,000; 40% agriculture, 32% industry and commerce, 28% services; 15-20% unemployment

Organized labor: 25% of the labor force

Government
Official name: Commonwealth of Dominica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Roseau

Political subdivisions: 10 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals

Branches: legislative, 11-member popularly elected unicameral House of Assembly; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; judicial, magistrate's courts, and regional court of appeals

Government leader: (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage at age 18

Elections: every five years; most recent 21 July 1980

Political parties and leaders: United Dominica Labor Party (UDLP), Michael Douglas, Roosevelt Douglas; Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Oliver Seraphin; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), (Mary) Eugenia Charles

Voting strength: (1980 election) House of Assembly seats—DFP 17, DLP 2, independent 2

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance (DLMA), a small leftist group led by William Riviere

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, OAS, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $56.4 million (1983), $883 per capita; 1981 real growth rate, 9.5%

Agriculture: bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa, essential oils

Major industries: agricultural processing, tourism, soap and other coconut-based products, cigars

Electric power: 7,000 kW capacity (1983); 16 million kWh produced (1983), 215 kWh per capita

Exports: $28.5 million (1982); bananas, coconuts, lime juice and oil, cocoa, reexports

Imports: $48.5 million (1982); machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured articles, cement

Major trade partners: exports—US, UK, other EC, other CARICOM countries

Aid: economic—bilateral ODA and OOF (1970-80), from Western (non-US) countries, $22.6 million; no military aid

Budget: revenues, $32 million; expenditures, $40 million (1982 proj.)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 750 km total; 370 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

Ports: 2 minor (Roseau, Portsmouth)

Civil air: unknown number of major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 4,600 telephones in fully automatic network (5.6 per 100 popl.); VHF and UHF link to St. Lucia; new SHF links to Martinique and Guadeloupe; 3 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Dominica Police Force

Dominican Republic

(See reference map III)

Land
48,464 km²; 45% forest; 20% built on or waste; 17% meadow and pasture; 14% cultivated; 4% fallow

Land boundaries: 361 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 200 nm; 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,288 km

People
Population: 6,416,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

Ethnic divisions: 73% mixed, 16% white, 11% black

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 68%

Labor force: 1.3 million; 47% agriculture, 23% industry and commerce, 16% government, 14% services

Organized labor: 12% of labor force

Government
Official name: Dominican Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Santo Domingo

Political subdivisions: 26 provinces and the National District

Legal system: based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 February

Branches: President popularly elected for a four-year term; bicameral legislature (National Congress—27-seat Senate and 91-seat Chamber of Deputies elected for four-year terms); Supreme Court

Government leader: Salvador JORGE Blanco, President

Suffrage: universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote

Elections: last national election May 1982; next election May 1986

Political parties and leaders: Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), José Francisco Peña Gómez; Reformist Party (PR), Joaquín Balaguer; Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan Bosch; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elías Wessin y Wessin; Revolutionary Social Christian Party (PRSC), Rogelio Delgado Bogaert; Movement of National Conciliation (MCN), Jaime Manuel Fernández González; Antireelection Movement of Democratic Integration (MIDA), Francisco Augusto Lora; National Civic Union (UCN), Guillermo Delmonte Urraca; National Salvation Movement (MSN), Luis Julián Pérez; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Luis Homero Lajara Burgos; Fourteenth of June Revolutionary Movement (MR-IJ4), Héctor Aristy Pereyra; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), Narciso Isa Conde, central committee, legalized in 1978; Dominican Popular Movement (MPD), illegal; 12th of January National Liberation Movement (ML-12E), Plinio Matos Moquete, illegal; Communist Party of the Dominican Republic (PACOREDO), Luis Montas González, illegal; Popular Socialist Party (PSP), illegal; Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union (UPA), Iván Rodríguez; Democratic Union (UD), Ramón Antonio Flores; Revolutionary League of Workers (LRT), Claudio Tavárez; several additional small leftist parties

Voting strength: (1982 election) 74% voter turnout; 46.76% PRD, 39.14% PR, 9.69% PLD; 4.41% minor parties

Communists: an estimated 7,000 to 9,000 members in several legal and illegal factions; effectiveness limited by ideological differences and organizational inadequacies

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IRC, ISO, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $7.6 billion (1981), $1,400 per capita; no real growth in 1982

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn

Major industries: tourism, sugar processing, nickel mining, gold mining, textiles, cement

Electric power: 1,144,000 kW capacity (1983); 3.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 480 kWh per capita

Exports: $768 million (f.o.b., 1982); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa

Imports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1982); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment

Major trade partners: exports—46% US, including Puerto Rico (1980); imports—45% US, including Puerto Rico (1980)

Dominican Republic
(continued)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), from US, $536 million; (1970-81) ODA and OOF from other Western countries, $162 million; military—authorized from US (1970-82), $27 million

Budget: revenues, $753 million; expenditures, $1,989 million (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 peso=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 1,600 km total; 104 km 1.065-meter gauge, government owned, common carrier; 1,496 km privately owned plantation lines (gauges ranging from 0.600- to 1.430-meter, with 0.760-meter gauge predominating)

Highways: 12,000 km total; 5,800 km paved, 5,600 km gravel and improved earth

Pipelines: refined products, 69 km

Ports: 4 major (Santo Domingo, Barahona, Haina, Puerto Plata), 17 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 47 total, 36 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio-relay network; 165,300 telephones (2.9 per 100 popl.); 122 AM, 62 FM, and 37 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,575,000; 1,039,000 fit for military service; 80,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $123.4 million, about 12.5% of the central budget

Ecuador

(See reference map IV)

Land
283,561 km² (including Galapagos Islands); 55% forest; 11% cultivated, 8% meadow and pasture; 26% waste, urban, or other (excludes the Oriente and the Galapagos Islands, for which information is not available

Land boundaries: 1,931 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 2,237 km (includes Galapagos Islands)

People
Population: 9,091,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Ecuadorean(s); adjective—Ecuadorean

Ethnic divisions: 55% mestizo (mixed Indian and Spanish), 25% Indian, 10% Spanish, 10% black

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing)

Language: Spanish (official); Indian dialects, especially Quechua

Literacy: 84%

Labor force: (1983) 2.8 million; 52% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 7% commerce, 4% construction, 4% public administration, 16% other services and activities

Organized labor: less than 15% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Ecuador

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 August

Type: republic

Capital: Quito

Political subdivisions: 20 provinces including Galapagos Islands

Legal system: based on civil law system; progressive new constitution passed in January 1978 referendum; came into effect following the installation of a new civilian government in August 1979; legal education at four state and two private universities; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary

Government leader: Dr. Osvaldo HURTADO Larrea, President

Suffrage: universal over age 18; compulsory for literates

Elections: parliamentary and presidential elections held January 1984; second-stage presidential election to be held May 1984

Political parties and leaders: Popular Democracy (DP, the party of President Hurtado); Christian Democratic, Julio César Trujillo; Democratic Left (ID); Social Democratic, Rodrigo Borja; Radical Alfarist Front (FRA), Cecilia Calderón de Castro, populist; Social Christian Party (PSC), León Febres Cordero, center-right; Democratic Party (PD), Francisco Huerta, center-left; Radical Liberal Party, Blasco Peñaherrera, center-right; Conservative Party, JoséTerán, center-right; Concentration of Popular

Forces (CFP), Averroes Bucaram, populist; People, Change, and Democracy (PCD), Aquiles Rigaíl, center-left; Ecuadorean Roldocist Party (PRE), Abdala Bucaram, populist; Democratic Popular Movement (MPD), Jaime Hurtado, Communist; Revolutionary Nationalist Party (PNR), Carlos Julio Arosemena, center-right; Democratic Institutionalist Coalition, Otto Arosemena, center-right; Broad Leftist Front (FADI), René Maugé, pro-Moscow Communist

Voting strength: (January 1984 presidential results of top two contenders in runoff election scheduled for May 1984—Rodrigo Borja of Democratic Left, 28%; León Febres Cordero of Social Christian Party, 27%

Communists: Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-Moscow, René Maugé—secretary general), 6,000 members; Communist Party of Ecuador/Marxist Leninist (PCMLE, independent), 6,000 members; Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador (PSRE, pro-Cuba), 100 members plus an estimated 5,000 sympathizers

Member of: Andean Pact, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, LAIA, NAM, OAS, OPEC, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $13.3 billion (1982), $1,507 per capita; 61% private consumption, 15% public consumption, 26% gross investment, −2% foreign (1982); growth rate −1.5% (1983)

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, corn, potatoes, rice

Fishing: catch 746,100 metric tons (1982 est.); exports $210 million (1982), imports negligible

Major industries: food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum

Electric power: 1,300,000 kW capacity (1983); 3.2 billion kWh produced (1983), 360 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum, bananas, coffee, cocoa, fish products

Imports: $2.0 billion (c.i.f., 1982); agricultural and industrial machinery, industrial raw materials, building supplies, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

Major trade partners: exports (1982)—52% US, 25% Latin America and Caribbean, 1% Japan, 1% Italy, 1% FRG; imports (1982)—45% US, 15% Latin America and Caribbean, 12% Japan (1982)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments of ODA and OOF (FY70-82), US, $233 million; other Western countries (1970-81), $276 million; military—(FY70-82) US, $53 million

Budget: (1982) revenues, $1,424 million; expenditures, $2,155 million

Monetary conversion rate: official, 47.40 sucres=US$1; market, 96.50 sucres=US$1 (August 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,965 km total; all 1.067-meter gauge single track

Highways: 69,280 km total; 11,925 km paved, 24,400 km gravel, 32,955 km earth roads

Inland waterways: 1,500 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 800 km; refined products, 1,358 km

Ports: 3 major (Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolívar), 11 minor

Civil air: 48 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 152 total, 151 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic facilities generally adequate; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 280,000 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); 260 AM, 38 FM, and 23 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Ecuadorean Army, Ecuadorean Air Force, Ecuadorean War Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,073,000; 1,409,000 fit for military service; 93,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: estimated for the fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $199 million; about 8.7% of the central government budget

Egypt

(See reference maps VI and VII)

Land
1,001,449 km²; 96.5% desert, waste, or urban; 2.8% cultivated (of which about 70% is multiple crop); 0.7% inland water

Land boundaries: approximately 2,580 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 2,450 km (1967)

People
Population: 47,049,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Egyptian(s); adjective—Egyptian or Arab Republic of Egypt

Ethnic divisions: 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

Religion: (official estimate) 94% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 6% Coptic Christian and other

Language: Arabic (official); English and French widely understood by educated classes

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 13.4 million; 45-50% agriculture, 13% industry, 11% trade and finance, 26% services and other; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 1 to 3 million

Government
Official name: Arab Republic of Egypt

Type: republic

Capital: Cairo

Political subdivisions: 26 governorates

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; permanent constitution written in 1971; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State, which oversees validity of administrative decisions; legal education at Cairo University; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 23 July

Branches: executive power vested in President, who appoints Cabinet; People's Assembly is principal legislative body, with Shura Council having consultative role; independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

Government leader: Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK, President

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: regular elections to People's Assembly every five years (most recent June 1979); two-thirds of Shura Council is elected for six-year term (first elections were in September 1980) with remaining members appointed by President; presidential election every six years (President Mubarak was elected in October 1981)

Political parties and leaders: formation of political parties must be approved by government; National Democratic Party, led by Mubarak, is the dominant party; legal opposition parties are Socialist Liberal Party, Kamal Murad; Socialist Labor Party, Ibrahim Shukri; National Progressive Unionist Grouping, Khalid Muhyi-al-Din; Umma Party, Ahmad al-Sabahi; and New Wafd Party, Fu'ad Siraj al-Din

Communists: approximately 500 party members

Other political or pressure groups: Islamic groups are illegal, but the largest one, the Muslim Brotherhood, is tolerated by the government; trade unions and professional associations are officially sanctioned

Member of: AAPSO, AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WPC, WSG, WTO; Egypt suspended from Arab League and OAPEC in April 1979

Economy
GNP: $30.8 billion (1982), $690 per capita; real growth of 6% in 1982

Agriculture: main cash crop—cotton; other crops—rice, onions, beans, citrus fruit, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

Electric power: 6,757,800 kW capacity (1983); 29.599 billion kWh produced (1983), 645 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982); crude petroleum, raw cotton, cotton yarn and fabric

Imports: $9.3 billion (c.i.f., 1982); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, woods

Major trade partners: US, EC countries

Monetary conversion rate: official rate 0.07 Egyptian pound=US$1; official "incentive" rate 0.84 Egyptian pound=US$1; parallel or "own" exchange market rate 1.15 Egyptian pounds=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: July through June

Communications
Railroads: 4,857 km total; 951 km double track; 25 km electrified; 4,510 km 1,435-meter standard gauge, 347 km 0.750-meter gauge

Highways: 47,025 km total; 12,300 km paved, 2,500 km gravel and crushed stone, 14,200 km improved earth, 18,025 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,360 km; Suez Canal, 195 km long, used by oceangoing vessels drawing up to 16.1 meters of water; Alexandria-Cairo waterway navigable by barges of 550-metric ton capacity; Nile and large canals by barges of 420-metric-ton capacity; Ismailia Canal by barges of 200- to 300-
metric-ton capacity; secondary canals by sailing craft of 10- to 70-metric-ton capacity

Freight carried: Suez Canal (1981)—196 million metric tons, of which 55 million metric tons were petroleums, oils, and lubricants

Pipelines: crude oil, 930 km; refined products, 596 km; natural gas, 460 km

Ports: 3 major (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez); 16 minor; 7 petroleum, oil, and lubricant terminals

Civil air: 46 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 109 total, 80 usable; 66 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 46 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system is large but still inadequate for needs; principal centers are Alexandria, Cairo, Al Mansurah, Ismailia, and Tanta; intercity connections by coaxial cable and microwave; extensive upgrading in progress; est. 600,000 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.); 25 AM, 5 FM, and 47 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 1 Indian Ocean antenna under construction; 2 submarine coaxial cables

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Command

Military manpower: males 15-49, 11,702,000; 7,631,000 fit for military service; about 482,000 reach military age (20) annually

(See reference map III)

Land
21,476 km²; 32% crop (9% corn, 7% coffee, 5% cotton, 11% other); 31% nonagricultural; 26% meadow and pasture; 11% forest

Land boundaries: 515 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 307 km

People
Population: 4,829,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Salvadoran(s); adjective—Salvadoran

Ethnic divisions: 89% mestizo, 10% Indian, 1% white

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic (probably 97-98%), with activity by Protestant groups throughout the country

Language: Spanish, Nahuati (among some Indians)

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 1.7 million (est. 1982); 50% agriculture; 29% public and private services; 14% manufacturing and construction; 7% commerce; shortage of skilled labor and large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation

Organized labor: 8% total labor force; 10% agricultural labor force; 7% urban labor force (1982)

Government
Official name: Republic of El Salvador

Type: republic

Capital: San Salvador

Political subdivisions: 14 departments

Legal system: based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; Constitution adopted 1962; Constitution enacted in December 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of El Salvador; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: Legislative Assembly (60 seats), Provisional Executive, Supreme Court

Government leaders: Alvaro Alfredo MAGAÑA Borja, President; Raúl MOLINA Martínez, First Vice President; Gabriel Mauricio GUTIERREZ Castro, Second Vice President; Pablo Mauricio ALVERGUE, Third Vice President

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Legislative Assembly, 28 March 1982; presidential election held 25 March 1984; Legislative Assembly election scheduled for 1985

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), José Napoleón Duarte; National Conciliation Party (PCN), Francisco José Guerrero; Democratic Action (AD), René Fortín Magaña; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Francisco Quiñónez; Popular Orientation Party (POP), Gen. José Alberto Medrano; National Republican Alliance (ARENA), Maj. Roberto D'Aubuisson; Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party (PAISA), Roberto Escobar García; Stable Centrist Republican Movement (MERECEN), Juan Ramón Rosales y Rosales

Voting strength: Legislative Assembly—PDC, 24 seats; ARENA, 19 seats; PAISA, 9 seats; PCN, 5 seats; AD, 2 seats; PPS, 1 seat

Other political or pressure groups: leftist revolutionary movement—Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) and Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), leadership bodies of the insurgency; Farabundo Martí Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of the National Resistance (FARN), People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Communist Party of El Salvador/Liberation Armed Forces (PCES/FAL), and Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC)/Popular Liberation Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARLP); militant front organizations—Revolutionary Coordinator of Masses (CRM; alliance of front groups), Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), Unified Popular Action Front (FAPU), 28 February Popular Leagues (LP-28), National Democratic Union (UDN), and Popular Liberation Movement (MLP); revolutionary coalition—Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), coalition of CRM and Democratic Front (FD), controlled by DRU; FD consists of moderate leftist groups—Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador (MIPTES), National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), and Popular Social Christian Movement (MPSC); extreme rightist vigilante organizations or death squads—Secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA); Maximiliano Hernandez Brigade; Organization for Liberation from Communism (OLC)

Labor organizations: Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), peasant association; General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGS); United Confederation of Workers (CUT), leftist; Popular Democratic Unity (UPD), moderate political pressure group headed by FESINCONSTRANS, UCS, and other democratic labor organizations

Business organizations: National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), conservative; Productive Alliance (AP), moderate; National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businessmen (FENAPES), moderate

Member of: CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $3.6 billion (1982), $700 per capita; 80% private consumption, 15% government consumption, 13% gross domestic investment; growth rate −5% (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, rice, beans

Fishing: catch 13,958 metric tons (1980)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

Electric power: 495,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.6 billion kWh produced (1983), 340 kWh per capita

Exports: $700 million (f.o.b., 1982); coffee, cotton, sugar

Imports: $883 million (c.i.f., 1982); machinery, intermediate goods, petroleum, construction materials, fertilizers, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—38% EC, 31% US, 20% CACM; imports—34% US, 28% CACM, 14% EC; 11% oil exporters (1981)

Aid: economic—authorized from US, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $445 million; ODA and OOF committed by other Western countries (1970-81), $81 million; military—from US (FY70-82), $134 million

Equatorial Guinea

Budget: (1982) $458 million government revenues, $699 million expenditures (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 colones= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 602 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 10,000 km total; 1,500 km paved, 4,100 km gravel, 4,400 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lempa River partially navigable

Ports: 2 major (Acajutla, La Unión), 1 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

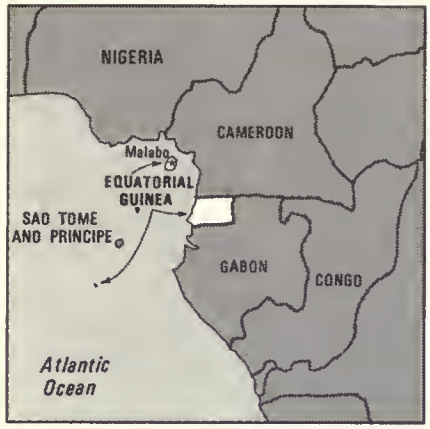
Airfields: 152 total, 124 usable; 5 with permanent-surfaced runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: nationwide trunk radio-relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 75,900 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 76 AM, 9 FM, and 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean Satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,097,000; 697,000 fit for military service; 58,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $108.8 million; about 13.2% of the central government budget



(See reference map VII)

Land
28,051 km²; Rio Muni, about 25,900 km², largely forest; Bioko (formerly known as Fernando Po), about 2,072 km²

Land boundaries: 539 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 296 km

People
Population: 275,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Equatorial Guinean(s); adjective—Equatorial Guinean

Ethnic divisions: indigenous population of Bioko, primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; of Rio Muni, primarily Fang; less than 1,000 Europeans, primarily Spanish

Religion: natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained

Language: Spanish (official); pidgin English, Fang

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: most Equatorial Guineans involved in subsistence agriculture; labor shortages on plantations

Government
Official name: Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Type: republic

Capital: Malabo

Political subdivisions: 3 regions; 7 provinces with appointed governors

Legal system: in transition; constitution approved 15 August 1982 by popular referendum; in part based on Spanish civil law and custom

National holiday: 12 October

Branches: constitution provides for president with broad powers, prime minister, unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives of the People) and free judiciary

Government leader: Col. Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO, President

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: parliamentary elections held October 1983

Political parties and leaders: political parties suspended; before coup of 3 August 1979, National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) was the sole legal party

Communists: no significant number of Communists but some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy
GNP: $100 million (1980); $417 per capita (Note: economy destroyed by former President Masie Nguema)

Agriculture: major cash crops—Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Bioko, cocoa; main food products—rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, and livestock

Equatorial Guinea
(continued)

Major industries: fishing, sawmilling

Electric power: 11,000 kW capacity (1983); 30 million kWh produced (1983), 110 kWh per capita

Exports: $13.3 million (1980 est.); cocoa, coffee, and wood

Imports: $37.1 million (1980 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

Major trade partner: Spain

Budget: (1976) receipts $2.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: 312.6 ekueles=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: Rio Muni—2,460 km, including approx. 185 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth; Bioko—300 km, including 146 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth

Inland waterways: no significant waterways

Ports: 1 major (Malabo), 3 minor

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor system with adequate government services; international communications from Bata and Malabo to African and European countries; 2,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM and no FM stations; 1 TV station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 62,000; 31,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, $6.2 million; 21% of central government budget

Ethiopia

(See reference map VII)

Land
1,178,450 km²; 55% meadow and natural pasture; 10% crop and orchard; 6% forest and wood; 29% wasteland, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 5,198 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm; for sedentary fisheries, territorial sea extends to limit of fisheries

Coastline: 1,094 km (includes offshore islands)

People
Population: 31,998,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Ethiopian(s); adjective—Ethiopian

Ethnic divisions: 40% Galla, 32% Amhara and Tigrai, 9% Sidamo, 6% Shankella, 6% Somali, 4% Afar, 2% Gurage, 1% other

Religion: 40-45% Muslim, 35-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 15-20% animist, 5% other

Language: Amharic (official); Tigrinya, Orominga, Arabic, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

Literacy: about 15%

Labor force: 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government

Organized labor: All Ethiopian Trade Union formed by the government in January 1977 to represent 273,000 registered trade union members

Government
Official name: Socialist Ethiopia

Type: under military rule since mid-1974; monarchy abolished in March 1975, but republic not yet declared

Capital: Addis Ababa

Political subdivisions: 14 provinces (also referred to as regional administrations)

Legal system: complex structure with civil, Islamic, common and customary law influences; constitution suspended September 1974; military leaders have promised a new constitution but established no time frame for its adoption; legal education at Addis Ababa University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Popular Revolution Commemoration Day, 12 September

Branches: executive power exercised by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), dominated by its chairman and small circle of associates; predominantly civilian Cabinet holds office at sufferance of military; legislature dissolved September 1974; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either

Government leader: Lt. Col. MENGISTU Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: urban dwellers' association officials elected June 1981

Political parties and leaders: single political organization, Commission for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, was established in December 1979 to study the formation of a Marxist-Leninist party; official party is expected to be formally announced in September 1984

Communists: government is officially Marxist-Leninist and is officially committed to organize a Communist party, but progress is slow

Other political or pressure groups: important dissident groups include Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), and Eritrean Liberation Front/Popular Liberation Forces in Eritrea; Tigrean Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF) in Tigre Province; Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) in the Ogaden Region

Member of: AfDB, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICO, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $4.8 billion (1982/83 est.), $141 per capita (1983); real growth rate 4.8% (1982/83)

Agriculture: main crop—coffee; also grain

Major industries: cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery

Electric power: 360,000 kW capacity (1983); 800 million kWh produced (1983), 25 kWh per capita

Exports: $427 million (f.o.b., 1982/83 est.); 56% coffee, 13% hides and skins

Imports: $715 million (f.o.b., 1982/83)

Major trade partners: imports—USSR, Japan, Italy, FRG, UK, and US; exports—US, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Italy, FRG, and France

Budget: revenues and cash grants $922 million, current expenditures $926 million, development expenditures $349 million (1982/83)

External debt: $1.0 billion, 1981/82; debt service payment 11.7% of exports of goods and nonfactor services (1981/82)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.07 Ethiopian birr=US$1 (30 November 1983)

Fiscal year: 8 July-7 July

Communications
Railroads: 1,089 km total; 782 km 1.000-meter gauge, of which 97 km are in Djibouti; 307 km 0.950-meter gauge

Highways: 44,300 km total; 3,888 km bituminous, 8,344 km gravel, 2,456 km improved earth, 29,612 km unimproved earth

Ports: 2 major (Aseb, Mits'iwa)

Civil air: 18 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 186 total, 159 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 88,000 telephones in use (1980)

Defense Forces
Branches: Ground Forces Command, Air Force Command, Navy Command

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,256,000; 3,898,000 fit for military service; 370,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 7 July 1980, $362.8 million; 31.8% of central government budget

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

(See reference map IV)

NOTE: The possession of the Falkland Islands has been disputed by the UK and Argentina (which refers to them as the Islas Malvinas) since 1833.

Land
Colony—12,168 km²; area consists of some 200 small islands and two principal islands, East Falkland (6,680 km²) and West Falkland (5,276 km²); dependencies—South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and the Shag and Clerke Rocks

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 1,288 km

People
Population: 2,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate −0.7%

Nationality: noun—Falkland Islander(s); adjective—Falkland Island

Ethnic divisions: almost totally British

Religion: predominantly Anglican

Language: English

Literacy: compulsory education up to age 14

Labor force: 1,100 (est.); est. over 95% in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

Falkland Islands
(continued)

Government
Official name: Colony of the Falkland Islands

Type: British crown colony

Capital: Stanley

Political subdivisions: local government is confined to capital

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Civil Commissioner (replaced governors in post–Falklands war period); shares power with local garrison commander

Government leaders: Rex M. HUNT, Civil Commissioner; Maj. Gen. Keith SPACIE, Military Commissioner and Commander in Chief Land Forces

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Economy
Agriculture: predominantly sheep farming

Major industry: wool processing

Electric power: 1,250 kW capacity (1983); 2.2 million kWh produced (1983), 1,100 kWh per capita

Exports: to UK, $4.5 million (1982); wool, hides and skins, and other

Imports: from UK, $7.3 million (1982); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery

Major trade partners: nearly all exports to the UK, also some to the Netherlands and to Japan; imports from Curaçao, Japan, and the UK

Aid: economic commitments—(1970-79) Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF, $24 million

Budget: revenues, $4.3 million (1982); expenditures, $4.3 million (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: .7062 Falkland Island pound=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 510 km total; 30 km paved, 80 km gravel, and 400 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Port Stanley), 4 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable, 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,200-2,439 m

Telecommunications: government-operated radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; approximately 590 telephones (est. 30 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station; satellite station under construction

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Faroe Islands

(See reference map V)

Land
1,340 km²; less than 5% arable, of which only a fraction cultivated; archipelago consisting of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm; fishing 200 nm

Coastline: 764 km

People
Population: 45,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Faroese (sing., pl.); adjective—Faroese

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Languages: Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 17,585; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

Government
Official name: Faroe Islands

Type: self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament

Capital: Tórshavn on the island of Streymoy

Political subdivisions: 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town

Legal system: based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and 32-member provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament

Government leaders: MARGRETHE II, Queen; Pauli ELLEFSEN, Lagmand (Chairman); Niels BENTSEN, Danish Governor

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every four years; most recent, 8 November 1980

Political parties and leaders: Coalition, Pauli Ellefsen; Peoples, Jógvan Sundstein; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Tobjørn Poulsen; Progressive and Fishermen's, Adolf Hansen; Social Democratic, Atli Dam

Voting strength: (1980 election) Coalition, 23.8%; Social Democratic, 21.7%; Republican, 17.0%; Peoples, 18.9%; Home Rule, 8.4%; Progressive and Fishermen's, 8.2%

Communists: insignificant number

Member of: Nordic Council

Economy
GDP: $369.3 million (1980), about $8,799 per capita

Agriculture: sheep and cattle grazing

Fishing: catch 271,900 metric tons (1980); exports, $162.3 million (1980)

Major industry: fishing

Electric power: 66,600 kW capacity (1983); 195 million kWh produced (1983), 4,315 kWh per capita

Exports: $178.7 million (f.o.b., 1980); mostly fish and fish products

Imports: $222.1 million (c.i.f., 1980); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

Major trade partners: exports 21.3% Denmark, 13.4% UK, 12.4% FRG, 11.7% US (1980)

Budget: (FY81) expenditures $98.8 million, revenues $98.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: 9.670 Danish kroner=US$1 (November 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 200 km

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

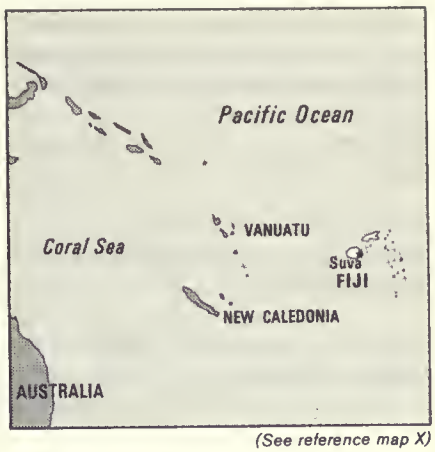
Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 20,400 telephones (46.3 per 100 popl.); 1 AM and 3 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of Denmark

Military manpower: males 15-49 included with Denmark

Fiji



(See reference map X)

Land
18,376 km²; consists of more than 300 islands and many more coral atolls and cays; the larger islands—Viti Levu, Taveuni, and Kadavu—are mountainous and volcanic in origin, with peaks rising over 1,210 meters; land ownership—83.6% Fijians, 7.2% European, 6.4% government, 1.7% Indians, 1.1% other; about 30% of land area is suitable for farming

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm economic zone; 200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 1,129 km

People
Population: 686,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Fijian(s); adjective—Fijian

Ethnic divisions: 50% Indian, 45% Fijian; 5% European, other Pacific Islanders, overseas Chinese, and others

Religion: Fijians are mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority

Language: English (official), Fijian, Hindustani spoken among Indians

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 176,000 (1979); 43.8% agriculture, 15.6% industry

Organized labor: about 50% of labor force organized into about 60 unions; unions organized along lines of work and ethnic origin

Government
Official name: Fiji

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as chief of state

Capital: Suva, located on the south coast of the island of Viti Levu

Political subdivisions: 14 provinces

Legal system: based on British system

National holiday: Fiji Day, 10 October

Branches: executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; legislative—52-member House of Representatives; 22-member appointed Senate; judicial—Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Magistrate's Courts

Government leader: Ratu Sir Kamisese Kapaiwai Tuimacilai MARA, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years unless House dissolves earlier; last held July 1982

Political parties: Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by Jai Ram Reddy; Western United Front, Fijian, Ratu Osea Gauidi

Voting strength: (July 1982) House of Representatives—(Alliance Party 28 seats; National Federation Party/Western United Front coalition 24 seats

Communists: few, no figures available

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, EC(associate), FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $1.85 billion (1982), $1,852 per capita; annual growth rate, 0.5% (1979-82)

Agriculture: main crops—sugar, copra, ginger, rice; major deficiency, grains

Major industries: sugar refining, tourism, gold, lumber, small industries

Electric power: 298,500 kW capacity (1983); 317 million kWh produced (1983), 469 kWh per capita

Exports: $280 million (f.o.b., 1981); 70% sugar; copra

Imports: $562 million (c.i.f., 1981); 24% manufactured goods, 20.0% machinery, 16.3% foodstuffs, 16% fuels

Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand, Japan, UK, Singapore, US

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries (1980-81), $135 million

Budget: (1981 est.) revenues $259 million; expenditures $239 million

Monetary conversion rate: .9612 Fiji dollar=US$1 (30 November 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 644 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge; owned by Fiji Sugar Corp., Ltd.

Highways: 2,960 km total (1981); 390 km paved, 2,150 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 420 unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 203 km; 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric-ton barges

Ports: 1 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 1 DC-3 and 1 light aircraft

Airfields: 16 total, 16 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between US/Canada and New Zealand/Australia, et al.; 37,515 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 7 AM and 2 FM stations; no TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 179,000; 99,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: military budget for 1982, $17.0 million; 5% of central government budget

Finland

(See reference map V)

Land
337,113 km²; 58% forest; 34% other; 8% arable

Land boundaries: 2,534 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 nm; fishing 12 nm; Aland Islands, 3 nm

Coastline: 1,126 km (approx.) excludes islands and coastal indentations

People
Population: 4,873,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.5%

Nationality: noun—Finn(s); adjective—Finnish

Ethnic divisions: Finn, Swede, Lapp, Gypsy, Tatar

Religion: 97% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.2% Greek Orthodox, 1.8% other

Language: 93.5% Finnish, 6.3% Swedish (both official); small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

Literacy: almost 100%

Labor force: 2.530 million; 24.6% mining and manufacturing; 24.3% services; 18.3% commerce; 12.3% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 7.2% construction; 7.1% transportation and communications; 6.2% unemployed (1982 average)

Organized labor: 80% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Finland

Type: republic

Capital: Helsinki

Political subdivisions: 12 provinces, 443 communes, 78 towns

Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 December

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and unicameral legislature (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through coalition Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme court, four superior courts, 193 lower courts

Government leaders: Dr. Mauno KOIVISTO, President; Kalevi SORSA, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal, 18 years and over; not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary, every four years (last in 1983); presidential, every six years (President Koivisto elected in January 1982)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party, Kalevi Sorsa; Center Party, Paavo Väyrynen; People's Democratic League (Communist front), Kalevi Kivistö; Conservative Party, Illka Suominen; Liberal Party, Arne Berner; Swedish Peoples Party, Pär Stenbäck; Rural Party, Pekka Vennamo; Finnish Communist Party, Jouko Kajanoja; Finnish Christian League, Esko Almgren; Constitutional Right Party, Georg Ehrnrooth; League for Citizen Power, Kaarlo Pitsinki

Voting strength: (1983 parliamentary election) 26% Social Democratic, 22.1% Conservative, 17.6% Center-Liberal, 14.0% People's Democratic League, 9.7% Finnish Rural, 4.9% Swedish Peoples, 3.0% Christian League, 1.5% Greens, 0.4% Constitutional Peoples, 0.1% League for Citizen Power

Communists: 28,000 registered members; an additional 45,000 persons belong to Peoples' Democratic League

Member of: ADB, CEMA (special cooperation agreement), DAC, EC (free trade agreement), EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $49.1 billion (1982), $10,124 per capita; 55.5% consumption, 20.7% investment, 23.4% government; 0.5% net exports of goods and services; 1982 growth rate 2.5% (1975 prices)

Agriculture: animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops—cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages—food and fodder grains

Fishing: catch 130,700 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining foodstuffs, textiles and clothing

Shortages: fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood, and iron ore

Crude steel: 2.4 million metric tons produced (1982), 500 kg per capita

Electric power: 11,800,000 kW capacity (1983); 42.439 billion kWh produced (1983), 8,750 kWh per capita

Exports: $13.1 billion (f.o.b., 1982); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, iron and steel, clothing and footwear

Imports: $13.4 billion (c.i.f., 1982); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

Major trade partners: (1982) exports 34.9% EC (9.1% FRG; 10.8% UK), 26.7% USSR, 12.0% Sweden, 3.2% US

Aid: donor—bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA), $436 million (1970-81)

Budget: (1982) expenditures $14.2 billion, revenues $12.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 5.868 Finnmark (Fim)=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 6,071 km total; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total 6,043 km 1.524-meter gauge, 477 km multiple track, and 608 km electrified; 22 km 0.750-meter gauge and 6 km 1.524-meter gauge are privately owned

Highways: about 74,960 km total in national classified network, including 31,000 km paved (bituminous, concrete, bituminous-treated surface) and 42,552 km unpaved (stabilized gravel, gravel, earth); additional 29,440 km of private (state subsidized) roads

Inland waterways: 6,675 km total (including Saimaa Canal); 3,700 km suitable for steamers

Pipelines: natural gas, 161 km

Ports: 11 major, 34 minor

Civil air: 39 major transport

Airfields: 162 total, 159 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good telecom service from cable and radio-relay network; 2.37 million telephones (49.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 90 FM, and 181 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,313,000; 1,109,000 fit for military service; 35,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $851 million; about 6.3% of proposed central government budget

France

(See reference map V)

Land

551,695 km²; 35% cultivated; 26% meadow and pasture; 25% forest; 14% waste, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 2,888 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,427 km (includes Corsica, 644 km)

People

Population: 54,872,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.4%

Nationality: noun—Frenchman (men); adjective—French

Ethnic divisions: Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, and Basque minorities

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 6% unaffiliated

Language: French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional patois—Provençal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 23.4 million (1981); 54% services, 30% industry, 8% agriculture; 8.5% unemployed

Organized labor: approximately 20% of labor force

Government
Official name: French Republic

Type: republic, with President having wide powers

Capital: Paris

Political subdivisions: 96 metropolitan departments, 21 regional economic districts

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law

National holiday: National Day, 14 July

Branches: presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature—National Assembly (491 members), Senate (304 members)—restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle

Government leader: François MITTERRAND, President

Suffrage: universal over age 18; not compulsory

Elections: National Assembly—every five years, last election June 1981, direct universal suffrage, two ballots; Senate—indirect collegiate system for nine years, renewable by one-third every three years, last election September 1983; President, direct, universal suffrage every seven years, two ballots, last election May 1981

Political parties and leaders: majority coalition—Socialist Party (PS), Lionel Jospin; Communist Party (PCF), Georges Marchais; Left Radical Movement (MRG), Jean-Michel Baylet; right opposition—Rally for the Republic (RPR, formerly UDR), Jacques Chirac; Union for French Democracy (federation of PR, CDS, and RAD), Jean Lecanuet; Republicans (PR), François Léotard; Center for Social Democrats (CDS), Pieire Mehaignerie; Radical (RAD), André Rossinot

Voting strength: (first ballot, 1981 election) diverse left, Socialist 36.12%; RPR, 20.8%; UDF, 19.2%; Communist, 16.17%; Left Radical 1.39%; diverse right, 2.8%; diverse left, 2.05%; other 1.47%

Communists: 600,000 claimed; Communist voters, 4 million in 1981 elections

Other political or pressure groups: Communist-controlled labor union (Confédération Générale du Travail) nearly 2.4 million members (claimed); Socialist-leaning labor union (Confédération Française Democratique du Travail—CFDT) about 800,000 members est.; independent labor union (Force Ouvrière) about 1,000,000 members est.; independent white collar union (Confédération Générale des Cadres) 340,000 members (claimed); National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Français—CNPF or Patronat)

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO (signatory), OAS (observer), OECD, South Pacific Commission, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GDP: $542 billion (1982), $9,996 per capita; 64.6% private consumption, 20.9% investment (including government), 16.4% government consumption; 1981 real growth rate, 1.6%; average annual growth rate (1972-81), 2.7%

Agriculture: Western Europe's foremost producer; main products—beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; food shortages—fats and oils, tropical produce

Fishing: catch 713,530 metric tons (1982); exports (includes shellfish, etc.) $221 million, imports $632 million (1982)

Major industries: steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics

Shortages: crude oil, natural gas, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

Crude steel: 21.3 million metric tons produced (1981), 432 kg per capita

Electric power: 82,926,000 kW capacity (1983); 285.759 billion kWh produced (1983), 5,235 kWh per capita

Exports: $91.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing, chemicals

Imports: $107.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel products, foodstuffs, agricultural products

Major trade partners: (1982) imports—47% EC, 16% petroleum exporting countries, 8% US, 3% Japan, 2% USSR, 2% other Communist countries; exports—47% EC, 11% petroleum exporting countries, 5% US, 2% USSR, 1.5% other Communist countries, 1% Japan

Aid: donor—bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $36 billion (1970-81)

Budget: (proposed for 1984) expenditures 937.8 billion francs, revenues 815.5 billion francs, deficit 122.3 billion francs

Monetary conversion rate: 8.40 French francs=US$1 (4 January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 36,500 km total; French National Railways (SNCF) operates 34,362 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 10,079 km electrified, 15,132 km double or multiple track; 2,138 km of various gauges (1.000-meter to 1.440-meter), privately owned and operated

Highways: 1,533,940 km total; 29,000 km national highway; 345,000 km departmental highway; 404,000 km community roads; 750,000 km rural roads; 5,940 km of controlled-access divided "autoroutes"; approx. 803,000 km paved

Inland waterways: 14,912 km; 6,969 km heavily traveled

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,059 km; refined products, 4,344 km; natural gas, 24,746 km

Ports: 8 major, 14 secondary

Civil air: 290 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 463 total, 449 usable; 243 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 35 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 125 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 24.7 million telephones (45.9 per 100 popl.); 39 AM, 541 FM, and 9,400 TV stations; 21 submarine coaxial cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with total of 7 antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army of the Ground, Navy, Army of the Air

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,902,000; fit for military service 11,784,000; 428,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $21.4 billion; about 18.0% of proposed central government budget

French Guiana

(See reference map IV)

Land
90,909 km²; 90% forest; 10% waste, built on, inland water, and other, of which .05% is cultivated and pasture

Land boundaries: 1,183 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 378 km

People
Population: 80,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.4%

Nationality: noun—French Guianese (sing., pl.); adjective—French Guiana

Ethnic divisions: 66% black or mulatto; 12% Caucasian; 12% East Indian, Chinese, Amerindian; 10% other

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: French

Literacy: 73%

Labor force: 23,265 (1980); services, government and commerce 60.6%; industry 21.2 %; agriculture 18.2%; information on unemployment unavailable

Organized labor: 7% of labor force

Government
Official name: Department of French Guiana

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate

Capital: Cayenne

Political subdivisions: 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeals based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

Branches: executive: prefect appointed by Paris; legislative—popularly elected 16-member General Council and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and of the locally elected deputy and senator to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Claude SILBERZAHNL, Prefect of the Republic

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections normally are held every five years; last election February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Guianese Socialist Party (PSG), Raymond Tarcy (senator), Léopold Helder; Union of the Guianese People (UPG), weak leftist party allied with, but also reported to have been absorbed by, the PSG; Rally for the Republic (RPR), Hector Rivierez

Communists: Communist party membership negligible

Member of: WFTU

Economy
GNP: $120 million (1976), $1,935 per capita

Agriculture: limited vegetables for local consumption—rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugar

Fishing: catch 4,457 metric tons (1980)

Major industries: construction, shrimp processing, forestry products, rum, gold mining

Electric power: 31,000 kW capacity (1983); 137 million kWh produced (1983), 1,780 kWh per capita

Exports: $35.4 million (1981); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

Imports: $245.9 million (1981); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods, and petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—54% US, 17% Japan, 15% France, 5% Martinique; imports—53% France, 15% Trinidad and Tobago, 10% US (1981)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (FY70-79), from Western (non-US) countries, $700 million, no military aid

Budget: $101 million (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 8.445 French francs=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 680 km total; 510 km paved, 170 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 460 km, navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 3,300 km possibly navigable by native craft

Ports: 1 major (Cayenne), 7 minor

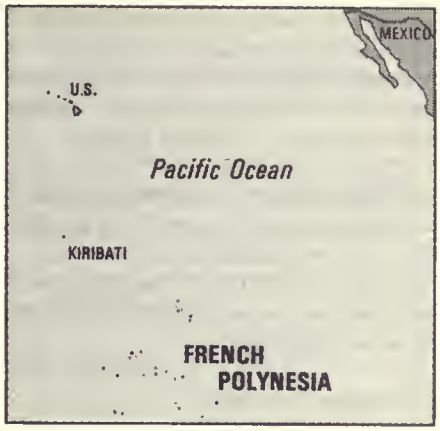
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10 total, 10 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair open-wire and radio-relay system with about 18,100 telephones (25.9 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 20,000; 14,000 fit for military service



(See reference map X)

Land
About 4,000 km²

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: about 2,525 km

People
Population: 159,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—French Polynesian(s); adjective—French Polynesian

Ethnic divisions: 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local French, 4% metropolitan French

Religion: mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Catholic

Government
Official name: Territory of French Polynesia

Type: overseas territory of France

Capital: Papeete

Political subdivisions: five districts

Legal system: based on French; lower and higher courts

French Polynesia
(continued)

Branches: 30-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; 5-member Council of Government, elected by Assembly; popular election of two deputies to National Assembly and one senator to Senate in Paris

Government leader: Alain OHREL, High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government, appointed by French Government; Gaston FLOSSE, Vice President of the Council of Government (highest elected official in the territory)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years, last in May 1982

Political parties and leaders: Tahoeraa Huiraatira (Gaullist), Gaston Flosse; Ai'a Api (New Country Party), Emile Vernaudon; Here Ai'a; Ia Mana (Socialist)

Voting strength: (1982 election) Tahoeraa Huiraatira, 13 seats; Ai'a Api, 3 seats; Here Ai'a, 6 seats; Ia Mana, 3 seats; Independents, 4 seats; Te E'a Api, 1 seat

Economy
GDP: A$931.3 million (1980), US$6,400 per capita (1980)

Agriculture: main crop—coconuts

Major industries: maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

Electric power: 67,000 kW capacity (1981); 235 million kWh produced (1981), 1,516 kWh per capita

Exports: $21 million (1977); principal products—coconut products (79%), mother-of-pearl (14%), vanilla (1971)

Imports: $419 million (1977); principal items—fuels, foodstuffs, equipment

Major trade partners: imports—59% France, 14% US; exports—86% France

Aid: France $91 million (1978)

Budget: $180 million in 1979; ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-US countries)

Monetary conversion rate: 127.05 Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP)=$US1 (February 1984)

Communications
Highways: 3,700 km, all types

Ports: 1 major, 6 minor

Airfields: 38 total, 38 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Civil air: about 6 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: 17,302 telephones (12.9 per 100 popl.); 72,000 radio and 14,000 TV sets; 5 AM, 2 FM, and 6 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of France

Gabon

(See reference map VII)

Land
266,024 km²; 75% forest; 15% savanna; 9% urban and waste; less than 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 2,422 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 100 nm; fishing, 150 nm

Coastline: 885 km

People
Population: 958,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.9%

Nationality: noun—Gabonese (sing., pl.); adjective—Gabonese

Ethnic divisions: about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Bapounou, Bateke); about 100,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 35,000 French

Religion: 55-75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist

Language: French (official); Fang, Myene, Bateke

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 120,000 salaried (1983); 65% agriculture, 30% industry and commerce, 2.5% services, 2.5% government

Organized labor: there are 38,000 members of the national trade union, the Gabonese Trade Union Confederation (COSYGA)

Government

Official name: Gabonese Republic

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

Capital: Libreville

Political subdivisions: nine provinces subdivided into 36 prefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Center of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

National holidays: Renovation Day, 12 March; Independence Day, 17 August; major Islamic and Christian holidays

Branches: power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for seven-year term; unicameral legislature (93-member National Assembly, including nine members chosen by Omar Bongo) has limited powers; constitution amended in 1979 so that Assembly deputies will serve five-year terms; independent judiciary

Government leader: El Hadj Omar BONGO, President

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: presidential election last held December 1979, next scheduled for 1986; parliamentary election last held February 1980, next scheduled for 1985; constitutional change separates dates for presidential and parliamentary elections

Political parties and leaders: Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party

Communists: no organized party; probably some Communist sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, African Wood Organization, Conf ence of East and Central African States, BDECA (Central African Development Bank), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $3.5 billion (1982), $2,742 per capita; 0.7% annual growth rate (1981)

Agriculture: commercial—cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops—pineapples, bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food

Fishing: catch 13,600 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: petroleum production, sawmills, petroleum refinery, food and beverage processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals—manganese, uranium, iron (not produced)

Electric power: 280,000 kW capacity (1983); 800 million kWh produced (1983), 870 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982); crude petroleum, wood and wood products, minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold)

Imports: $0.7 billion (f.o.b., 1982); mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: France, US, FRG, and Curaçao

Budget: (1982) revenues $1.4 billion, current expenditures $0.5 billion; capital expenditures $0.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 422.25 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 970 km 1.437-meter standard gauge under construction; 180 km are completed

Highways: 6,500 km total; 300 km paved, 2,600 km gravel and improved and 3,600 km unimproved

Inland waterways: approximately 1,600 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil, 270 km

Ports: 2 major (Owendo and Port-Gentil), 3 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 77 total, 75 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system of open-wire, radio-relay, tropospheric scatter links and radiocommunication stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 6 AM, 6 FM, and 8 TV stations; 11,600 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.)

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 227,000; 117,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, $88.3 million; 7.2% of central government budget

The Gambia

(See reference map VII)

Land
11,295 km²; 55% upland cultivable, built on, and other; 25% uncultivated savanna; 16% swamp; 4% forest park

Land boundaries: 740 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 80 km

People
Population: 725,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.4%

Nationality: noun—Gambian(s); adjective—Gambian

Ethnic divisions: 90% African (37.7% Mandinka 16.2% Fula, 14% Wolof, 8.5% Jola, 7.8% Serahuli, 5.3% other); 10.5% non-Gambian

Religion: 85% Muslim, 14% Christian, 1% indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

Literacy: about 15%

Labor force: 378,850 (1980 est.); 75% agriculture; 18.9% industry, commerce, and services; 6.1% government

Organized labor: 25% to 30% of wage labor force at most

Government
Official name: Republic of The Gambia

Type: republic; independent since February 1965 (The Gambia and Senegal in early 1982 formed a loose confederation named Senegambia, which calls for the integration of their armed forces, economies and monetary systems, and foreign policies)

Capital: Banjul

Political subdivisions: Banjul and five divisions

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; state of emergency has existed since August 1981; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 February

Branches: Cabinet of 13 members; unicameral legislative (44-member House of Representatives), in which four seats are reserved for chiefs, four are government appointed, 35 are filled by election for five-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an appointed member; independent judiciary

Government leader: Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA, President

Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Secretary General Dawda K. Jawara; United Party (UP), Pierre N'Jie; and National Convention Party (NCP), Sherrif Dibba

Suffrage: universal adult over 21

Elections: general election held May 1982; PPP 27 seats, NCP 3 seats, independents 5 seats

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfBD, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IMF, IMO, IRC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $240 million (1981), about $370 per capita; real growth rate 11.97% (FY83)

Agriculture: main crops—groundnuts, millet, sorghum, rice, maize, palm kernels, cotton

Fishing: catch 25,000 metric tons (early 1980s)

Major industries: peanut processing, brewing, soft drinks, agricultural machinery assembly, small woodworking and metalworking, clothing

Electric power: 22,000 kW capacity (1983); 50 million kWh produced (1983), 80 kWh per capita

Exports: $60 million (f.o.b., FY83 est.) peanuts and peanut products, fish, and palm kernels

Imports: $85 million (f.o.b., FY83 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports—mainly EC; imports—EC, China

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $141 million; US (FY70-82), $36 million

Budget: (1982-83 est.) revenues $46.3 million, current expenditures $42.0 million, development expenditures $21.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 dalasi=US$2.67 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

German Democratic Republic

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 3,083 km total; 431 km paved, 501 km gravel/laterite, and 2,151 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 400 km

Ports: 1 major (Banjul)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: adequate network of radio relay and wire; 3,500 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 FM and 3 AM stations; no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 162,000; 82,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, $2.4 million; 6.2% of central government budget; includes fire and police expenditures

(See reference map V)

Land
107,774 km²; 43% arable; 27% forest; 15% meadow and pasture; 15% other

Land boundaries: 2,309 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 901 km (including islands)

People
Population: 16,718,000, including East Berlin (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.0%

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% German, 0.3% Slavic and other

Religion: 47% Protestant, 7% Roman Catholic, 45% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics actively participate

Language: German, small Sorb (West Slavic) minority

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 8.7 million; 38.0% industry, 20.5% services, 10.6% agriculture, 10.2% commerce, 7.4% transport and communications, 7.0% construction, 3.1% handicrafts, 3.2% other (1982)

Organized labor: 87.7% of total labor force

Government
Official name: German Democratic Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: East Berlin (not officially recognized by US, UK, and France, which together with the USSR have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)

Political subdivisions: (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 218 counties (Kreise), 7,600 communities (Gemeinden)

Legal system: civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1974; court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle, and Jena; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted 1968, amended in 1974 and 1979

National holiday: Foundation of German Democratic Republic, 7 October

Branches: unicameral legislature (People's Chamber—Volkskammer; elected directly); executive—Council of State, Council of Ministers, Cabinet (approved by Volkskammer); judiciary—Supreme Court; entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

Government leaders: Erich HONECKER, Chairman, Council of State (Head of State); Willi STOPH, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier)

Suffrage: all citizens age 18 and over

Elections: national every five years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot; more candidates than offices available; parliamentary election held 14 June 1981, and local elections held 20 May 1979

German Democratic Republic *(continued)*

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Unity (Communist) Party (SED), headed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, dominates the regime; four token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, and Democratic Peasants' Party) and an amalgam of special interest organizations participate with the SED in National Front

Voting strength: 1981 parliamentary elections and 1979 local elections; over 99% voted the regime slate

Communists: 2.1 million party members

Other special interest groups: Free German Youth, Free German Trade Union Federation, Democratic Women's Federation of Germany, German Cultural Federation (all Communist dominated)

Member of: CEMA, IAEA, ICES, ILO, IMO, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $165.6 billion (1982, 1981 dollars), $9,903 per capita; 1982 growth rate 0.5%

Agriculture: food deficit area; main crops—potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats

Fishing: catch 269,867 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, and shipbuilding

Shortages: grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef, coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

Crude steel: 7.168 million metric tons produced (1982), approx. 429 kg per capita

Electric power: 23,010,000 kW capacity (1983); 109.2 billion kWh produced (1983), 6,529 kWh per capita

Exports: $24.2 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1982)

Imports: $22.4 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1982)

Major trade partners: $46.6 billion (1982); 66.0% Socialist countries, 28.1% developed West, 5.8% less developed countries

Monetary conversion rate: 2.749 ostmarks=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for the consumption year 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 14,232 km total; 13,937 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 295 km 1.000-meter or other narrow gauge, 3,830 (est.) km 1.435-meter double track standard gauge; 1,934 km overhead electrified (1982)

Highways: 120,455 km total; 47,455 km concrete, asphalt, stone block, of which 1,887 km are autobahn and limited access roads; over 73,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone, and earth (1982)

Inland waterways: 2,314 km (1982)

Freight carried: rail—322.5 million metric tons, 54.0 billion metric ton/km (1982); highway—607.6 million metric tons, 16.2 billion metric ton/km (1982); waterway—16.8 million metric tons, 2.3 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1982)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,200 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas 1,200 km

Ports: 4 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz), 13 minor; principal inland waterway ports are E. Berlin, Riesa, Magdeburg, and Eisenhuttenstadt (1979)

Telecommunications: 3.07 million telephones in use (1980)

Defense Forces

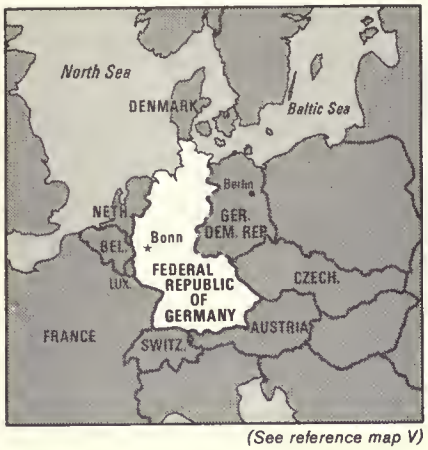
Branches: National People's Army, Border Troops, Ministry of State Security Guard Regiment, Air and Air Defense Command, People's Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,336,000; 3,475,000 fit for military service; 125,000 reach military age (18) annually

Ships: 12 principal surface combatants, 6 patrol combatants, 12 amphibious warfare ships, 82 coastal patrol river/roadstead craft, 30 mine warfare craft, 6 underway replenishment ships, 2 fleet support ships, 30 other auxiliaries

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, 11.4 billion marks; 6% of total budget

Germany, Federal Republic of



(See reference map V)

Land
249,535 km² (including West Berlin); 33% cultivated; 29% forest; 23% meadow and pasture; 13% waste or urban; 2% inland water

Land boundaries: 4,232 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,488 km (approx.)

People
Population: 61,387,000, including West Berlin (July 1984), average annual growth rate −0.2%

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: primarily German; Danish minority

Religion: 45% Roman Catholic, 44% Protestant, 11% other

Language: German

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 25.668 million (1982); 33.8% manufacturing, 29.2% services, 16.8% government, 5.9% construction, 5.4% agriculture, 1.7% other; 7.2% unemployed (1982 average)

Organized labor: 37% of total labor force; 46.4% of wage and salary earners (1982)

Government
Official name: Federal Republic of Germany

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bonn

Political subdivisions: 10 Länder (states); Western sectors of Berlin are ultimately controlled by US, UK, and France, which, together with the USSR, have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral parliament—Bundesrat (Federal Council, upper house), Bundestag (National Assembly, lower house); President (titular head of state), Chancellor (executive head of government); independent judiciary

Government leaders: Dr. Karl CARSTENS, President; Dr. Helmut KOHL, Chancellor

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: national election generally held every four years; last held on 6 March 1983

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Helmut Kohl, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Ernst Albrecht, Richard von Weizsäcker; Christian Social Union (CSU), Franz Josef Strauss, Edmund Stoiber, Friedrich Zimmermann, Theo Waigel; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Wolfgang Mischnick; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Willy Brandt, Hans-Jochen Vogel, Johannes Rau, Hans Apel, Horst Ehmke; National Democratic Party (NPD), Martin Mussgnug; Communist Party (DKP), Herbert Mies; Green Party (Greens), Petra Kelly, Otto Schily, Gerd Bastian

Voting strength: (1983 election) 48.8% CDU/CSU (CDU 38.2%, CSU 10.6%), 38.2% SPD, 6.9% FDP, 5.6% Greens, .5% other

Communists: about 40,000 members and supporters

Other political or pressure groups: expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $658.4 billion (1982), $10,682 per capita (1982); 56.3% private consumption, 20.4% public consumption, 17.5% private investment, 30% public investment, 0.4% inventory change, 2.4% net foreign balance; growth, rate −1.1% (1982, at 1976 prices)

Agriculture: main crops—grains, potatoes, sugar beets; 75% self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 276,000 metric tons, $148.2 million (1981); exports $228.9 million, imports $625.9 million (1982)

Major industries: among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles, machine tools

Shortages: fats and oils, pulses, tropical products, sugar, cotton, wool, rubber, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, nonferrous metals, sulfur

Crude steel: 50-60 million metric tons capacity; 35.7 million metric tons produced (1983), 580 kg per capita

Electric power: 91,408,000 kW capacity (1983); 366.844 billion kWh produced (1983), 5,960 kWh per capita

Exports: $176.4 billion (f.o.b., 1982); manufactures 86.5% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 5.5%, fuels 3.7%, raw materials 1.8%, other 2.5%

Imports: $155.3 billion (c.i.f., 1982); manufactures 54.8%, fuels 23.5%, agricultural products 11.6%, raw materials 6.9%, other 3.2%

Major trade partners: (1982) EC 48.1% (France 14.1%, Netherlands 8.5%, Italy 7.6%, Belgium-Luxembourg 7.3%, UK 7.3%); other Europe 14.9%; OPEC 8.9%; US 6.6%; Communist 4.8%

Aid: donor—(1970-80) bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $31.7 billion (1970-81)

Budget: (1982) federal government expenditures $110.8 billion, revenues $97.1 billion, deficit $13.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 2.749 marks=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 32,555 km total; 28,533 km 1.435-meter government owned, standard gauge, 12,491 km double track; 11,140 km electrified; 4,022 km nongovernment owned; 3,598 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 214 km electrified; 424 km 1.000-meter gauge; 186 km electrified

Highways: 466,305 km total; 169,568 km classified, includes 6,435 km Autobahn, 32,460 km national highways (Bundesstrassen), 65,425 km state highways (Landesstrassen), 65,248 km county roads (Kreisstrassen), and 296,737 km of unclassified communal roads (Gemeindestrassen)

Inland waterways: 5,222 km, of which almost 70% usable by craft of 990 metric ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,207 km; refined products, 3,240 km; natural gas, 95,414 km

Ports: 10 major, 11 minor

Civil air: 202 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 483 total, 439 usable; 229 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 32 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 41 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 28.6 million telephones (46.3 per 100 popl.); 77 AM, 392 FM, and 6,030 TV stations; 6 submarine coaxial cables; 2 satellite stations with total of 7 antennas

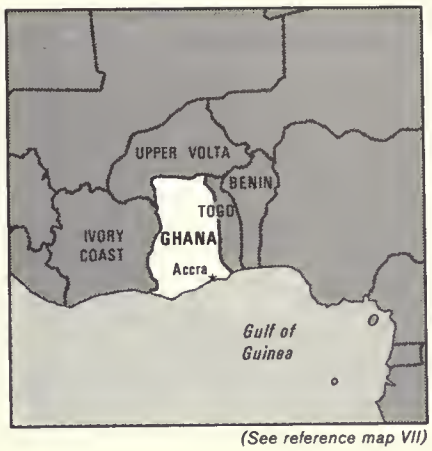
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 16,530,000; 13,804,000 fit for military service; 527,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $18.8 billion; almost 19% of the proposed central government budget

Ghana



(See reference map VII)

Land

238,538 km²; 60% forest and brush; 19% agricultural; 21% other

Land boundaries: 2,285 km

Water

Coastline: 539 km

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

People

Population: 13,804,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Ghanaian(s); adjective—Ghanaian

Ethnic divisions: 99.8% black African (major tribes Akan, Ewe, Ga), 0.2% European and other

Religion: 42% Christian, 38% indigenous beliefs, 12% Muslim, 7% other

Language: English (official); African languages include 44% Akan, 16% Mole-Dagbani, 13% Ewe, and 8% Ga-Adangbe

Literacy: 30%

Labor force: 3.7 million; 54.7% agriculture and fishing; 18.7% industry; 15.2% sales and clerical; 7.7% services, transportation, and communications; 3.7% professional; 400,000 unemployed

Organized labor: 467,000 or approximately 13% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Ghana

Type: republic; 31 December 1981 coup ended two-year-old civilian government and suspended constitution and political activity

Capital: Accra

Political subdivisions: eight administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 58 districts and 267 local administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; legal education at University of Ghana (Legon); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 March

Branches: executive authority vested in five-member Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC); on 21 January 1982 PNDC appointed secretaries to head most ministries

Government leader: Flt. Lt. (Ret.) Jerry John RAWLINGS, Chairman of PNDC

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: elections held in June 1979 for parliament and president; presidential runoff election held in July

Political parties and leaders: political parties outlawed after 31 December 81 coup

Communists: a small number of Communists and sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, World Confederation of Labor, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $10.5 billion (1982 est.) real growth rate −7.2% (1982 est.)

Agriculture: main crop—cocoa; other crops include root crops, corn, sorghum, millet, coffee, peanuts; not self-sufficient, but can become so

Fishing: catch 229,904 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum

Electric power: 1,200,000 kW capacity (1983); 4.6 billion kWh produced (1983), 345 kWh per capita

Exports: $856.9 million (f.o.b., 1982); cocoa (about 45%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, and aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance-of-payments data)

Imports: $668.7 million (f.o.b., 1982); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: UK, EC, and US

Budget: revenues $1.8 billion, expenditures and net lending $3.5 billion (1981/82)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.75 cedi=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year basis as of 1 January 1983; formerly 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 953 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 32 km double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines

Highways: 32,200 km total; 6,084 km concrete or bituminous surface, 26,166 km gravel or laterite

Inland waterways: Volta, Ankobra, and Tano rivers provide 168 km of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; Lake Volta reservoir provides 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways

Pipelines: refined products, 3 km

Ports: 2 major (Tema, Takoradi), 1 naval base (Sekondi)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 12 total, 11 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire and cable, radio-relay links; 68,900 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM and 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Border Guards, Military Strike Force, Palace Guard, People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,972,000; 1,654,000 fit for military service; 142,000 reach military age (18) annually

Gibraltar

(See reference map V)

Land
6.5 km²

Land boundaries: 1.6 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 12 km

People
Population: 30,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: noun—Gibraltarian; adjective—Gibraltar

Ethnic divisions: mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese, and Spanish descent

Religion: 75% Roman Catholic, 8% Church of England, 2.25% Jewish

Language: English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for all official purposes

Literacy: illiteracy is negligible

Labor force: approx. 14,800, including non-Gibraltar laborers

Organized labor: over 6,000

Government
Official name: Gibraltar

Type: British colony

Capital: none

Legal system: English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral inquiry

Branches: parliamentary system comprising the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 3 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown

Government leaders: Adm. Sir David W. WILLIAMS, Governor and Commander in Chief; Sir Joshua A. HASSAN, Chief Minister

Suffrage: all adult Gibraltarians, plus other UK subjects resident six months or more

Elections: every four years; last held in January 1984

Political parties and leaders: Gibraltar Labor Party/Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights (GCL/AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Democratic Party of British Gibraltar (DPBG), Peter Isola; Socialist Labor Party, Joe Bossano

Voting strength: (January 1984) House of the Assembly—GCL/AACR, 8 seats; Socialist Labor, 7 seats

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Housewives Association; Chamber of Commerce; Gibraltar Representatives Organization

Economy
Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases; nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' wares; recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year; UK military establishments and civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force and a recently announced decision to close the Royal Navy dockyard will significantly add to unemployment; local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, beer, and canned fish; some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed; a small segment of local population makes its livelihood by fishing; in recent years tourism has increased in importance

Electric power: 59,600 kW capacity (1983); 210 million kWh produced (1983), 7,010 kWh per capita

Exports: $41.7 million (1982); principally re-exports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine

Imports: $120 million (1982); principally manufactured goods, fuels, and foodstuffs; 65% from UK

Major trade partners: UK, Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands

Budget: (1981-82) revenue $78 million, expenditure $73.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: .7062 Gibraltar pound=.7062 pound sterling=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: 1.000-meter gauge system in dockyard area only

Highways: 56 km, mostly paved

Ports: 1 major (Gibraltar)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 9,400 telephones (31.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 6 FM, and 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of United Kingdom

Branches: Gibraltar Regiment

Greece

(See reference map V)

Land
132,608 km²; 40% meadow and pasture; 29% arable and permanent crop; 20% forest; 11% waste, urban, and other

Land boundaries: 1,191 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm

Coastline: 13,676 km

People
Population: 9,984,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: noun—Greek(s); adjective—Greek

Ethnic divisions: 97.7% Greek, 1.3% Turkish; 1,0% Vlach, Slav, Albanian

Religion: 98% Greek Orthodox, 1.3% Muslim, 0.7% other

Language: Greek (official); English and French widely understood

Literacy: 95%

Labor force: 3.7 million (1981 census); approximately 39% services, 31% agriculture, 30% industry; urban unemployment is estimated at 10%; substantial unreported unemployment exists in agriculture

Organized labor: 10-15% of total labor force, 20-25% of urban labor force

Government
Official name: Hellenic Republic

Type: presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974

Capital: Athens

Political subdivisions: 51 departments (nomoi) constitute basic administrative units for country; each nomos headed by officials appointed by central government and policy and programs tend to be formulated by central ministries; degree of flexibility each nomos may have in altering or avoiding programs imposed by Athens depends upon tradition and influence that prominent local leaders and citizens may exercise vis-a-vis key figures in central government; the departments of Macedonia and Thrace exercise some degree of autonomy from Athens since they are governed through the Ministry of Northern Greece

Legal system: new constitution enacted in June 1975

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 March

Branches: executive consisting of a President, elected by the Vouli (Parliament), a Prime Minister, and a Cabinet; unicameral legislature consisting of the 300-member Vouli; and an independent judiciary

Government leaders: Constantine KARAMANLIS, President; Dr. Andreas PAPANDREOU, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: every four years; Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement defeated the incumbent New Democracy government of George Rallis in elections held on 18 October 1981

Political parties and leaders: Panhellenic Socialist Movement, Andreas Papandreou; New Democracy, Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza; Communist Party-Exterior, Kharilaos Florakis; Progressive Party, Spyros Markezinis; Communist Party-Interior, Kharalambos Drakopoulos; United Democratic Left, Ilias Iliou; Nationalist Camp, Stefanos Stefanopoulos; Party of Democratic Socialism, Ioannis Pesmazoglou

Voting strength: Parliament—Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 166 seats; New Democracy, 110 seats; Communists (Exterior), 12 seats; Party of Democratic Socialism (KODISO), 1 seat; United Democratic Left (EDA), 1 seat; Agrarian Party, 1 seat; independents, 1 seat

Communists: an estimated 25,000-30,000 members and sympathizers

Member of: EC, EIB (associate), EMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $38.6 billion (1982), $3,959 per capita; 64% consumption, 13% investment, 23% government; 5% change in stocks; net foreign balance −5%; real growth rate −0.0% (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton, raisins; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages—livestock products

Major industries: food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products

Crude steel: 1.3 million metric tons produced (1983 est.), 132 kg per capita

Electric power: 9,169,300 kW capacity (1983); 24.54 billion kWh produced (1983), 2,480 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.14 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—tobacco, minerals, fruits, textiles

Imports: $10.07 billion (c.i.f., 1982); principal items—machinery and automotive equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, manufactured consumer goods, chemicals, meat and live animals

Major trade partners: (1982 est.) imports—17% FRG, 10.9% Saudi Arabia, 9.2% Italy, 8.1% Japan, 7.0% France; exports—19.0% FRG, 8.8% Italy, 8.7% US, 7.0% France, 6.4% Saudi Arabia

Aid: economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im, $525 million (FY70-82); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), $869 million (1970-79); military—US, $1.816 billion (FY70-82)

Budget: (1982) central government revenues $9.8 billion, expenditures $13.4 billion, $3.6 billion deficit

Monetary conversion rate: 102.75 Greek drachmas=US$1 (9 January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,476 km total; 1,565 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, of which 36 km electrified and 100 km double track, 889 km 1.000-meter gauge; 22 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge; all government owned

Highways: 38,938 km total; 16,090 km paved, 13,676 km crushed stone and gravel, 5,632 km improved earth, 3,540 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: system consists of three coastal canals and three unconnected rivers, which provide navigable length of just under 80 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 26 km; refined products, 547 km

Ports: 4 major, 10 secondary, 37 minor

Civil air: 34 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 78 total, 75 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate, modern networks reach all areas on mainland and islands; 2.80 million telephones (28.9 per 100 popl.); 28 AM, 37 FM, and 195 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

Defense Forces

Branches: Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy, Hellenic Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,365,000; 1,912,000 fit for military service; about 77,000 reach military age (21) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $2.135 billion; about 16.5% of central government budget

Greenland

(See reference map II)

Land

2,175,600 km²; 84% permanent ice and snow; less than 1% arable (of which only a fraction cultivated); 15% other

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: approx. 44,087 km, (includes minor islands)

People

Population: 53,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.2%

Nationality: noun—Greenlander(s); adjective—Greenlandic

Ethnic divisions: 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danish

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Language: Danish, Eskimo dialects

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 21,378; largely engaged in fishing, hunting, and sheep breeding

Government

Official name: Greenland

Type: "self-governing" province of Kingdom of Denmark; two representatives in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish Cabinet

Capital: Godthåb (Nuuk)

Political subdivisions: 3 counties, 19 communes

Legal system: Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953; limited home rule began in spring 1979

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with the elected 26-seat Landsting and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Premier and four-person council; 19 lower courts

Government leaders: MARGRETHE II, Queen; Jonathan MOTZFELDT, Premier

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every four years

Political parties: Siumut, 12 seats (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity and greater autonomy from Denmark); the Atassut Party, 12 seats (more conservative, favors continuing close relations with Denmark); Inuit Atagatigik, 2 seats (Marxist-Leninist party favoring complete independence from Denmark rather than home rule)

Economy
GNP: included in that of Denmark

Agriculture: arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce

Fishing: catch 89,576 tons (1980); exports $108.6 million (1980)

Major industries: mining, fishing, sealing

Electric power: 80,000 kW capacity (1983); 168 million kWh produced (1983), 3,235 kWh per capita

Exports: $168.4 million (f.o.b., 1980); fish and fish products, metallic ores and concentrates

Imports: $259.4 million (c.i.f., 1980); petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment, food products

Major trade partners: (1980) Denmark 49.4%, Finland 9.5%, FRG 8.1%, US 6.3%, UK 2.9%

Monetary conversion rate: 9.670 Danish Kroner=US$1 (November 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 80 km

Ports: 7 major, 16 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 9 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio relay; 15,300 telephones (30.9 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 13 FM, and 4 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of Denmark

Military manpower: included with Denmark

Grenada

(See reference map III)

Land
344 km² (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 44% cultivated; 17% unused but potentially productive; 12% forest; 4% pasture; 23% built on, waste, and other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

Coastline: 121 km

People
Population: 113,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent

Religion: largely Roman Catholic; Anglican; other Protestant sects

Language: English (official); some French patois

Literacy: unknown

Labor force: 38,000 (1980 est.); 38% services, 20% agriculture, 11% construction, 4% manufacturing; 27% unemployment

Organized labor: 80% of labor force

Government
Official name: Grenada

Type: independent state; recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: St. Georges

Political subdivisions: 6 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 February

Branches: following the end of the Maurice Bishop regime in October 1983, the 1973 Grenadian Constitution was reinstated; Governor General Sir Paul Scoon assumed authority and on 9 November 1983 appointed a nine-member Interim Advisory Council to govern until elections can be held

Government leaders: Sir Paul SCOON, Governor General; Nicholas BRATHWAITE, Chairman, Interim Advisory Council

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: planned for late 1984; last general election 7 December 1976

Political parties and leaders: still in the process of formation in preparation for elections; the Grenada National Democratic Party is organizing; Grenada Democratic Movement, a former exile organization, is in the process of reorganizing; some old parties are reemerging (Grenada National Party, [GNP], Grenada United Labor Party[GULP]); New Jewel Movement (NJM) in disarray, but discussions by former members of the Bishop government are under way to revive the party

Voting strength: (1976 election) GULP 51.7%, Peoples' Alliance Party, 48.3%; Legislative Council seats—GULP, 9; Peoples' Alliance Party, 6 (NJM 3, United People's Party 1, GNP 1, unaffiliated 1)

Communists: the New Jewel Movement, which is currently in disarray

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy
GDP: $119 million (1983), $870 per capita; real growth rate 2.6% (1983 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—cocoa, nutmeg, mace, and bananas

Electric power: 9,000 kW capacity (1983); 25 million kWh produced (1983), 225 kWh per capita

Exports: $18.6 million (f.o.b., 1982 prelim.); cocoa beans, nutmeg, bananas, mace

Imports: $71.3 million (c.i.f., 1982 prelim.); food, machinery and transport equipment, oil, building materials

Major trade partners: exports—32% UK, 10% FRG, 10% Netherlands (1982); imports—20% US, 19% Trinidad and Tobago, 15% UK (1982)

Budget: (prelim. 1982) revenues, $27 million; expenditures, $62 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km unimproved

Ports: 1 major (St. Georges), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: automatic, island-wide telephone system with 5,650 telephones (5.4 per 100 popl.); new SHF links to Trinidad and St. Vincent; VHF and UHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 2 AM stations, 1 TV station

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Grenada Police Force

Guadeloupe

(See reference map III)

Land
1,779 km²; area consists of two islands; 47% waste and built on; 24% crop; 16% forest; 9% pasture; 4% potential crop

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 306 km

People
Population: 332,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.2%

Nationality: noun—Guadeloupian(s); adjective—Guadeloupe

Ethnic divisions: 90% black or mulatto; 5% Caucasian; less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, creole patois

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 120,000; services, government, and commerce 53%; industry 25.8%; agriculture 21.2%

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

Government
Official name: Department of Guadeloupe

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by three deputies in the French National Assembly and two senators in the Senate; last Assembly election, 21 June 1981

Capital: Basse-Terre

Political subdivisions: 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected General Council of 36 members and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Robert MIGUET, Prefect of the Republic

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections are normally held every five years; last General Council election took place in June 1981; regional assembly elections held February 1983

Political parties and leaders:
Rassemblement pour la Republique (RPR), Gabriel Lisette; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Henri Bangou; Socialist Party (MSG), leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans; Federation of the Left; Union for French Democracy (UDF); Union for a New Majority (UNM)

Voting strength: (1981 election) French National Assembly—MSG, 1 seat; PCG, 1 seat; UDF, 1 seat

Communists: 3,000 est.

Other political or pressure groups: Guadeloupe Liberation Army (GLA), Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), Popular Movement for Independent Guadeloupe (MPGI)

Member of: WFTU

Economy
GDP: $1.18 billion (1980), $3,765 per capita; real growth rate 15.7% (1979-80 average)

Agriculture: sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, vegetables

Major industries: construction, cement, rum, light industry, tourism

Electric power: 80,000 kW capacity (1983); 273 million kWh produced (1983), 901 kWh per capita

Exports: $89.2 million (1981); bananas, sugar, rum

Imports: $560 million (1981); vehicles, foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—88% franc zone; imports—73% franc zone, 3% Italy (1981)

Aid: economic—bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-79) from Western (non-US) countries, $2.4 billion; no military aid

Budget: $198 million (1981)

Monetary conversion rate: 8.445 French francs=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: privately owned, narrow-gauge plantation lines

Highways: 1,954 km total; 1,600 km paved, 340 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Pointe-à-Pitre), 3 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 8 usable, 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 50,200 telephones (15.7 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay to Antigua, Dominica, and Martinique; 2 AM, 3 FM, and 9 TV stations

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 87,000

(See reference map III)

Land
108,780 km²; 57% forest; 14% cultivated; 10% pasture; 19% other

Land boundaries: 1,625 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 400 km

People
Population: 7,956,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Guatemalan(s); adjective—Guatemalan

Ethnic divisions: 58.6% Ladino (mestizo and westernized Indian), 41.4% Indian

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; also Protestant, traditional Mayan

Language: Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue (18 Indian dialects, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi)

Literacy: 50%

Labor force (1980): 2.2 million; 53.3% agriculture, 14.3% services, 14.1% manufacturing, 8.3% commerce, 5.9% construction, 3.2% transport, 0.5% mining, 0.4 utilities; unemployment 15%

Organized labor: 6.4% of labor force (1975)

Government
Official name: Republic of Guatemala

Type: republic

Capital: Guatemala

Political subdivisions: 22 departments

Legal system: civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966; constitution suspended following March 1982 coup; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at University of San Carlos of Guatemala; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: traditionally dominant executive; unicameral legislature (National Congress) abolished 23 March 1982; power vested in Office of President; seven-member (minimum) Supreme Court

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Oscar Humberto MEJIA Victores, Chief of State, since coup of 8 August 1983, which removed President Brig. Gen. José Efraín RIOS MONTT

Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates

Elections: last elections (President and Congress) 7 March 1982

Political parties and leaders: political parties preparing to contest elections for a constituent assembly in July 1984; national elections tentatively scheduled for July 1985; Democratic Institutional Party (PID), Oscar Humberto Rivas García; Revolutionary Party (PR), Napoleón Alfaro; National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcón; Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Vinicio Cerezo Arèvalo; Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN), Francisco Cáceres; National United Front (FUN), Gabriel Girón Ortiz; Nationalist Renovator Party (PNR), Mario Castejón; United Revolutionary Party (FUR), Edmundo López Durán

Voting strength: (1982) for President—PID/PR/FUN, 377,792 (35.2%); MLN, 274,217 (25.5%); PNR/DCG, 220,244 (20.5%); CAN, 98,747 (9.2%)

Communists: Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT); main radical left guerrilla groups—Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), and PGT Dissidents

Other political or pressure groups: Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACIF)

Member of: CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL,IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $8.6 billion (1982 est.), $1,114 per capita; 79% private consumption, 8% government consumption, 16% domestic investment (1980), −3% net foreign balance (1980); average annual real growth rate (1975-80), 5.7%; real growth rate 1982, −3.5%

Agriculture: main products—coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock

Fishing: catch 4,898 metric tons (1980)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

Electric power: 655,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.8 billion kWh produced (1983), 235 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1983); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat

Imports: $1.12 billion (c.i.f., 1983); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: exports (1979)—31% US, 26% CACM, 10% FRG, 9% Japan; imports (1979)—33% US, 15% CACM, 10% Venezuela, 10% Japan, 6% FRG

Aid: economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $275 million; from other Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $122 million; military—assistance from US (FY70-79), $22 million

Central government budget: (1982 est.) expenditures, $1.11 billion; revenues, $749 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1 quetzal=US$1 (official; February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 870 km 0.914-meter gauge, single tracked; 780 km government owned, 90 km privately owned

Highways: 26,429 km total; 2,851 km paved, 11,438 km gravel, and 12,140 unimproved

Inland waterways: 260 km navigable year round; additional 730 km navigable during high-water season

Pipelines: crude oil, 48 km

Ports: 2 major (San José and Santo Tomás de Castilla), 3 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 494 total, 452 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fairly modern telecom network centered on Guatemala City; 81,600 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 98 AM, 20 FM, and 25 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,884,000; 1,279,000 fit for military service; about 87,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $142.5 million; 10.8% of central government budget

(See reference map VII)

Land
246,048 km²; 10% forest; 3% crop

Land boundaries: 3,476 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 346 km

People
Population: 5,579,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

Ethnic divisions: Foulah, Malinke, Soussou, 15 smaller tribes

Religion: 75% Muslim, 24% indigenous beliefs, 1% Christian

Language: French (official); each tribe has own language

Literacy: 20% in French; 48% in local languages

Labor force: 2.4 million (1983); 82% agriculture, 11% industry and commerce, 5.4% services, 1.6% government

Organized labor: virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is closely tied to the PDG

Government
Official name: People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea (changed by Committee for National Redress and Reconciliation to Republic of Guinea)

Type: republic

Capital: Conakry

Political subdivisions: 35 administrative regions, 170 arrondissements, about 8,000 local entities at village level

Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; 1958 constitution suspended after military coup on 3 April 1984; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 2 October; Anniversary of Invasion, 22 November

Branches: coup on 3 April 1984 established the 25-member military Committee for National Redress and Reconciliation to determine government policy; two highest-ranking CNRR members became President and Prime Minister respectively, with other CNRR members assuming most Cabinet portfolios; pre-coup unicameral legislature has been abolished

Government leaders: Col. Lansana CONTE, President and Chief of State; Col. Diarra TRAORE, Prime Minister and Head of Government

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: none scheduled but CNRR has promised to create a true and viable democracy

Political parties and leaders: following 3 April 1984 coup all political activity banned and only party, Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG), dissolved

Communists: no Communist party, although there are some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $582 billion (1982), $102 per capita; real growth rate 2.6% (1982)

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, citrus fruits, and pineapples; staple food crops—cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina, diamond mining, light manufacturing and processing industries

Electric power: 180,000 kW capacity (1983); 500 million kWh produced (1983), 90 kWh per capita

Exports: $442 million (f.o.b., 1982); bauxite, alumina, diamonds, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

Imports: $264 million (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: imports—Switzerland, France, USSR, US; exports—US, France, Canada, FRG, USSR

Budget: (1982) public revenue $818 million, current expenditures $324 million, development expenditures $194 million, extraordinary transfers $515 million

Monetary conversion rate: 23.717 sylis=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 805 km; 662 km 1.000-meter gauge, 143 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways: 7,565 km total; 4,780 km paved, remainder unimproved earth

Guinea-Bissau
(formerly Portuguese Guinea)

Inland waterways: 1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports: 1 major (Conakry), 2 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 18 total, 18 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces
Branches: Army (ground forces), Navy (acts primarily as a coast guard), Air Force, National Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,249,000; 628,000 fit for military service

(See reference map VII)

Land
36,260 km² (includes Bijagos archipelago)

Land boundaries: 740 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 274 km

People
Population: 842,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.8%

Nationality: noun—Guinea-Bissauan(s); adjective—Guinea-Bissauan

Ethnic divisions: about 99% African (30% Balanta, 20% Fula, 14% Manjaca, 13% Mandinga, 7% Papel); less than 1% European and mulatto

Religion: 65% indigenous beliefs, 30% Muslim, 5% Christian

Language: Portuguese (official); Criolo and numerous African languages

Literacy: 9%

Labor force: 90% agriculture; 5% industry, services, and commerce; 5% government

Government
Official name: Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Type: republic; constitutional commission established February 1983 to update electoral process, with eventual restoration of constitutional government

Capital: Bissau

Political subdivisions: 9 municipalities, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)

Legal system: to be determined

National holiday: Independence Day, 24 September

Branches: Presidency and Cabinet overseen by Revolutionary Council

Government leaders: Brig. Gen. João Bernardo VIEIRA, President, Council of the Revolution; Paulo CORREIA, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 15

Elections: elections to choose regional councils held April 1984

Political parties and leaders: African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), led by President Vieira, only legal party; Guinea-Bissau decided to retain the binational party title despite its formal break with Cape Verde

Communists: a few Communists, some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, ISCON, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $177 million (FY82), $198 per capita, real growth rate 1.5% (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, palm products, root crops, coconuts, peanuts, wood

Fishing: catch 3,729 metric tons (1980)

Major industries: agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks

Guinea-Bissau
(continued)

Electric power: 20,000 kW capacity (1983); 34 million kWh produced (1983), 40 kWh per capita

Exports: $13.5 million (1981); principally peanuts (60%); also palm kernels, shrimp, fish, lumber

Imports: $47.7 million (1981); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: mostly Portugal, Spain, and other European countries

Budget: (1979 est.) revenue $27.4 million, current expenditures $45.4 million, investment expenditures $107.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 84.5483 Guinean pesos=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: approx. 3,218 km (418 km bituminous, remainder earth)

Inland waterways: scattered stretches are important to coastal commerce

Ports: 1 major (Bissau)

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 58 total, 53 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: limited system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; 3,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station and 1 FM station; no TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: People's Revolutionary Armed Force (FARP); Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate components

Military manpower: males 15-49, 197,000; 115,000 fit for military service

Ships: no combat ships

Guyana

(See reference map IV)

Land
214,970 km²; 66% forest; 22% water, urban, and waste; 8% savanna; 3% pasture; 1% cropland

Land boundaries: 2,575 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 459 km

People
Population: 837,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.5%

Nationality: noun—Guyanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Guyanese

Ethnic divisions: 51% East Indian, 43% black and mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% European and Chinese

Religion: 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other

Language: English, Amerindian dialects

Literacy: 85%

Labor force: 200,000 (1982); 44.5% industry and commerce, 33.8% agriculture, 21.7% services; 64% public sector employment; approximately 21% unemployed

Organized labor: 34% of labor force

Government
Official name: Cooperative Republic of Guyana

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Georgetown

Political subdivisions: 10 government districts

Legal system: based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Republic Day, 23 February

Branches: Council of Ministers presided over by Prime Minister; unicameral legislature (65-member National Assembly) elected, including 12 seats elected by local councils; High Court

Government leader: Linden Forbes Sampson BURNHAM, Executive President

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Elections: last held in December 1980, following promulgation of new constitution (on 6 October) replacing British-drafted constitution

Political parties and leaders: People's National Congress (PNC), Forbes Burnham; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; Working People's Alliance (WPA), Rupert Roopnarine, Clive Thomas, Walter Omawale, Eusi Kwayana, Moses Bhagwan, Kenneth Persand; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh; Vanguard for Liberation and Democracy (VLD; also known as Liberator Party), Ganraj Kumar, Dr. J. K. Makepeace Richmond; Democratic Labor Movement, Dr. Paul Tennassee

Voting strength: (1980 election, unofficial returns) 77.60% PNC, 19.46% PPP, 2.88% UF

Communists: est. 100 hardcore within PPP; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the

PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is conservative and non-Communist; small but unknown number of orthodox Marxist-Leninists within PNC, some of whom are PPP turncoats

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress (TUC); Working People's Vanguard Party (WPVP); Guyana Council of Indian Organizations (GCIO); Civil Liberties Action Committee (CLAC); the latter two organizations are small and active but not well organized

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS (observer), PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $430 million (1982), $539 per capita; real growth 1982, −10% est.

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages—wheat flour, cooking oil, processed meat, dairy products

Major industries: bauxite mining, sugar and rice milling, timber

Electric power: 200,000 kW capacity (1983); 265 million kWh produced (1983), 320 kWh per capita

Exports: $241 million (c.i.f., 1982); bauxite, sugar, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, rum

Imports: $283 million (c.i.f., 1982); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—28% UK, 21% US, 14% CARICOM, 6% Canada; imports—35% CARICOM, 23% UK, 22% US, 4% Canada (1980)

Budget: est. revenue $200 million, expenditure $381 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: G$3.75=US$1 (January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 110 km total, all single track; 80 km 0.914-meter gauge, 30 km 1.067-meter gauge, privately owned

Highways: 7,665 km total; 550 km paved, 5,000 km gravel, 1,525 km earth, and 590 km unimproved

Inland waterways: Demerara and Essequibo Rivers have 5.4-meter depth for 107 km and 80 km respectively; Berbice River is navigable for 169 km with a 3.6-meter depth

Ports: 1 major (Georgetown), 3 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 87 total, 86 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair telecom system with radio-relay network and over 27,000 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 3 AM, 3 FM, and no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Guyana Defense Force (including Maritime Corps and Air Corps), Guyana Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 213,000; 170,000 fit for military service

(See reference map III)

Land
27,749 km²; 44% unproductive; 31% cultivated; 18% rough pasture; 7% forest

Land boundary: 361 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,771 km

People
Population: 5,803,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Haitian(s); adjective—Haitian

Ethnic divisions: 95% black, 5% mulatto and European

Religion: 75-80% Roman Catholic (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo), 10% Protestant

Language: French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole

Literacy: 23%

Labor force: 2.3 million (est. 1975); 79% agriculture, 14% services, 7% industry, 5% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor; unskilled labor abundant

Organized labor: less than 1% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Haiti

Type: republic

Capital: Port-au-Prince

Political subdivisions: five departments (despite constitutional provision for nine)

Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; constitution adopted 1964 and amended 1971 and 1983; legal education at State University in Port-au-Prince and private law colleges in Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes, Gonaïves, and Jérémie; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January

Branches: lifetime President; unicameral legislature (59-member National Assembly) has very limited powers; judiciary appointed by President

Government leader: Jean-Claude DUVALIER, President for Life

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: constitution as amended in 1983 named Duvalier President for Life and granted him authority to name his successor; most recent legislative election held February 1984

Political parties and leaders: National Unity Party, inactive government party; Haitian Christian Democratic Party, Sylvio Claude (inactive); Haitian Christian Socialist Party, Grégoire Eugène (inactive)

Voting strength: (1984 legislative elections) Assembly comprised of regime loyalists

Communists: United Haitian Communist Party (PUCH), illegal and in exile; domestic strength unknown; party leaders in exile

Other political or pressure groups: none

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $1.5 billion (1982), $300 per capita; real growth rate 1982, −1%

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum

Major industries: sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, bauxite mining, tourism, light assembly industries

Electric power: 175,000 kW capacity (1983); 300 million kWh produced (1983), 55 kWh per capita

Exports: $171 million (f.o.b., 1982); coffee, light industrial products, bauxite, essential oils, sisal

Imports: $284 million (f.o.b., 1982); consumer durables, foodstuffs, industrial equipment, petroleum products, construction materials

Major trade partners: exports—59% US; imports—45% US (1978)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), from US, $270 million; ODA and OOF from other Western countries (1970-81), $203 million; military—US (FY70-82), $3 million

Budget: 1982 revenue, $176 million; expenditure, $366 million

Monetary conversion rate: 5 gourdes= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications
Railroads: 80 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, single-track, privately owned industrial line; 8 km dual-gauge 0.760- to 1.065-meter gauge, government line, dismantled

Highways: 3,680 km total; 600 km paved, 900 km otherwise improved, 1,830 km unimproved

Inland waterways: negligible; about 100 km navigable

Ports: 2 major (Port-au-Prince, Cap Haïtien), 12 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 15 total, 13 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: all domestic facilities still inadequate, international facilities slightly better; 34,900 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 34 AM and 11 FM stations; 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Corps, Volunteers for National Security

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,300,000; 724,000 fit for military service; about 62,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 30 September 1983, $15.8 million; about 4.2% of central government budget

Honduras

(See reference map III)

Land
109,560 km²; 36% waste and built on; 30% pasture; 27% forest; 7% crop

Land boundaries: 1,530 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 820 km

People
Population: 4,424,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.4%

Nationality: noun—Honduran(s); adjective—Honduran

Ethnic divisions: 90% mestizo (mixed Indian and European), 7% Indian, 2% black, 1% white

Religion: about 97% Roman Catholic; small Protestant minority

Language: Spanish, Indian dialects

Literacy: 47%

Labor force: over 1 million (1982); 58.9% agriculture, 12.7% manufacturing, 12.2% other services, 8.3% commercial services, 3.4% construction, 2.9% transport and communications, 0.9% financial sector, 0.3% mining; approx. 20% unemployed; est. 60% underemployed

Organized labor: 40% of urban labor force, 20% of rural work force (1981)

Government
Official name: Republic of Honduras

Type: republic

Capital: Tegucigalpa

Political subdivisions: 18 departments

Legal system: based on Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; new constitution became effective in January 1982; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature (82-member National Congress), and national judicial branch

Government leader: Dr. Roberto SUAZO Córdova, President

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 21

Elections: national election for president and legislature held every four years; last election held 29 November 1981; legislature chosen by proportional representation; 282 municipal councils

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party (PLH)—party president, Romualdo Bueso Peñalba; faction leaders, Robert Suazo Córdova (Rodista faction), Jorge Bueso Arias (ALIPO faction); National Party (PNH)—party president, Juan Melgar Castro; faction leaders, Ricardo Zúñiga Augustinus (Zúñiga faction), Mario Rivera Lopez (MUC faction); National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU), Miguel Andonie Fernández; Honduran Christian Party (PDCH), Alfredo Landaverde

Voting strength: (1981 election) 1.2 million out of 1.5 million eligible voters cast ballots; PLH 54%, PNH 42%, PINU 2.4%, PDCH 1.6%, legislative seats—PLH 44, PNH 34, PINU 3, PDCH 1

Communists: up to 1,500; Honduran leftist groups—Communist Party of Honduras (PCH), Communist Party of Honduras/Marxist-Leninist (PCH/ML), Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras (FMLH), People's Revolutionary Union/Popular Liberation Movement (URP/MPL), Popular Revolutionary Forces-Lorenzo Zelaya (FPR), Socialist Party of Honduras (PASO), and Central American Workers Revolutionary Party (PRTC)

Other political or pressure groups: National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH), Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP), Pro-Development Association of Honduras (APROH), Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH), National Union of Campesinos (UNC), General Workers Confederation (CGT), United Federation of Honduran Workers (FUTH)

Member of: CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development BAnk, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $2.8 billion (1982), $710 per capita; 72% private consumption, 13% government consumption, 16% domestic investment; −1% net foreign balance (1982); real growth rate, average 1975-80, 6.2%; real growth rate 1982, −1.2%

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coffee, corn, beans, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco

Fishing: catch 6,409 metric tons (1980)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products

Electric power: 248,000 kW capacity (1983); 815 million kWh produced (1983), 190 kWh per capita

Exports: $684 million (f.o.b., 1982); bananas, coffee, lumber, meat, petroleum products

Imports: $681 million (f.o.b., 1982); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—61% US, 13% FRG, 10% CACM, (1980); imports—42% US, 10% Venezuela, 10% CACM, 10% Japan, 3% FRG (1980)

Aid: economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $379 million loans; other Western (non-US) countries, ODA and ODF (1970-81), $243 million; military—assistance from US (FY79-82), $63 million

Budget: (1982) revenues $382 million, expenditures $668 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2 lempiras= US$1 (4 January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 1,207 km total; 444 km 1.067-meter gauge, 763 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 8,950 km total; 1,700 km paved, 5,000 km otherwise improved, 2,250 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 465 km navigable by small craft

Ports: 2 major (Puerto Cortes, San Lorenzo), 6 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 202 total, 190 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 27,400 telephones (1.0 per 100 popl.); 129 AM, 32 FM, and 7 TV stations; Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Armed Forces, Naval Forces, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 968,000; 577,000 fit for military service; about 48,000 reach military age (18) annually

(See reference map VIII)

Land
1,064 km²; 14% arable; 10% forest; 76% other (mainly grass, shrub, steep hill country)

Land boundaries: 24 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 733 km

People
Population: 5,394,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.5%

Nationality: adjective—Hong Kong

Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% other

Religion: 90% eclectic mixture of local religions, 10% Christian

Language: Chinese (Cantonese), English

Literacy: 75%

Labor force: (September 1982) 2.40 million; 36.5% manufacturing; 21.6% commerce; 18% services; 8.7% construction; 8% transport and communications; 5.2% financing, insurance, and real estate; 1.4% agriculture, fishing, mining, and quarrying; 0.6% other; unemployment (seasonally adjusted) 4.0%; est. 1.7%

Organized labor: 15.7% of 1982 labor force

Government
Official name: Hong Kong

Type: British colony

Capital: none

Political subdivisions: Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council, legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Executive Council composed of governor, five senior officials, and 12 unofficial members; Legislative Council composed of governor, three ex-officio members, 16 official members, and 29 unofficial members; Urban Council, which alone includes elected representatives, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement; independent judiciary

Government leader: Sir Edward YOUDE, Governor and Commander in Chief

Suffrage: limited to 200,000 to 300,000 professional or skilled persons

Elections: every two years to select half of elected membership of Urban Council; other Urban Council members appointed by the Governor

Political parties: no significant parties

Communists: an estimated 2,000 cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China

Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

Member of: ADB, IMO, INTERPOL, Multifiber Arrangement, WMO

Economy
GDP: (1982 est.) $25.9 billion, $4,900 per capita; real growth, 2.4%

Agriculture: agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; main products—rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; food shortages—rice, wheat, water

Major industries: textiles and clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, and clocks

Shortages: industrial raw materials

Electric power: 4,574,000 kW capacity (1983); 14.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 2,655 kWh per capita

Exports: $21.0 billion (f.o.b., 1982), including $7.3 billion reexports; principal products—clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

Imports: $23.5 billion (c.i.f., 1982)

Major trade partners: (1982) exports—29% US, 9% China, 6% UK, 6% FRG; imports—23% China, 22% Japan, 11% US

Budget: (1983/84) $4.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.798 Hong Kong dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 35 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned

Highways: 1,160 km total; 794 km paved, 306 km gravel and crushed stone, or earth

Ports: 1 major (Hong Kong)

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total; 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: modern facilities provide excellent domestic and international services; 62 telephone exchanges, 1.5 million telephones; 5 AM and 9 FM radiobroadcast stations with 11 transmitters; 5 TV stations; 2.5 million radio and 1.1 million TV receivers; 10,100 Telex subscriber lines with direct connections to 47 countries; 2 INTELSAT ground stations with access to Pacific and Indian Ocean satellites; coaxial cable to Guangzhou (Canton), China; 3 international submarine cables; troposcatter to Taiwan available but inactive

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

Branches: Headquarters of British Forces, Gurkha Field Forces, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force, Royal Kong Kong Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,601,000; 1,259,000 fit for military service; about 52,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: est. for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983, $296.9 million; about 5.5% of central government budget

(See reference map V)

Land
92,980 km²; 70.9% cultivated; 54.0% arable; 16% forest; 14% agricultural; 10% other

Land boundaries: 2,245 km

People
Population: 10,681,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate −0.1%

Nationality: noun—Hungarian(s); adjective—Hungarian

Ethnic divisions: 92.4% Hungarian, 3.3% Gypsy, 2.5% German, 0.7% Jewish, 1.1% other

Religion: 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.6% atheist and other

Language: 98.2% Hungarian, 1.8% other

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 5,002,000 (1982); 43% industry and commerce, 32% services, 5% government

Government
Official name: Hungarian People's Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Budapest

Political subdivisions: 19 megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949 amended 1972; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Loránd Eötvös University Faculty of Law in Budapest and two other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 4 April

Branches: executive—Presidential Council (elected by parliament); unicameral legislature—National Assembly (elected by direct suffrage); judicial—Supreme Court (elected by parliament)

Government leaders: Pál LOSONCZI, President, Presidential Council; György LÁZÁR, Premier, Council of Ministers

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: every five years (last election June 1980); national and local elections are held separately

Political parties and leaders: Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party (MSZMP), Sole party; János Kádár is First Secretary of Central Committee

Voting strength: (1980 election) 7,809,000 (99.3%) for Communist-approved candidates; 97% of electorate eligible to vote did so

Communists: about 820,000 party members (June 1982)

Member of: CEMA, Danube Commission, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $65.2 billion in 1982 (at 1981 US dollars), $6,901 per capita; 1982 growth rate, 1.8%

Agriculture: normally self-sufficient; main crops—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes

Major industries: mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)

Shortages: metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products, crude oil

Crude steel: 3.7 million metric tons produced (1982), 345 kg per capita

Electric power: 6,090,000 kW capacity (1983); 25.437 billion kWh produced (1983), 2,382 kWh per capita

Exports: $7.426 billion (f.o.b., 1982 US dollars); 33% fuels, raw materials, and semi-finished products; 27% machinery and equipment; 25% agricultural and forestry products; 15% manufactured consumer goods

Imports: $7.432 billion (c.i.f., 1982 US dollars); 66% fuels, raw materials, and semi-finished products; 18% machinery and equipment; 9% manufactured consumer goods; 7% agricultural and forestry products

Major trade partners: 32% USSR, 9% FRG

Monetary conversion rate: 46.479 forints= US$1 (February 1984), commercial and non-commercial rates unified in late 1981

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data reported for calendar years

Communications
Railroads: 8,039 km total; 7,790 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 214 km narrow gauge (mostly 0.760-meter), 35 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 1,174 km double track, 1,488 km electrified; government owned (1981)

Highways: 29,805 km total; 24,848 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 4,255 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 702 km earth (1981)

Inland waterways: 1,688 km (1980)

Pipelines: crude oil, 850 km; refined products, 960 km; natural gas, 3,200 km

Freight carried: rail—129.8 million metric tons, 24.4 billion metric ton/km (1980); highway—231.7 million metric tons, 5.9 billion metric ton/km (1980); waterway—est. 4.1 million metric tons, 7.9 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic)

River ports: 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaujvaros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, GDR; Gdańsk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in Poland; and Galati and Braila in Romania (1978)

Defense Forces
Branches: Hungarian People's Army, Frontier Guard, Air and Air Defense Command

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,593,000; 2,081,000 fit for military service; about 72,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, 21 billion forints; 3.9% of total budget

(See reference map V)

Land
102,845 km²; arable and forest negligible; 22% meadow and pasture; 78% other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 4,988 km

People
Population: 239,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Icelander(s); adjective—Icelandic

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norwegians and Celts

Religion: 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation

Language: Icelandic

Literacy: 99.9%

Labor force: 105,000; 18.6% commerce, finance, and services; 12.2% construction; 9.0% agriculture; 6.3% transportation and communications; 5.4% fishing; 8.0% fish processing; 16.8% other manufacturing; 23.7% other; 0.4% unemployment (1981 average)

Organized labor: 60% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Iceland

Type: republic

Capital: Reykjavík

Political subdivisions: 23 rural districts, 215 parishes, 14 incorporated towns

Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic, 17 June

Branches: legislative authority vests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts

Government leaders: Vigdís FINNBOGADOTTIR, President; Steingrímur HERMANNSSON, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal, over age 20; not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary every four years, last 23 April 1973; presidential, every four years, last August 1980

Political parties and leaders: Independence (conservative), Thorsteinn Pálsson; Progressive, Steingrímur Hermannsson; Social Democratic, Kjartan Jóhannsson; People's Alliance (leftist front), Svavar Gestsson

Voting strength: (1983 election) 38.7% Independence, 19.5% Progressive, 17.3% People's Alliance, 11.7% Social Democratic, 12.8% other

Communists: est. 2,200, many of whom participate in the People's Alliance, which drew 22,489 votes in the 1983 parliamentary elections

Member of: Council of Europe, EC (free trade agreement pending resolution of fishing limits issue), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA,

IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $2.2 billion (1983), $9,322 per capita; 64.7% private consumption, 16.2% private investment, 24% government (1981); −4.9% net export of goods and services (1981); growth rate −2.5% (1982, in 1975 prices)

Agriculture: cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips

Fishing: landed 788,000 (1982) metric tons; marine product exports $699.7 million (1981)

Major industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production, hydroelectricity

Shortages: grains, sugar, vegetables and vegetable fibers, fuel, wood, minerals

Electric power: 789,600 kW capacity (1983); 4.013 billion kWh produced (1983), 17,005 kWh per capita

Exports: $677.2 million (f.o.b., 1982); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite

Imports: $92.7 million (c.i.f., 1982); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: (1982) exports—EC 31.6% (UK 13.2%, FRG 7.1%), US 25.8%, CEMA 8.5%

Aid: economic authorizations, including Ex-Im from US, $19.1 million (FY70-81)

Budget: (1984) expenditures $619.3 million, revenues $619.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 28.14 krónur=US$1 (17 November 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 12,343 km total; 166 km bitumen and concrete; 1,284 km bituminous treated and gravel; 10,893 km earth

Ports: 4 major (Akureyri, Hafnarfjördhur, Reykjavík, Seydhisfjördhur) and about 50 minor

Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 110 total, 100 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 108,800 telephones (47.5 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 33 FM, and 96 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean antenna

Defense Forces
Branches: Police, Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 63,000; 54,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)

(See reference map VIII)

Land
3,287,590 km² (includes Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian-annexed part of the former state of Jammu and Kashmir); 50% arable; 22% forest; 20% desert, waste, or urban; 5% permanent meadow and pasture; 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 12,700 km²

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; additional 100 nm is fisheries conservation zone, December 1968; archipelago concept baselines); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 7,000 km (includes offshore islands)

People
Population: 746,388,000, including Indian-annexed Jammu and Kashmir (July 1984); average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Indian(s); adjective—Indian

Ethnic divisions: 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other

Religion: 83.5% Hindu, 10.7% Muslim, 2.6% Christian, 1.8% Sikh, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.7% other

Language: Hindi, English, and 14 other official languages; 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30 percent of the people; English enjoys "associate" status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

Literacy: 36%

Labor force: (1981) about 232 million; 67% agriculture; more than 10% unemployed and underemployed

Organized labor: less than 5% of total labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of India

Type: federal republic

Capital: New Delhi

Political subdivisions: 22 states, 9 union territories

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 26 January

Branches: bicameral parliament—Council of States, House of the People; relatively independent judiciary

Government leader: Indira GANDHI, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national and state elections ordinarily held every five years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; last general election in January 1980; state elections staggered

Political parties and leaders: Indian National Congress, controlled national government from independence to March 1977; split in January 1978 and 1979; larger Congress group currently headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi; smaller by Sharad Pawar; Janata Party led by Chandra Shekhar; Lok Dal Party split in 1982 into Lok Dal (K), led by Kapoor Thakur, and Lok Dal (C), led by Charan Singh; Bharatiya Janata Party, A. B. Vajpayee; Communist Party of India (CPI), C. Rajeswara Rao; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M), E. M. S. Namboodiripad; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML), Satyanarayan Singh; All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK), a regional party in Tamil Nadu, led by M. G. Ramachandran; Akali Dal representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab; Telegu Desam, a regional party in Andhra Pradesh led by N. T. Rama Rao; Karnataka Kranti Ranga (KKR), a regional party in Karnataka, led by S. Bangarappa; National Sanjay Front (SVM), led by Maneka Gandhi; National Conference (NC), a regional party in Kashmir, led by Farooq Abdullah

Voting strength: India Congress 64%, Lok Dal 7%, CPI/M 7%, Janata 6%, ADMK 3%, Congress 2%, CPI 2%, other 3%; 16 seats vacant in parliament

Communists: 466,000 members claimed by CPI, 270,000 members claimed by CPI/M; Communist extremist groups, about 15,000 members

Other political or pressure groups: various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous "senas" or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena (in Bombay), Anand Marg, and Rashtriya Swayamserak Sangh

Member of: ADB, AIOEC, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $146 billion (FY82 at current prices), $209 per capita; real growth 2.0% est. in FY83

Agriculture: main crops—rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseed, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, and coffee

Fishing: catch 3.36 million metric tons (1980); exports $320 million (FY82)

Major industries: textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

Crude steel: 10.8 million metric tons of ingots (1982)

Electric power: 40,000,000 kW capacity (1983); 140.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 189 kWh per capita

Exports: $9.1 billion (f.o.b., FY83 est.); engineering goods, textiles and clothing, tea

Imports: $14.8 billion (c.i.f., FY83 est.); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, edible oils, fertilizers

Major trade partners: US, UK, USSR, Japan

Budget: (FY83 revised est.) central government revenue and capital receipts, $31.7 billion; disbursements, $35.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 10.224 rupees=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 61,950 km total (1981); 31,750 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 25,550 km 1.000-meter gauge, 4,650 km narrow gauge (0.762-meter and 0.610-meter); 12,617 km double track; 5,345 km electrified

Highways: 1,633,400 km total (1979); 515,300 km mainly secondary and about 1,118,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways: 16,000 km; 2,575 km navigable by river steamers

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,497 km; refined products, 1,828 km; natural gas, 260 km

Ports: 9 major, 79 minor

Civil air: 93 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 346 total, 302 usable; 187 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 54 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 101 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair domestic telephone service where available, good internal microwave links; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; international radio communications adequate; 2.6 million telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); about 174 AM stations at 80 locations, 17 TV stations; domestic satellite system for communications and TV; submarine cable extends to Sri Lanka

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Paramilitary Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 193,198,000; 117,884,000 fit for military service; about 8,676,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984; est. budget $6.3 billion; 18% of central government budget

Indonesia

(See reference map IX)

Land
1,906,240 km²; 64% forest; 24% inland water, waste, urban, and other; 12% small holding and estate; 8.6% cultivated

Land boundaries: 2,736 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): under an archipelago theory, claim is 12 nm, measured seaward from straight baselines connecting the outermost islands (fishing 200 nm, economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 54,716 km

People
Population: 169,442,000, including East Timor and West Irian (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.2%

Nationality: noun—Indonesian(s); adjective—Indonesian

Ethnic divisions: majority of Malay stock comprising 45% Javanese, 14% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% coastal Malays, 26% other

Religion: 90% Muslim, 5% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic), 3% Hindu, 2% other

Language: Indonesian (modified form of Malay; official); English and Dutch leading foreign languages; local dialects, the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

Literacy: 64%

Labor force: 61 million (1982); 66% agriculture, 23% trade and commerce, 10% services

Organized labor: est. 5% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Indonesia

Type: republic

Capital: Jakarta

Political subdivisions: 27 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces, which are further subdivided into 282 second-level areas

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures code; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; legal education at University of Indonesia, Jakarta; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 17 August

Branches: executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of Cabinet; Cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (DPR or House of Representatives) of 460 members (96 appointed, 364 elected); second body (MPR or People's Consultative Assembly) of 920 members includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly elected); MPR elects President and Vice President and theoretically determines national policy; judicial, Supreme Court is highest court

Government leader: Gen. (Ret.) SOEHARTO, President (reelected by MPR, March 1983)

Suffrage: universal over age 17 and married persons regardless of age

Political parties and leaders: Golkar (quasi-official "party" based on functional groups), Lt. Gen. Sudharmono; Indonesia Democracy Party (federation of former Nationalist and Christian Parties), Sunawar Sukowati; Unity Development Party (federation of former Islamic parties), John Naro

Voting strength: (1982 election) Golkar 64.1%, Unity Development 28%, Indonesia Democracy 7.9%

Communists: Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current strength est. at 1,000-3,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity; pre-October 1965 hardcore membership has been estimated at 1.5 million

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Association of Tin Producing Countries, CIPEC, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $70.0 billion (1983), about $440 per capita; real average annual growth, 6.8% (1973-78); real annual growth rate 1.8% (1982)

Agriculture: subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; main crops—rice, cassava, rubber, copra, other tropical products; food shortages—rice, wheat

Fishing: catch 1.8 million metric tons (1980); exports $181 million (1980), imports $8 million (1977)

Major industries: petroleum, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer production, timber

Electric power: 5,618,000 kW capacity (1983); 16.5 billion kWh produced (1983), 102 kWh per capita

Exports: $19.3 billion (f.o.b., FY82/83); petroleum and liquefied natural gas ($15.6 billion; 0.9 million b/d), timber, rubber, coffee, tin, palm oil, tea, copper

Imports: $19.8 billion (FY82/83); rice, wheat, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment, consumer durables

Major trade partners: (1982) exports—50% Japan, 16% US, 14% Singapore; imports—25% Japan, 14% US, 7% FRG, 5% Saudi Arabia

Budget: (1982-83) expenditures, $19.5 billion; receipts, $16.8 billion domestic, $2.7 billion foreign

Monetary conversion rate: 998 rupiahs= US$1 (31 January 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 6,964 km total; 6,389 km 1.067-meter gauge, 497 km 0.750-meter gauge, 78 km 0.600-meter gauge; 211 km double track; 101 km electrified; government owned

Highways: 93,063 km total; 26,583 km paved, 41,521 km gravel or crushed stone, 24,959 km improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 21,579 km; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Borneo 10,460 km, Celebes 241 km, and Irian Jaya 4,587 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,450 km; refined products, 456 km; natural gas, 450 km

Ports: 15 ocean ports

Civil air: approximately 150 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 399 total, 380 usable; 96 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 66 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service fair, international service good; radiobroadcast coverage good; 392,563 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 251 AM, 1 FM, and 14 TV stations; 1 international ground satellite station (1 Indian Ocean antenna and 1 Pacific Ocean antenna), and a domestic satellite communications system

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 42,632,000; 25,225,000 fit for military service; about 1,876,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1983, $2.84 billion; about 11.8% of central government budget

Iran

(See reference map VI)

Land
1,647,240 km²; 51% desert, waste, or urban; 30% arable (16% cultivable with adequate irrigation; 11.5% cultivated; 14% agricultural); 11% forest; 8% migratory grazing and other

Land boundaries: 5,318 km (including areas belonging to Iran and now occupied by Iraq during continuing border war)

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,180 km, including islands, with 676 km

People
Population: 43,820,000 (July 19834, average annual growth rate 3.1%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

Nationality: noun—Iranian(s); adjective—Iranian

Ethnic divisions: 63% ethnic Persian, 18% Turkic, 13% other Iranian, 3% Kurdish, 3% Arab and other Semitic, 1% other

Religion: 93% Shi'a Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i

Language: Farsi, Turki, Kurdish, Arabic, English, French

Literacy: 48%

Labor force: 12.0 million, est. (1979); 33% agriculture, 21% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor substantial

Government
Official name: Islamic Republic of Iran

Type: republic

Capital: Tehran

Political subdivisions: 23 provinces, subdivided into districts, subdistricts, counties, and villages

Legal system: the new constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

National holiday: Shi'a Islam religious holidays observed nationwide

Branches: Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution, provides general guidance for the government, which is divided into executive, unicameral legislature (Islamic Consultative Assembly), and judicial branches

Government leaders: Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah KHOMEINI, "Guardian Jurisprudent"; Ali KHAMENEI (cleric), President; Mir Hosein MUSAVI-KHAMENEI, Prime Minister; Ali Akbar HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI (cleric), Speaker of Islamic Consultative Assembly

Suffrage: universal over age 15

Elections: elections to select a president held in November 1981; those to select an Assembly of Experts to name Khomeini's successor held in December 1982; parliamentary elections held in 1980; next parliamentary elections scheduled to be held 15 April 1984

Political parties and leaders: Islamic Republic Party (IRP), Ali Khamenei; Hojjatiya, ostensibly led by Ayatollah Halabi

Voting strength: reliable figures not available; IRP, Hojjatiya, and other supporters of the Islamic Republic dominate the parliament

Communists: 1,000 to 2,000 est. hardcore; 15,000 to 20,000 est. sympathizers; crackdown in 1983 destroyed the party; trials of captured leaders began in late 1983

Other political or pressure groups: People's Strugglers (Mojahedin), People's Fedayeen, and Kurdish Democratic Party are armed political groups that have been harshly but not completely repressed by the government; other ethnic minorities, local leaders, and Islamic Committees enforce their political views through armed militia

Member of: Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO; continued participation in some of these organizations doubtful under the new Islamic constitution

Economy
GNP: $66.5 billion (1982), $1,621 per capita

Agriculture: wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, and goats

Major industries: crude oil production (2.4 million b/d in 1983) and refining, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

Electric power: 11,127,100 kW capacity (1983); 27.242 billion kWh produced (1983), 688 kWh per capita

Exports: $19.6 billion (est., 1983); 98% petroleum; also carpets, fruits, and nuts

Imports: $15.5 billion (est., 1983); machinery, military supplies, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—Japan, FRG, Netherlands, Italy, UK, Spain, France; imports—Japan, FRG, Italy, UK

Budget: (FY83) proposed expenditures of $42 billion, actual expenditures likely to be below this level

Monetary conversion rate: 87.3 rials=US$1 (September 1983)

Fiscal year: 21 March-20 March

Communications
Railroads: 4,601 km total; 4,509 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways: 85,000 km total; 36,000 km gravel and crushed stone, 15,000 km improved earth, 19,000 bituminous and bituminous-treated surfaces, 15,000 unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 904 km, excluding the Caspian Sea, 104 km on the Shatt al Arab (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq conflict)

Pipelines: crude oil, 5,900 km; refined products, 3,900 km; natural gas, 3,282 km

Ports: 4 major (Bandar Abbas, Shah Bandar Abbas, Bandar Khomeni, and Büshehr), 6 minor (Khoramshahr destroyed)

Civil air: 46 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 161 total, 134 usable; 75 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways over 3,659 m, 16 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 65 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 730,000 telephones (1980)

Defense Forces
Branches: Islamic Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, and Revolutionary Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,115,000; 6,215,000 fit for military service; about 435,000 reach military age (21) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 20 March 1983, $8.5 billion; 22% of central government budget

(See reference map VI)

Land
434,924 km²; 68% desert, waste, or urban; 18% cultivated; 10% seasonal and other grazing; 4% forest and wood

Land boundaries: 3,668 km (including areas belonging to Iraq and now occupied by Iran during continuing border war)

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 58 km

People
Population: 15,000,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.3%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

Nationality: noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

Ethnic divisions: 75% Arab, 15-20% Kurdish, 10% Turkic, Assyrian, and other

Religion: 90% Muslim (55% Shi'a, 40% Sunni), 10% Christian or other

Language: Arabic (official), Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions); Assyrian, Armenian

Literacy: 70%

Labor force: 3.1 million (1977); 30% agriculture, 27% industry, 21% government, 22% other; rural underemployment high, but not serious because low subsistence levels make it easy to care for unemployed; severe shortage of technically trained personnel

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Iraq

Type: republic; National Front government consisting of Ba'th Party (BPI) and pro-administration Kurds; Communists play no role in government

Capital: Baghdad

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces under centrally appointed officials

Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; legal education at University of Baghdad; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: anniversaries of the 1958 and 1968 revolutions are celebrated 14 July and 17 July; various religious holidays

Branches: Ba'th Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup; unicameral legislature (National Assembly)

Government leaders: Saddam HUSAYN, President; 'Izzat IBRAHIM, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: elections—first held since overthrow of monarchy in 1958—to National Assembly and to Legislative Council for autonomous region held in June and September 1980

Communists: est. 2,000 hardcore members

Political or pressure groups: political parties banned, possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime, army officers, and religious and ethnic dissidents

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $30 billion (1983 est.), $2,150 per capita

Agriculture: dates, wheat, barley, rice, livestock

Major industry: crude petroleum 925,000 b/d (1983 est.); petroleum revenues for 1983 est., $7.6 billion

Electric power: 4,800,000 kW capacity (1983); 12.614 billion kWh produced (1983), 869 kWh per capita

Exports: $10.8 billion (f.o.b., 1981 est.); from nonoil receipts, $200 million est.

Imports: $20.1 billion (f.o.b., 1981 est.); 14% from Communist countries (1980)

Major trade partners: exports—France, Italy, Brazil, Japan, Turkey, UK, USSR, other Communist countries; imports—FRG, Japan, France, US, UK, USSR and other Communist countries (1980)

Budget: public revenue $17 billion, current expenditures $8.9 billion, development expenditures $11.1 billion (1979 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: .3285 Iraqi dinar=US$1 (September 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,700 km total; 1,123 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 577 km 1.000-meter gauge; 16 km 1.000-gauge double track

Highways: 20,791 km total; 6,490 km paved, 4,654 km improved earth, 9,656 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,015 km; Shatt al-Arab navigable by maritime traffic for about 104 km (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq war); Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers (of little importance)

Ports: 3 major (Basra, Umm Qasr, Al-Faw), none in operation

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,821 km; 725 km refined products; 1,360 km natural gas

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 101 total, 91 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 52 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good network consists of coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; about 500,000 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, and 81 TV stations; 1 satellite station with Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean antennas; 1 Intersputnik antenna

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,426,000; 1,970,000 fit for military service; about 166,000 reach military age (18) annually

(See reference map V)

Land

70,282 km²; 51% meadow and pasture; 27% waste or urban; 17% arable; 3% forest; 2% inland water

Land boundaries: 360 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,448 km

People

Population: 3,575,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.2%

Nationality: noun—Irishman(men), Irish (collective pl.); adjective—Irish

Ethnic divisions: Celtic, with English minority

Religion: 94% Roman Catholic, 4% Anglican, 2% other

Language: Irish (Gaelic) and English (official); English is generally spoken

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: about 1,173,000 (1981); 19.6% manufacturing; 17.8% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 16.2% commerce; 8.3% construction; 5.8% government; 5.5% transportation; 26.8% other; 10.9% unemployment (average 1981)

Organized labor: 36% of labor force

Government
Official name: Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)

Type: republic

Capital: Dublin

Political subdivisions: 26 counties

Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: St. Patrick's Day, 17 March

Branches: elected President; bicameral parliament (Seanad, Dail) reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

Government leaders: Dr. Patrick J. HILLERY, President; Dr. Garret FITZGERALD, Prime Minister; Richard SPRING, Deputy Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Dail (lower house) elected every five years—last election November 1982; President elected for seven-year term—last election October 1983

Political parties and leaders: Fianna Fail, Charles Haughey; Labor Party, Richard Spring; Fine Gael, Garret FitzGerald; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan; Workers' Party, Tomas MacGiolla; Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams

Voting strength: (1982 election) Dail—Fianna Fail, 75 seats; Fine Gael, 70 seats; Labor Party, 16 seats; independents, 3 seats; Workers' Party, 2 seats

Communists: under 500

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, EMS, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $17 billion (1982), $5,667 per capita; 62.4% consumption, 26.5% investment, 20.9% government, −0.2% inventories; −9.6% net foreign demand; 1.2% real GNP (1982)

Agriculture: 70% of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products—livestock and dairy products, turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages—grains, fruits, vegetables

Fishing: catch 1.6 million metric tons (1979); exports of fish and fish products $97 million (1982), imports of fish and fish products $36 million (1982)

Major industries: food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and transportation equipment

Shortages: coal, petroleum, timber and woodpulp, steel and nonferrous metals, fertilizers, cereals and animal feed, textile fibers and textiles

Crude steel: 66,000 metric tons produced in 1978

Electric power: 3,877,000 kW capacity (1983); 11.661 billion kWh produced (1983), 3,300 kWh per capita

Exports: $8.06 billion (f.o.b., 1982); dairy products, live animals, textiles, chemicals, machinery, clothing

Imports: $9.696 billion (c.i.f., 1982); petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, chemicals, manufactured goods, cereals

Major trade partners: 69.9% EC (43.8% UK); 10.3% US; 1.3% Communist (1982)

Budget: (1982) $10.253 billion expenditures, $7.325 billion revenues, $2.928 billion deficit

Monetary conversion rate: 0.8904 Irish pound=US$1 (December 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 2,190 km 1.600-meter gauge, government owned; 485 km double track

Highways: 92,294 km total; 87,422 km surfaced, 4,872 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: limited for commercial traffic

Pipelines: natural gas, 225 km

Ports: 2 major, 6 secondary, 38 minor

Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 40 total, 36 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small, modern system using cable and radio-relay circuits; 650,000 telephones (18.7 per 100 popl.); 24 AM, 14 FM, and 74 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; planned satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Naval Service, Army Air Corps

Military manpower: males 15-49, 834,000; 683,000 fit for military service

Major ground units: 4 infantry brigades and 2 independent battalions

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $296 million; about 3.5% of the central government budget

Israel
(West Bank and Gaza Strip listed at end of table)

(See reference map VI)

NOTE: the Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the data below; as stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, its relationship with its neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties; Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries; pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip "Factsheet"); on 25 April 1982 Israel relinquished control of the Sinai to Egypt; statistics for the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights are included in the Syria "Factsheet."

Land

20,720 km², 40% pasture and meadow; 29% unsurveyed (mostly desert); 20% cultivated; 4% forest; 4% desert, waste, or urban; 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,036 km (before 1967 war)

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm

Coastline: 273 km (before 1967 war)

People

Population: 3,855,345, excluding East Jerusalem and Israeli settlers in occupied territories (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.5%

Nationality: noun—Israeli(s); adjective—Israeli

Ethnic divisions: 85% Jewish, 15% non-Jewish (mostly Arab)

Religion: 85% Judaism, 11% Islam, 4% Christian and other

Language: Hebrew official; Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

Literacy: 88% Jews, 48% Arabs

Labor force: 29.8% public services; 22.7% industry, mining, and manufacturing; 12.8% commerce; 9.0% finance and business; 6.8% transport, storage, and communications; 6.2% construction and public works; 5.6% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 6.1% personal and other services; 1.1% electricity and water (1982)

Organized labor: 90% of labor force

Government

Official name: State of Israel

Type: republic

Capital: Jerusalem; not recognized by US, which maintains Embassy in Tel Aviv

Political subdivisions: six administrative districts

Legal system: mixture of English common law and, in personal area, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; commercial matters regulated substantially by codes adopted since 1948; no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the Knesset (legislature)—relating to the Knesset, Israeli lands, the president, the government—and the Israel citizenship law; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Hebrew University of Jerusalem; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holidays: Israel declared independence on 14 May 1948; because the Jewish calendar is lunar, however, the holiday varies from year to year; all major Jewish religious holidays are also observed as national holidays

Branches: president has largely ceremonial functions, except for the authority to decide which political leader should try to form a ruling coalition following an election or the fall of a previous government; executive power vested in Cabinet; unicameral parliament (Knesset) of 120 members elected under a system of proportional representation; legislation provides fundamental laws in absence of a written constitution; two distinct court systems (secular and religious)

Government leaders: Yitzhak SHAMIR, Prime Minister; Chaim HERZOG, President

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held every four years unless required by dissolution of Knesset; last election held in June 1981; next scheduled for July 1984

Political parties and leaders: Likud coalition includes—Herut, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir; Liberal Party, Minister of Energy Yitzhak Modai; National Religious Party, Minister of Interior and Police Yosef Burg; Agudat Israel, Avraham Shapira; La'am, Minister of Health Eliezer Shostak; TAMI, Aharon Abu-Hatzeira; Tehiya, Minister of Science and Development Yuval Ne'eman; MATZAD, Chaim Druckman; and two independents; Labor Alignment includes—Israel Labor Party, Shimon Peres, Yitzak Rabin; MAPAM, Victor Shemtov; and Citizens' Rights Movement, Shulamit Aloni; other oppostion parties include—RAKAH (Communist party), Meir Wilner; Shinui Party, Amnon Rubenstein

Voting strength: Knesset—Likud, 64 seats; Labor Alignment, 50 seats; RAKAH, 4 seats; Shinui Party, 2 seats

Communists: RAKAH (predominantly Arab but with Jews in its leadership) has some 1,500 members; the Jewish Communist Party, MAKI, is now part of Moked, which is a far-left Zionist party included in SHELLI (Equality and Peace for Israel)

Other political or pressure groups: rightwing Kach Movement led by Rabbi Meir Kahane; Black Panthers, a loosely organized youth group seeking more benefits for oriental Jews; Gush Emunim, Jewish rightwing nationalists pushing for freedom for Jews to settle anywhere on the West Bank; Peace Now critical of government's West Bank policies

Member of: FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOOC, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS (observer), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $22.2 billion (1982, in 1982 prices), $5,612 per capita; 1982 growth of real GNP −0.2%

Agriculture: main products—citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef and dairy products, poultry products

Major industries: food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and clothing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics

Electric power: 4,030,600 kW capacity (1983); 15.252 billion kWh produced (1983), 3,854 kWh per capita

Exports: $5.6 billion (f.o.b., 1982); major items—polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products, electronics; tourism is important foreign exchange earner

Imports: $8.8 billion (f.o.b., 1982); major items—military equipment, rough diamonds, oil, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, and aircraft

Major trade partners: exports—US, UK, FRG, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy; imports—US, FRG, UK, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg

Budget: public revenue $10.4 billion, expenditure $15.2 billion (1981)

Monetary conversion rate: the Israeli pound was allowed to float on 31 October 1977; the shekel became the unit of account on 1 October 1980 (I shekel=10 Israeli pounds); 24.27 shekels=US$1 (average conversion rate for 1982)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 647 km 1.435-meter single track standard gauge; diesel operated

Highways: 4,459 km; majority is bituminous surfaced

Inland waterways: none

Pipelines: crude oil, 708 km; refined products, 290 km; natural gas, 89 km

Ports: 3 major (Haifa, Ashdod, Elat), 5 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 63 total, 52 usable; 24 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: most highly developed in the Middle East though not the largest; good system of coaxial cable and radio relay; 1,230,000 telephones (31.3 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 24 FM stations, 54 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 1 Indian Ocean antenna under construction

Defense Forces

Branches: Israel Defense Forces; historically there have been no separate Israeli military services; ground, air, and naval components are part of Israel Defense Forces

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 1,909,000; of 962,000 males 15-49, 605,000 fit for military service; of 947,000 females 15-49, 594,000 fit for military service; 36,000 males and 34,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $5.3 billion; 24% of central government budget

Italy

(See reference map V)

Land
301,223 km²; 50% cultivated; 21% forest; 17% meadow and pasture; 9% waste or urban; 3% unused but potentially productive

Land boundaries: 1,702 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 4,996 km

People
Population: 56,998,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.3%

Nationality: noun—Italian(s); adjective—Italian

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and of Albanian-Italians in the south

Religion: almost 100% nominally Roman Catholic

Language: Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region (for example, Bolzano) are predominantly German speaking; significant French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area

Literacy: 93%

Labor force: 23,241,000 (October 1983); 31.8% industry, 11.5% agriculture, 56.7% other (October 1983); 10.2% unemployment (October 1983)

Organized labor: 50-55% (est.) of labor force

Government
Official name: Italian Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Rome

Political subdivisions: constitution provides for establishment of 20 regions; five with special statute (Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Valle d'Aosta) have been functioning for some time, and the remaining 15 regions with regular statute were instituted on 1 April 1972; 95 provinces, 8,081 communes

Legal system: based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June

Branches: executive—President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; he is also Commander of the Armed Forces and presides over the Supreme Defense Council; otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; bicameral legislature—popularly elected Parliament (315-member Senate, 630-member Chamber of Deputies); independent judicial establishment

Government leaders: Sandro PERTINI, President; Bettino CRAXI, Premier

Suffrage: universal over age 18 (except in senatorial elections, where minimum age of voter is 25)

Elections: national election for Parliament held every five years (most recent, June 1983); provincial and municipal elections held every five years with some out of phase; regional elections every five years (held June 1980)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DC), Ciriaco DeMita (secretary general); Communist Party (PCI), Enrico Berlinguer (secretary general); Socialist Party (PSI), Bettino Craxi (secretary general); Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Pietro Longo (secretary general); Liberal Party (PLI), Valerio Zanone (party secretary); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante (party secretary); Republican Party (PRI), Giovanni Spadolini (party secretary)

Voting strength: (1979 election) 32.6% DC, 30.3% PCI, 11.4% PSI, 7.0% MSI, 4.0% PRI, 3.9% PSDI, 2.8% PLI, 3.3% other

Communists: 1,673,751 members (1983)

Other political or pressure groups: the Vatican; three major trade union confederations (CGIL—Communist dominated, CISL—Christian Democratic, and UIL—Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups

Member of: ADB, ASSIMER, CCC, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECOWAS, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GDP: $347 billion (1982), $5,314 per capita; 63.5% private consumption, 19.0% gross fixed investment, 18.9% government, net foreign balance −2.8%; 1982 growth rate −0.3% (1970 constant prices)

Agriculture: important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops—cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages—fats, meat, fish, and eggs

Fishing: catch 406,828 metric tons (1982); exports $104 million (1981), imports $683 million (1981)

Major industries: machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

Shortages: coal, fuels, minerals

Crude steel: 24.0 million metric tons produced (1982), 426 kg per capita

Electric power: 50,558,700 kW capacity (1983); 181.675 billion kWh produced (1983), 3,225 kWh per capita

Exports: $73.4 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear

Imports: $85.9 billion (c.i.f., 1982); principal items—machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum

Major trade partners: (1981) 41% EC (16% FRG, 13% France, 5% UK, 4% Netherlands); 19% OPEC (6% Saudi Arabia); 7% US; 3% USSR; 2% Eastern Europe

Aid: donor—bilateral economic aid committed (ODA and OOF), $14.5 billion (1970-81)

Monetary conversion rate: 1704.0 lire=US$1 (9 January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 20,085 km total; 16,140 km 1.435-meter government-owned standard gauge, 8,585 km electrified; 3,945 km privately owned—2,100 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,155 km electrified, and 1,845 km 0.950-meter narrow gauge, 380 km electrified

Highways: 294,410 km total; autostrade 5,900 km, state highways 45,170 km, provincial highways 101,680 km, communal highways 141,660 km; 260,500 km concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 26,900 km gravel and crushed stone, 7,010 km earth

Inland waterways: 1,600 km for various types of commercial traffic

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,703 km; refined products, 2,148 km; natural gas, 15,944 km

Ports: 9 major, 11 secondary, 40 minor

Civil air: 132 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 146 total, 140 usable; 86 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 33 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 40 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 19.3 million telephones (33.7 per 100 popl.); 135 AM, 1,837 FM, and 1,407 TV stations; 20 submarine cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with a total of 5 antennas

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,100,000; 11,887,000 fit for military service; 460,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $8.4 billion; about 4.3% of central government budget

(See reference map VII)

Land

323,500 km²; 52% grazing, fallow, and waste; 40% forest and wood; 8% cultivated; 322 km of lagoons and connecting canals extend east-west along eastern part of the coast

Land boundaries: 3,227 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 515 km

People

Population: 9,178,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Ivorian(s); adjective—Ivorian

Ethnic divisions: 7 major indigenous ethnic groups; no single tribe more than 20% of population; most important are Agni, Baoule, Krou, Senoufou, Mandingo; approximately 2 million foreign Africans, mostly Upper Voltans; about 70,000 to 75,000 non-Africans (40,000 French and 25,000 to 30,000 Lebanese)

Religion: 63% indigenous, 25% Muslim, 12% Christian

Language: French (official), over 60 native dialects; Dioula most widely spoken

Literacy: 24%

Labor force: over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture, remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

Organized labor: 20% of wage labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of the Ivory Coast

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime established 1960

Capital: Abidjan (capital city changed to Yamoussoukro in March 1983)

Political subdivisions: 24 departments subdivided into 127 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Abidjan School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 7 December

Branches: President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature (140-member National Assembly), separate judiciary

Government leader: Félix HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY, President

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: legislative and municipal elections were held in November 1980; Houphouët-Boigny reelected in October 1980 to his fifth consecutive five-year term; next round of national elections scheduled for 1985

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast (PDCI), only party; Houphouët-Boigny firmly controls party

Communists: no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $7.7 billion (1982 est.), $871 per capita; real average annual growth rate, 1.8% (1982)

Agriculture: commercial—coffee, cocoa, wood, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops—corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities—cotton, rubber, tobacco, fish

Fishing: catch 92,050 metric tons (1979 est.); exports $44.7 million (1979), imports $71.9 million (1979)

Major industries: food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory

Electric power: 1,000,000 kW capacity (1983); 2.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 225 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.45 billion (f.o.b., 1982 est.); cocoa (30%), coffee (20%), tropical woods (11%), cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, cotton

Imports: $1.85 billion (f.o.b., 1982 est.); manufactured goods and semifinished products (50%), consumer goods (40%), raw materials and fuels (10%)

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) ODA and OOF (1970-81), $1.7 billion; US authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), $340 million

Major trade partners: (1979) France and other EC countries about 65%, US 10%, Communist countries about 3%

Budget: (1982), revenues $2.1 billion, current expenditures $1.9 billion, capital expenditures and net lending $0.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 397.45 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 657 km of the 1,173 km Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, line, all single track 1.000-meter gauge; only diesel locomotives in use

Highways: 46,600 km total; 3,461 km bituminous and bituminous-treated surface; 31,939 km gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 11,200 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 740 km navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons

Ports: 2 major (Abidjan, San Pedro), 2 minor

Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Air Afrique fleet

Airfields: 48 total, 46 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio-relay links; 78,400 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 17 FM, and 11 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Aerial Transport and Liaison Group

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,228,000; 1,144,000 fit for military service; 90,000 males reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 1983, $75.4 million; 4.5% of central government budget

Jamaica

(See reference map III)

Land
10,991 km²; 23% meadow and pasture; 21% arable; 19% forest; 37% waste, urban, or other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,022 km

People
Population: 2,388,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.7%

Nationality: noun—Jamaican(s); adjective—Jamaican

Ethnic divisions: 76.3% African, 15.1% Afro-European, 3 4% East Indian and Afro-East Indian, 3.2% white, 1.2% Chinese and Afro-Chinese, 0.9% other

Religion: predominantly Protestant (including Anglican and Baptist), some Roman Catholic, some spiritualist cults

Language: English, Creole

Literacy: 76%

Labor force: 703,000 (1980); 36.4% agriculture, 32.7% services, 16% government, 14.9% industry and commerce; shortage of technical and managerial personnel; 269,000 unemployed (1980)

Organized labor: about 33% of labor force (1980)

Government
Official name: Jamaica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Kingston

Political subdivisions: 12 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area

Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, first Monday in August

Branches: Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; bicameral legislature—21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, eight by opposition leader, if any; currently no official opposition because of People's National Party boycott of December 1983 election; eight non-Jamaica Labor Party members appointed to current Senate by Prime Minister Seaga), 60-member elected House of Representatives; judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice

Government leader: Edward Philip George SEAGA, Prime Minister; Sir Florizel A. GLASSPOLE, Governor General

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: at discretion of Governor General upon advice of Prime Minister but within five years; last held 15 December 1983

Political parties and leaders: Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward Seaga; People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley

Voting strength: in the 1983 general elections 54 seats were uncontested; in 6 contested seats the JLP won overwhelmingly against several fringe parties; the PNP and WPJ boycotted the election; (1980 general elections) approx. 58.8% JLP (51 seats in House), 41.2% PNP (9 seats)

Communists: Worker's Party of Jamaica (Marxist-Leninist), Trevor Munroe

Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party of Jamaica; New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist intellectual fraternity); Rastafarians (Negro religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group); Workers Liberation League (a Marxist coalition of students/labor)

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $3.0 billion (1982), $1,360 per capita; real growth rate 1982, 0.5% est.

Agriculture: main crops—sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tobacco

Major industries: bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures, tourism

Electric power: 1,300,000 kW capacity (1982); 2.0 billion kWh produced (1982), 871 kWh per capita

Exports: $767 million (f.o.b., 1982); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

Imports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982); fuels, machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—US 45%, UK 19%, Canada 6%, Norway 5%; imports—US 32%, Venezuela 18%, Netherlands Antilles 12%, UK 10% (1979)

Budget: revenue $1.0 billion, expenditure $1.6 billion (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.17 Jamaican dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 370 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track

Highways: 18,200 km total; 12,600 km paved, 3,200 km gravel, 2,400 km improved earth

Pipelines: refined products, 10 km

Ports: 2 major (Kingston, Montego Bay), 10 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 35 total, 21 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fully automatic domestic telephone network with 119,400 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations; 9 AM, 13 FM, and 8 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces
Branches: Jamaica Defense Force (includes Coast Guard and Air Wing)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 559,000; 413,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 33,000 reach minimum volunteer age (18) annually

Personnel: 3,200 total

Major ground units: 2 active infantry battalions, 1 reserve battalion

Aircraft: 12 (1 turboprop, 4 prop, 7 helicopters)

Ships: 1 fast patrol craft, 3 patrol boats

Supply: dependent on UK and US

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1983, $43.1 million; about 3% of central government budget

Japan

(See reference map VIII)

Land
381,945 km²; 69% forest; 16% arable and cultivated; 12% urban and waste; 3% grass

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm except 3 nm in five international straits (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 13,685 km

People
Population: 119,896,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.6%

Nationality: noun—Japanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Japanese

Ethnic divisions: 99.4% Japanese, 0.6% other (mostly Korean)

Religion: most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; about 16% belong to other faiths, including 0.8% Christian

Language: Japanese

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: (1981) 57.1 million; 52% trade and services; 35% manufacturing, mining and construction; 10% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 3% government; 2.2% unemployed

Organized labor: 22% of labor force

Government
Official name: Japan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Tokyo

Political subdivisions: 47 prefectures

Legal system: civil law system with English-American influence; constitution promulgated in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Birthday of the Emperor, 29 April

Branches: Emperor is merely symbol of state; executive power is vested in Cabinet dominated by the Prime Minister, chosen by the lower house of the bicameral, elective legislature—Diet (House of Councilors, House of Representatives); judiciary is independent

Government leaders: HIROHITO, Emperor; Yasuhiro NAKASONE, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: general elections held every four years or upon dissolution of lower house, triennially for half of upper house

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Y. Nakasone, president; Japan Socialist Party (JSP), M. Ishibashi, chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), R. Sasaki, chairman; Japan Communist Party (JCP), T. Fuwa, Presidium chairman; Clean Government Party (CGP), Y. Takeiri, chairman; New Liberal Club (NLC), S. Tagawa; Social Democratic Federation (SDF), H. Den

Voting strength: (1983 election) Lower House—45.8% LDP, 19.5% JSP, 10.1% CGP, 9.3% JCP, 7.3% DSP, 2.4% NLC, 0.7% SDA, 5% independents and minor parties; Upper House (National Constituency)—35.3% LDP, 24.3% JSP, 10.5% JCP, 7.8% CGP, 5.7% DSP, 1.2% NLC, 0.0% SDA, 11.8% independents and minor parties

Communists: approximately 470,000 registered Communist Party members

Member of: ADB, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $1,060 billion (1982, at 249.05 yen=US$1); $8,947 per capita (1982); 59% personal consumption, 20% investment, 10% government current expenditure, negligible stocks, and 1% foreign balance; real growth rate 3.0% (1982); average annual growth rate (1978-82), 4.2%

Agriculture: land intensively cultivated—rice, sugar, vegetables, fruits; 72% self-sufficient in food (1980); food shortages—meat, wheat, feed grains, edible oil and fats

Fishing: catch 11.3 million metric tons (1981)

Major industries: metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

Shortages: fossil fuels, most industrial raw materials

Crude steel: 102 million metric tons produced (1981)

Electric power: 153,000,000 kW capacity (1980); 520.0 billion kWh produced (1980), 4,435 kWh per capita

Exports: $138.3 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 96% manufactures (including 25% machinery, 28% motor vehicles, 13% iron and steel)

Imports: $119.8 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 50% fossil fuels, 19% manufactures, 13% foodstuffs, 5% machinery

Major trade partners: exports—26% US, 23% Southeast Asia, 16% Western Europe; 12% Middle East, 6% Communist countries, imports—28% Middle East, 23% Southeast Asia, 18% US, 8% Western Europe, 6% Communist countries

Aid: donor—bilateral economic commitments (ODA and OOF), $38 billion (1970-81)

Budget: revenues $148 billion, expenditures $202 billion, deficit $54 billion (general account for fiscal year ending March 1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 234.40 yen=US$1 (11 January 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 29,711 km total (1979); 1,077 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 28,634 km predominantly 1.067-meter narrow gauge, 7,539 km double track, 8,279 km or 28% of total route length electrified; 82% government owned

Highways: 1,113,388 km total (1980); 510,904 km paved, 602,484 km gravel, crushed stone, or unpaved; 2,579 km national expressways, 40,212 km national highways, 43,907 km principal local roads, 86,930 km prefectural roads, 939,760 km municipal roads

Inland waterways: approx. 1,770 km; seagoing craft ply all coastal "inland seas"

Pipelines: crude oil, 50 km; natural gas, 1,775 km

Ports: 17 Japanese Port Association specifically designated major ports, 110 other major ports, over 2,000 minor ports

Civil air: 265 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 185 total, 165 usable; 125 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 26 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 47 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international service; 58.0 million telephones (49.5 per 100 popl.); 318 AM stations, 58 FM stations plus 436 relay stations; about 7,800 TV stations (196 major—1 kw or greater), and 2 ground satellite stations; submarine cables to US (via Guam), Philippines, China, and USSR

Defense Forces

Branches: Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (army), Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (navy), Japan Air Self-Defense Force (air force), Maritime Safety Agency (coast guard)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 31,423,000; 26,206,000 fit for military service; about 860,000 reach military age (18) annually

Personnel: Ground Self-Defense Force, 156,000; Maritime Self-Defense Force, 42,100 (including 11,900 air arm); Air Self-Defense Force, 43,400; Maritime Safety Agency, 11,200

Major ground units: 12 infantry divisions, 1 armor division, 2 combined brigades, 1 airborne brigade, 12 nondivisional artillery battalions, 1 helicopter brigade

Ships: 50 destroyers/frigates, 14 submarines, 50 mine warfare, 8 amphibious, 15 auxiliary and over 300 surface craft (an additional 520 patrol and service craft operate under the jurisdiction of the Marine Safety Agency)

Aircraft: 23 F-15, 130 F-4, and 90 F-104 fighter interceptors; 14 RF-4E reconnaissance aircraft; 65 F-1 fighter-support aircraft; 31 C-1, 10 YS-11 transport aircraft; 50 T-1, 70 T-2, 50 T-3, 60 T-33A trainers

Missiles: 6 operational NIKE-Hercules groups, 8 operational HAWK groups (NIKE in air force, HAWK in ground force)

Supply: defense industry potential is large, with capability of producing the most sophisticated equipment; manufactured equipment includes small arms artillery, armored vehicles, and other types of ground forces

materiel, aircraft (jet and prop), naval vessels (submarines, guided missile and other destroyers, patrol craft, mine warfare ships, and other minor craft, including amphibious, auxiliaries, service craft, and small support ships), small amounts of all types of army materiel; several missile systems are produced under US license, and a vigorous domestic missile development program exists

Military budget: actual for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $12.5 billion; 5.5% of total budget

Jordan
(West Bank and Gaza Strip listed at end of table)

(See reference map VI)

NOTE: the war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank; as stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, its relationship with its neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties; Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries; pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip "Factsheet").

Land
90,650 km²; 88% desert, waste, or urban; 11% agricultural; 1% forest

Land boundaries: 1,770 km (1967)

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 26 km

People
Population: 2,689,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.8%

Nationality: noun—Jordanian(s); adjective—Jordanian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian

Religion: 90-92% Sunni Muslim, 8-10% Christian

Language: Arabic official; English widely understood among upper and middle classes

Literacy: about 70%

Labor force: 463,000

Organized labor: about 10% of labor force

Government
Official name: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: 'Amman

Political subdivisions: five governorates under centrally appointed officials

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 May

Branches: King holds balance of power; Prime Minister exercises executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with House of Representatives last chosen by national elections in April 1967, dissolved by King in February 1976, and reconvened in January 1984; Senate last appointed by King in January 1984; secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas

Government leader: HUSSEIN I, King

Suffrage: all citizens over age 20

Political parties and leaders: political party activity illegal since 1957

Communists: party actively repressed, membership estimated at less than 500

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $4.9 billion (1982), $1,875 per capita; real growth rate (1982), 4.5%

Agriculture: main crops—vegetables, fruits, olive oil, wheat; not self-sufficient in many foodstuffs

Major industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement production, light manufacturing

Electric power: 577,600 kW capacity (1982); 1.518 billion kWh produced (1982), 467 kWh per capita

Exports: $751 million (f.o.b., 1982); fruits and vegetables, phosphate rock; Communist share 14% of total (1982)

Imports: $3,241 million (c.i.f., 1982); petroleum products, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs; Communist share 8% of total (1982)

Aid: economic commitments—US, including Ex-Im (1970-82), $1.2 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $536 million; military—US (FY70-81), $951 million

Budget: (1982)—$1.841 billion total revenue, $1,193 million current expenditures, $758 million capital expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: .352 Jordanian dinar=US$1 (1982 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 817 km 1.050-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 6,332 total; 4,837 paved, 1,495 gravel and crushed stone

Pipelines: crude oil, 209 km

Ports: 1 major (Aqaba)

Civil air: 25 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 25 total, 21 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system of radio-relay, wire, and radio; 53,000 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, and 24 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, 1 Indian Ocean station

Defense Forces

Branches: Jordan Arab Army, Royal Jordanian Air Force, Royal Jordanian Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 607,000; 429,000 fit for military service; 39,000 reach military age (18) annually

(See reference map IX)

Land

181,300 km²; 74% forest; 16% cultivated; 10% built on, waste, and other

Land boundaries: 2,438 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

Coastline: about 443 km

People

Population: 6,118,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Kampuchean(s); adjective—Kampuchean

Ethnic divisions: 90% Khmer (Kampuchean), 5% Chinese, 5% other minorities

Religion: 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% various other

Language: Khmer (official), French

Literacy: 48%

Government

Official name: Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK; supported by resistance forces deployed principally near the western border); People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK; pro-Vietnamese, in Phnom Penh)

Type: CGDK is nationalist coalition of Communists and non-Communists; PRK is Communist

Capital: Phnom Penh

Political subdivisions: 19 provinces

Legal system: Judicial Committee chosen by People's Representative Assembly in Democratic Kampuchea; no information for PRK

National holiday: 17 April for both regimes

Branches: Cabinet, State Presidium, and some form of People's Representative Assembly in Democratic Kampuchea; People's Revolutionary Council, various ministries, and a "National Congress" held in early 1979 and a second time in September 1979 in PRK

Government leaders: CGDK—Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, President; SON SANN, Prime Minister; PRK—KHIEU SAMPHAN, Vice President

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Kampuchea Khmer Communist Party disbanded December 1981, though chief political figure still former party chairman Pol Pot; in PRK Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense (KUFNCD) and separate Kampuchean Peoples Revolutionary Party

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee (inactive), NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO for CGDK; none for PRK

Economy
GNP: less than $500 million (1971)

Agriculture: mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

Major industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products

Shortages: fossil fuels

Electric power: 120,000 kW capacity (1982); 144 million kWh produced (1982), 19 kWh per capita

Exports: probably less than $1 million est. (1978); natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood

Imports: probably less than $20 million (1978); international food aid; Soviet bloc economic development aid—value unknown (post-1979)

Trade partners: Vietnam and USSR

Aid: economic commitments—US (FY70-82), $709 million; other Western (1970-81), $198 million; military (FY70-82)—US, $1,260 million; Communist data not available

Budget: no budget data available since Communists took over government

Monetary conversion rate: 4 riels=US$1 (December 1980)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 612 km 1.000-meter gauge; government owned

Highways: 13,351 km total; 2,622 km bituminous, 7,105 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 3,624 km unimproved earth; some roads in disrepair

Inland waterways: 3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable to craft drawing 1.8 meters

Ports: 2 major, 5 minor

Airfields: 42 total, 14 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service barely adequate for government requirements and virtually nonexistent for general public; international service limited to Vietnam and other adjacent countries; radiobroadcasts limited to 1 station; 1 TV station

Defense Forces
Branches: CGDK consists of National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front, and Sihanoukist National Army; PRK—People's Republic of Kampuchea Armed Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,665,000; 894,000 fit for military service; males eligible for draft at 18

Kenya

(See reference map VII)

Land
582,646 km²; 66% mainly grassland adequate for grazing; 21% forest and wood; 20% arable, 13% suitable for agriculture

Land boundaries: 3,368 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zones 200 nm)

Coastline: 536 km

People
Population: 19,362,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 4.1%

Nationality: noun—Kenyan(s); adjective—Kenyan

Ethnic divisions: 21% Kikuyu, 14% Luhya, 13% Luo, 11% Kalenjin, 11% Kamba, 6% Kisii, 5% Meru, 1% Asian, European, and Arab

Religion: 38% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 26% indigenous beliefs, 6% Muslim

Language: English and Swahili (official); numerous indigenous languages

Literacy: 47%

Labor force: 5.4 million; about 1.1 million wage earners; 47% public sector, 18% industry and commerce, 17% agriculture, 13% services

Organized labor: about 390,000

Government
Official name: Republic of Kenya

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Nairobi

Political subdivisions: 7 provinces plus Nairobi area

Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in Supreme Court; legal education at Kenya School of Law in Nairobi; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment in 1982 made Kenya a de jure one-party state

National holiday: Jamhuri Day, 12 December

Branches: President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 170 seats, 158 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the President; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for systems of courts of appeal

Government leader: Daniel T. arap MOI, President

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: Assembly at least every five years; present National Assembly and President elected September 1983

Political party and leaders: Kenya Africa National Union (KANU), Kenya's sole legal political party; Daniel arap Moi, president

Voting strength: KANU holds all seats in the National Assembly

Communists: may be a few Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: labor unions

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $6.3 billion (1982), $316 per capita; real growth rate, 3.5% (1982 est.)

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops—corn, wheat, sugarcane, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food

Major industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing, oil refining, cement, tourism

Electric power: 550,000 kW capacity (1982); 1.8 billion kWh produced (1982), 100 kWh per capita

Exports: $953 million (f.o.b., 1982); reexporting of petroleum products, coffee, tea, sisal, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract

Imports: $1,791 million (f.o.b., 1982); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles

Major trade partners: EC, Japan, Iran, US, Zambia, Uganda

Budget: (1980/81) revenues $1.6 billion; current expenditures $1.9 billion; development expenditures $563 million

External public debt: $2.9 billion (1982 est.) debt service payment 23% of exports

Monetary conversion rate: 13.721 Kenya shillings=US$1 (September 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Kenya *(continued)*

Communications
Railroads: 2,040 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 55,350 km total; 6,750 km paved, 4,150 km gravel, remainder improved earth

Inland waterways: part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya

Pipelines: refined products, 483 km

Ports: 1 major (Mombasa)

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 225 total, 200 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 45 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

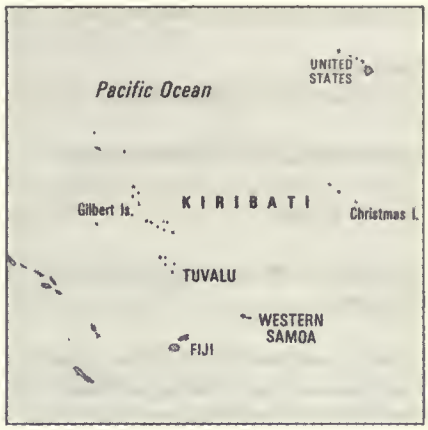
Telecommunications: in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; 198,300 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 4 FM, and 4 TV stations; Atlantic and Indian Ocean satellite service from 1 station

Defense Forces
Branches: Kenya Army, Kenya Navy, 82 Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,816,000; 2,349,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1980, $168.6 million; about 8% of central government budget

Kiribati
(formerly Gilbert Islands)



(See reference map X)

Land
About 690 km²

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: about 1,143 km

People
Population: 61,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.6%

Nationality: noun—Kiribatian(s); adjective—Kiribati

Ethnic divisions: Micronesian

Religion: Roman Catholic, Protestant

Languages: English (official), Gilbertese

Literacy: 90%

Labor force: 15,921 (1973); general unemployment rate 4.9%

Government
Official name: Republic of Kiribati

Type: republic

Capital: Tarawa

Branches: unicameral legislature (35-member House of Assembly); nationally elected President

Government leader: Ieremia T. TABAI, President

Political parties and leaders: Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic Party

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, GATT (de facto), ICAO

Economy
GDP: $36.0 million (1979 est.), $630 per capita

Agriculture: limited; copra, subsistence crops of vegetables, supplemented by domestic fishing

Industry: formerly phosphate production; supply exhausted by mid-1981

Electric power: 2,000 kW capacity (1981); 6 million kWh produced (1981), 102 kWh per capita

Exports: $20 million (1979); 88% phosphate, 11.6% copra

Imports: $15 million (1979); foodstuffs, fuel, transportation equipment

Aid: Western (non-US) commitments (ODA; 1979), $46.0 million; Australia (1980-83), $8.1 million committed

Budget: $15.2 million (1979)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.0392 Australian$=US$1 (23 February 1983)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 483 km of motorable roads

Inland waterways: small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Northern Line Islands

Ports: 3 minor

Civil air: 2 Trislanders; however, no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 15 total; 12 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 1 AM broadcast station; 1,400 telephones (2.33 per 100 popl.)

(See reference map VIII)

Land
121,730 km²; 74% forest, scrub, and brush; 17% arable and cultivated; remainder waste and urban

Land boundaries: 1,675 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm; military 50 nm)

Coastline: 2,495 km

People
Population: 19,630,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous

Religion: Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent

Language: Korean

Literacy: 95% est.

Labor force: 6.1 million (1980); 48% agricultural, 52% nonagricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

Government
Official name: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Type: Communist state; one-man rule

Capital: P'yongyang

Political subdivisions: nine provinces, three special cities (P'yongyang, Kaesong, and Chongjin)

Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948 and revised 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 9 September

Branches: Supreme People's Assembly theoretically supervises legislative and judicial function; State Administration Council (cabinet) oversees ministerial operations

Government leaders: KIM Il-sŏng, President; KANG Song-San, Premier

Suffrage: universal at age 17

Elections: election to SPA every four years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed—last election February 1982

Political party and leader: Korean Workers' Party (KWP; Kim Il-sŏng, General Secretary)

Communists: KWP claims membership of about 2 million, or about 11% of population

Member of: FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, IPU, ITU, NAM, UN (observer status only), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $16.2 billion (1982), $786 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—corn, rice, vegetables; food shortages—meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs

Major industries: machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, coking coal, coal, petroleum, electric power

Crude steel: 3.5 million metric tons produced (1979), 187 kg per capita

Electric power: 5,500,000 kW capacity (1982); 36.9 billion kWh produced (1982), 1,800 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.41 billion (1981); minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural products, manufactures

Imports: $1.645 billion (1981); petroleum, machinery and equipment, coking coal, grain

Major trade partners: total trade turnover $3.1 billion (1981); 51% with non-Communist countries, 49% with Communist countries

Aid: economic and military aid from the USSR and China

Monetary conversion rate: .94 won=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 4,535 km total operating in 1980; 3,870 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 665 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge, 159 km double track; about 2,940 km electrified; government owned

Highways: about 20,280 km (1980); 98.5% gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 1.5% concrete or bituminous

Inland waterways: 2,253 km; mostly navigable by small craft only

Pipelines: crude oil, 30 km

Ports: 6 major, 26 minor

Defense Forces

Branches: North Korean People's Army (consists of the army, navy, and air force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,532,000; 2,774,000 fit for military service; 221,000 reach military age (18) annually

Personnel: army 700,000 (reserves 230,000), navy 33,500 (reserves 40,000), air force 51,000, security forces 38,000, civilian militia 1,760,000

Major ground units: 9 corps headquarters, 2 armored divisions, 3 motorized infantry divisions, 35 infantry divisions, 5 armored brigades, 4 infantry brigades, 100,000 special forces, 2 tank regiments, 5 infantry regiments, 250 artillery battalions, 80 multiple rocket battalions, 5 FROG battalions, 5 river-crossing regiments

Ships: 21 submarines, 4 frigates, 18 missile boats, 32 large patrol craft, 333 fast attack craft, 30 coastal patrol boats, 99 landing craft

Aircraft: 70 11-28 bombers, 20 SU-7 fighter/ground attack, 290 MIG-15/-17, 700 MIG-19, 160 MIG-21, 250 transports, 60 helicopters, 190 jet trainers, 4 SAM brigades with 250 SA-2 in 40 sites

(See reference map VIII)

Land

98,913 km²; 67% forest; 23% arable (22% cultivated); 10% urban and other

Land boundaries: 241 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm and 3 nm in Korea Strait (12 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 2,413 km

People

Population: 41,999,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.5%

Nationality: noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous; small Chinese minority (approx. 20,000)

Religion: strong Confucian tradition; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); vigorous Christian minority (23% Christian population); Buddhism (including estimated 20,000 members of Soka Gakkai); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents

Language: Korean; English widely taught in high school

Literacy: over 90%

Labor force: 14.7 million (1981); 45% services and other; 34% agriculture, fishing, forestry; 21% mining and manufacturing; average unemployment 4.5% (1981)

Organized labor: about 13% of nonagricultural labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Korea

Type: republic; power centralized in a strong executive

Capital: Seoul

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 4 special cities; heads centrally appointed

Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1980; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 August

Branches: unicameral legislature (National Assembly), judiciary

Government leaders: CHUN Doo Hwan, President; CHIN Iee Jong, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: under new constitution of October 1980, President elected every seven years indirectly by a 5,000-man electoral college; last election February 1981; four-year National Assembly, elected in March 1981, consists of 276 representatives, 184 directly elected and 92 chosen through proportional representation

Political parties and leaders: major party is government's Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Chun Doo Hwan (president) and Jung Nai Hiuk (chairman); opposition parties are Democratic Korea Party (DKP), Yoo Chi-Song (president); Korean National Party (KNP), Kim Chong Chul (president); several smaller parties

Communists: Communist activity banned by government

Other political or pressure groups: Korean National Council of Churches; Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; large, potentially volatile student population concentrated in Seoul

Member of: ABD (Afro-Asian League Consultative Committee), ADB—Asian Development Bank, Asian Parliamentary Union, APACL—Asian People's Anti-Communist League, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Special Fund, UPU, WACL—World Anti-Communist League, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; official observer at UN; does not hold UN membership

Economy
GNP: $70.8 billion (1982, in 1982 prices), $1,800 per capita; real growth 5.6% (1982); real growth 4.5% (1978-82 average)

Agriculture: 25% of the population lives on the land, but agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute 16% of GNP; main crops—rice, barley; food shortages—wheat, dairy products, corn

Fishing: catch 2,644,074 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: textiles and clothing, food processing, chemicals, steel, electronics, shipbuilding

Shortages: base metals, petroleum, lumber, and certain food grains

Electric power: 10,020,380 kW capacity (1982); 42.1 billion kWh produced (1982), 1,024 kWh per capita

Exports: $21.9 billion (f.o.b., 1982); textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, footwear, steel, ships, fish

Imports: $24.3 billion (c.i.f., 1982); machinery, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains

Major trade partners: exports—29% US, 16% Japan; imports—25% US, 22% Japan (1982)

Aid: economic—US (FY46-88), $10.4 billion committed; Japan (1965-75), $1.8 billion extended; military—US (FY46-82) $8 billion committed; other Western aid, ODA and OOF (1980-81), $707 million

Budget: $13.0 billion (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 800 won=US$1 (15 December 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Highways: 46,800 km total (1980); 9,290 km national highway, 37,510 km provincial and local roads

Freight carried: rail (1980) 49 million metric tons; highway 145 million metric tons; air (1979) 14 billion metric tons (domestic)

Pipelines: 294 km refined products

Ports: 10 major, 18 minor

Civil air: 41 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 128 total, 118 usable; 64 with permanent-surface runways; 24 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international services; 3.4 million telephones (9.1 per 100 popl.); 79 AM, 46 FM, and 256 TV stations (57 of 1 kW or greater); 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Naval Marine Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 11,648,000; 7,854,000 fit for military service; 450,000 reach military age (18) annually

Personnel: army 540,000 (reserves 1,100,000), navy 29,000 (reserves 25,000), marines 20,000 (reserves 60,000), air force 33,600 (reserves 55,000)

Major ground units: 3 army headquarters, 6 corps headquarters, 20 infantry divisions, 3 airborne divisions, 1 mechanized infantry division, 2 special forces brigades, 2 AAA brigades, 2 SSM battalions with Honest Johns, 2 SAM brigades, 1 army aviation brigade

Ships: 11 ex-US destroyers, 8 frigates, 3 ex-US Auk corvettes, 11 FAC with SSM; 8 ex-US large patrol craft; 28 coastal patrol craft, 8 minesweeping vessels, 24 ex-US landing ships

Aircraft: 7 combat wings, 2 transport wings, 18 FGA squadrons (250 F-5A/B/E/F, 70 F-86 F, 6 A-10), 4 AD squadrons (70 F-4D/E), 1 COIN squadron (13 OV-10, some A-37), 1 recce squadron (10 RF-5A), 2 ASW squadrons (20 S-2A, 10 helicopters), 1 SAR helicopter squadron (26 UH-H/UH-1B/H), 5 transport squadrons (34 aircraft), 192 trainers

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $4.3 billion; about 33.2% of central government budget

Kuwait

(See reference map VI)

Land
17,818 km² (excluding neutral zone but including islands); nearly all desert, waste, or urban; insignificant forest; 1% cultivated

Land boundaries: 459 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 499 km

People
Population: 1,758,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 6.2%

Nationality: noun—Kuwaiti(s); adjective—Kuwaiti

Ethnic divisions: 39% Kuwaiti, 39% other Arab, 9% South Asian, 4% Iranian, 9% other

Religion: 95% Muslim, 5% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, and other

Language: Arabic (official); English widely spoken

Literacy: about 71%

Labor force: 630,000 (1983 est.); 74% services, 11% industry, 11% construction; 70% of labor force is non-Kuwaiti

Organized labor: labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel

Government
Official name: State of Kuwait

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy

Capital: Kuwait

Political subdivisions: 3 governorates, 25 voting constituencies

Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect in 1963; popularly elected 50-man National Assembly (the 15 cabinet members can also vote) reinstated in March 1981 after being suspended in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 25 February

Branches: Council of Ministers; legislature—National Assembly

Government leader: Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al SABAH, Amir

Suffrage: nativeborn and naturalized males age 21 or over; law requires 20 years residency after naturalization

Elections: National Assembly elected in February 1981

Political parties and leaders: political parties prohibited, some small clandestine groups are active

Communists: insignificant

Other political or pressure groups: large (300,000) Palestinian community

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $27.6 billion (1981), $25,850 per capita (1983)

Agriculture: virtually none, dependent on imports for food; approx. 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

Major industries: crude petroleum production average for 1981, 980,000 b/d; effective refinery capacity approximately 0.5 million b/d; other major industries include petrochemicals, retail trade, and manufacturing; water desalinization capacity 387.6 million liters per day (1981)

Electric power: 3,387,300 kW capacity (1982); 10.385 billion kWh produced (1982), 6,687 kWh per capita

Exports: $10.75 billion (f.o.b., 1982 est.), of which petroleum accounted for about 80%

Imports: $7.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982 est.); major suppliers—Japan, US, FRG, UK

Budget: (1982/83) $14.9 billion revenues, $11.1 billion expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: .2911 Kuwaiti dinar=US$1 (December 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 2,875 km total; 2,585 km bituminous; 290 km earth, sand, light gravel

Pipelines: crude oil, 877 km; refined products, 40 km; natural gas, 121 km

Ports: 3 major (Ash-Shuwaikh, Ash-Shuaybah, Mina al-Ahmadi), 4 minor

Civil air: 21 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 6 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international and adequate domestic telecommunication facilities; 214,800 telephones (15.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 satellite station with 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 438,000; about 266,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $939 million; 8.1% of central government budget

(See reference map IX)

Land
236,804 km²; 60% forest; 8% agricultural; 32% urban, waste, or other; except in limited areas, soil is poor; most of forested area is not exploitable

Land boundaries: 5,053 km

People
Population: 3,732,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Lao (sing., Lao or Laotian); adjective—Lao or Laotian

Ethnic divisions: 48% Lao; 25% Phoutheung (Kha); 14% Tribal Tai; 13% Meo, Yao, and other

Religion: 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other

Language: Lao (official), French, and English

Literacy: 28%

Labor force: about 1-1.5 million; 80-90% agriculture

Organized labor: only labor organization is subordinate to the Communist Party

Government
Official name: Lao People's Democratic Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Vientiane

Political subdivisions: 13 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages

Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 2 December

Branches: President; 40-member Supreme People's Council; Cabinet; Cabinet is totally Communist but Council contains a few nominal neutralists and non-Communists; National Congress of People's Representatives established the current government structure in December 1975

Government leaders: SOUPHANOUVONG, President; KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, Chairman

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for National Assembly, originally scheduled for 1 April 1976, have not yet been held

Political parties and leaders: Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Communist), party chairman Kaysone Phomvihan, includes Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance Committee of Patriotic Neutralist Forces; other parties moribund

Other political or pressure groups: non-Communist political groups moribund; most leaders have fled the country

Member of: ADB—Asian Development Bank, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $320 million, $90 per capita (1982 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables, tobacco, coffee, cotton; formerly self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) include rice

Major industries: tin mining, timber, green coffee, electric power

Shortages: capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system, trained personnel

Electric power: 175,000 kW capacity (1983); 900 million kWh produced (1983), 246 kWh per capita

Exports: $26 million (f.o.b., 1979 est.); electric power, forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

Imports: $88 million (c.i.f., 1979 est.); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: imports—Thailand, USSR, Japan, France, China, Vietnam; exports—Thailand, Malaysia

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries ODA and OOF (1970-81), $300 million; US (FY70-79), $276 million; military—US assistance $1.119 billion (1970-75)

Budget: (1979 est.) receipts, $54.7 million; expenditures, $174.2 million; deficit $119.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 35 kips=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Highways: about 21,300 km total; 1,300 km bituminous or bituminous treated; 5,900 km gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 14,100 km unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

Inland waterways: about 4,587 km, primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional kilometers are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 0.5 m

Pipelines: 370 km under survey

Ports (river): 5 major, 4 minor

Airfields: 67 total, 54 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service to general public considered poor; radio network provides generally erratic service to government users; approx. 10 AM stations; 1 TV station; over 2,000 est. telephones; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Lao People's Army (LPA, which consists of an army with naval, aviation, and militia elements), Air Force, National Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 890,000; 475,000 fit for military service; 43,000 reach military age (18) annually; no conscription age specified

Lebanon

(See reference map VI)

Land
10,360 km²; 64% desert, waste, or urban; 27% agricultural; 9% forest; 400,000 hectares under cultivation

Land boundaries: 531 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): no specific claims (fishing, 6 nm)

Coastline: 225 km

People
Population: 2,601,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Nationality: noun—Lebanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Lebanese

Ethnic divisions: 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other

Religion: 55% Christian (Maronite, Greek Orthodox and Catholic, Roman Catholic, Protestant), 44% Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a) and Druze, 1% other (official estimates); Muslims, in fact, constitute a majority

Language: Arabic (official); French is widely spoken; Armenian, English

Literacy: 75%

Labor force: 650,000 (1981); 75% industry, commerce, and services, 17% agriculture, 8% government; moderate unemployment

Organized labor: about 65,000

Government
NOTE: Between early 1975 and late 1976 Lebanon was torn by civil war between its Christians—then aided by Syrian troops—and its Muslims and their Palestinian allies. The cease-fire established in October 1976 between the domestic political groups generally held for about six years, despite occasional fighting. Syrian troops constituted as the Arab Deterrent Force by the Arab League have remained in Lebanon. Syria's move toward supporting the Lebanese Muslims and the Palestinians and Israel's growing support for Lebanese Christians brought the two sides into rough equilibrium, but no progress was made toward national reconciliation or political reforms—the original cause of the war.

Continuing Israeli concern about the Palestinian presence in Lebanon led to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. Israeli forces occupied all of the southern portion of the country and mounted a summer-long seige of Beirut, which resulted in the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut in September under the supervision of a multinational force made up of US, French, and Italian troops.

Within days of the departure of the multinational force, Lebanon's newly elected president, Bashir Gemayel, was assassinated. In the wake of his death, Christian militiamen massacred hundreds of Palestinian refugees in two Beirut camps. This prompted the return of the multinational force (MNF) to ease the security burden on Lebanon's weak army and security forces. In late March 1984 the last MNF units withdrew.

Lebanon continues to be occupied by Israel in the south and by Syria in the north and east. Israel and Lebanon signed a withdrawal agreement on 17 May 1983. The agreement was never implemented and was subsequently voided. A partial Israeli withdrawal and government attempts to extend its authority have led to renewed factional fighting. The following description is based on the present constitutional and customary practices of the Lebanese system.

Official name: Republic of Lebanon

Type: republic

Capital: Beirut

Political subdivisions: 5 provinces

Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law system; constitution mandated in 1926; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Lebanese University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 November

Branches: power lies with President elected by unicameral legislature (National Assembly, formerly Chamber of Deputies); Cabinet appointed by President, approved by legislature; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, President is a Maronite Christian, Prime Minister is a Sunni Muslim, and president of legislature is a Shi'a Muslim; each of nine religious communities represented in legislature in proportion to national numerical strength

Government leader: Amin Pierre GEMAYEL, President

Suffrage: compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education

Elections: National Assembly held every four years or within three months of dissolution of Chamber; security conditions have prevented parliamentary elections since April 1972

Political parties and leaders: political party activity is organized along largely sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; most parties have well-armed militias, which are still involved in occasional clashes

Communists: the Lebanese Communist Party was legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 2,000-3,000

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GDP: $4.1 billion (1980 est.)

Agriculture: fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating, tourism

Electric power: 891,500 kW capacity (1983); 1.171 billion kWh produced (1983), 450 kWh per capita

Exports: $886 million (f.o.b., 1981)

Imports: $3.2 billion (f.o.b., 1981)

Budget: (1982) public revenue $657 million, public expenditures $1.292 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 5.99 Lebanese pounds=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 378 km total; 296 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 82 km 1.050-meter gauge; all single track; most not in use

Highways: 7,370 km total; 6,270 km paved, 450 km gravel and crushed stone, 650 km improved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 72 km

Ports: 3 major (Beirut, Tripoli, Sayda), 5 minor

Civil air: 34 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 5 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; major military airfields are Riyaq, Kleiat, and al-Fidar Air Strip

Telecommunications: rebuilding program disrupted; had fair system of radio relay, cable; approx 150,400 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 3 FM, 5 AM, and 15 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 3 submarine cables; Atlantic Ocean satcom antenna built but not operating

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 614,000; 378,000 fit for military service; average of about 31,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982, $272 million; 26% of central government budget

Lesotho

(See reference map VII)

Land
30,460 km²; 15% cultivable; 13% arable; largely mountainous

Land boundaries: 805 km

People
Population: 1,474,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Mosotho (sing.), Basotho (pl.); adjective—Basotho

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% Sotho; 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians

Religion: 80% Christian, rest indigenous beliefs

Language: Sesotho (southern Sotho) and English (official); also Zulu and Xhosa

Literacy: 55%

Labor force: 426,000 economically active (1976); 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000 to 250,000 spend from six months to many years as wage earners in South Africa

Organized labor: negligible

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Lesotho

Type: constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of Commonwealth

Capital: Maseru

Political subdivisions: 10 administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; legal education at National University of Lesotho; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 4 October

Branches: executive, divided between a largely ceremonial King and a Prime Minister who leads Cabinet of at least seven members; Prime Minister dismissed bicameral legislature in early 1970 and subsequently ruled by decree until 1973, when he appointed Interim National Assembly to act as legislative branch; judicial—63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

Government leaders: MOSHOESHOE II, King; Dr. Leabua JONATHAN, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: elections held in January 1970; nullified allegedly because of election irregularities; subsequent elections promised at unspecified date

Political parties and leaders: Basotho National Party (BNP), Leabua Jonathan; Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhehle

Voting strength: (1965 election) National Assembly—BNP, 32 seats; BCP, 22 seats; minor parties, 4 seats

Communists: negligible, Communist Party of Lesotho banned in early 1970

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $569.0 million (1980), $424 per capita; real growth rate, −2% (1983)

Agriculture: exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

Major industries: none

Electric power: 2,000 kW capacity (1983); 38 million kWh imported from South Africa (1983)

Exports: labor to South Africa (remittances $102 million est. in 1982); $37 million (f.o.b., 1982), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins, tourism

Imports: $420 million (c.i.f., 1982); mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, petroleum, oil, and lubricants

Major trade partner: South Africa; member of Southern African Customs Union

Budget: (FY81/82) revenues, $143.5 million; current expenditures, $144.7 million; development (capital) expenditures, $76.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: the Lesotho maloti exchanges at par with the South African rand; 1.22 maloti=US$1 (30 December 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 1.6 km; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

Highways: approx. 4,221 km total; 508 km paved; 1,585 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 946 km improved, 2,128 km unimproved earth

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 27 usable; 1 with permanent surface runways; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system a modest one consisting of a few landlines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; 5,920 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM and 2 FM stations; 1 TV station planned; Atlantic Ocean satellite station

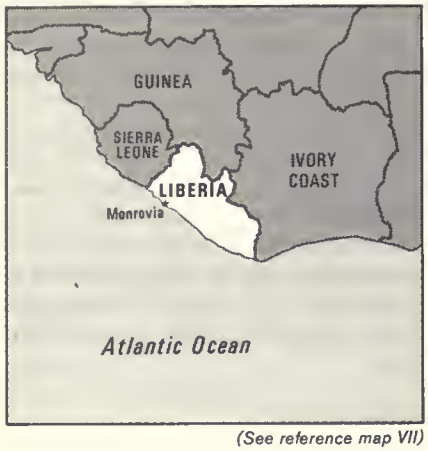
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Army Air Wing, Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 335,000; 179,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1982, $13.2 million; 4.7% of central government budget

Liberia



(See reference map VII)

Land
111,370 km²; 40% forest; 30% jungle and swamp; 20% agricultural; 10% other

Land boundaries: 1,336 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 579 km

People
Population: 2,160,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Liberian(s); adjective—Liberian

Ethnic divisions: 95% indigenous African tribes, including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, and Bella; 5% descendants of repatriated slaves known as Americo-Liberians

Religion: 75% traditional, 15% Muslim, 10% Christian

Language: English (official); more than 20 local languages of the Niger-Congo language group; English used by about 20%

Literacy: 24%

Labor force: 510,000, of which 160,000 are in monetary economy; non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top-level management and engineering jobs; 70.5% agriculture, 10.8% services, 4.5% industry and commerce, 14.2% other

Organized labor: 2% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Liberia

Type: highly centralized military rule since coup on 12 April 1980

Capital: Monrovia

Political subdivisions: country divided into 10 counties

Legal system: constitution suspended; martial law imposed; laws previously in force remain until repealed or amended by decrees issued by People's Redemption Council; draft constitution promulgated March 1983 by constitutional commission

National holiday: National Redemption Day, 12 April; Independence Day, 26 July

Branches: executive and legislative powers held by military People's Redemption Council, assisted by appointed Cabinet; judicial powers vested in People's Supreme Tribunal and lower courts

Government leader: Gen. Samuel Kanyon DOE, Head of State, Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces

Suffrage: under suspended constitution, universal 18 years and over for property owners

Elections: military has set 12 April 1985 as the date for return to civilian rule; election scheduled for 20 January 1985

Political parties and leaders: political activities suspended; before coup True Whig Party dominated; Progressive People's Party headed by Gabriel Baccus Matthews had recently been legalized; unauthorized Marxist-oriented Movement for Justice in Africa, led by Togba Nah Tipoteh (in exile)

Communists: no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $800 million (1982), $385 per capita; −5% real annual growth rate (1982)

Agriculture: rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa; imports of rice, wheat, and live cattle and beef are necessary for basic diet

Fishing: catch 13,484 metric tons (1979 est.)

Major industries: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds)

Electric power: 375,000 kW capacity (1983); 2.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 955 kWh per capita

Exports: $450 million (f.o.b., 1983 est.); iron ore, rubber, diamonds, lumber and logs, coffee, cocoa

Imports: $400 million (c.i.f., 1983 est.); machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, manufactured goods, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: US, FRG, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US), ODA and OOF (1970-81), $377 million; US authorizations (including Ex-Im) (FY70-82), $304 million; Communist (1970-79), $23.0 million; military commitments—US (FY70-82), $32 million

Budget: (FY83-84) revenues $306 million, current expenditures $100 million, development expenditures $113 million

Monetary conversion rate: uses the US dollar

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Libya

Communications
Railroads: 499 km total; 354 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 145 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge; all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government

Highways: 8,524 km total; 804 km bituminous treated, 2,055 km gravel, 4,731 km improved earth, and remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: no significant waterways

Ports: 1 major (Monrovia), 4 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 83 total, 81 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph service via radio-relay network; main center is Monrovia; 7,700 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 4 FM, and 5 TV stations; Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Armed Forces of Liberia, Liberia National Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 467,000; 252,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983, $23.2 million; 5.5% of central government budget

(See reference map VII)

Land
1,758,610 km²; 93% desert, waste, or urban; 6% agricultural; 1% forest

Land boundaries: 4,345 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (except for Gulf of Sidra where sovereignty is claimed and northern limit of jurisdiction fixed at 32°30'N and the unilaterally proclaimed 100 nm zone around Tripoli)

Coastline: 1,770 km

People
Population: 3,684,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 5.2%

Nationality: noun—Libyan(s); adjective—Libyan

Ethnic divisions: 97% Berber and Arab with some black stock; some Greeks, Maltese, Jews, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians

Religion: 97% Sunni Muslim

Language: Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

Literacy: 50%

Labor force: 1.5 million, of which about 550,000 are resident foreigners

Government
Official name: Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Type: republic; major overhaul of the constitution and government structure in March 1977 established a system of popular congresses, which theoretically controls the ruling General Secretariat

Capital: Tripoli

Political subdivisions: 10 administrative provinces closely controlled by central government

Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Law School at University of Libya at Benghazi; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 September

Branches: paramount political power and authority rests with the Secretariat of the General People's Congress, which theoretically functions as a parliament with a cabinet called the General People's Committee

Government leaders: Col. Mu'ammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI (no official title; runs country and is treated as chief of state); Miftah al-Ista 'UMAR, Secretary of the General People's Congress (chief of state in theory but not treated as such)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: representatives to the General People's Congress are drawn from popularly elected municipal committees

Political parties: none

Communists: no organized party, negligible membership

Other political or pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) party with almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GDP: roughly $26.5 billion (1983 est), $7,600 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 75% of food is imported

Major industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts

Electric power: 3,841,600 kW capacity (1983); 10.095 billion kWh produced (1983), 2,885 kWh per capita

Exports: $12.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); petroleum

Imports: $9.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); manufactures, food

Major trade partners: imports—Italy, FRG; exports—Italy, FRG, Spain, France, Japan, UK

Budget: (1983 est.) revenue $14.0 billion; expenditures $13.2 billion, including development expenditure of $8.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: .2961 Libyan pound=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 19,300 km total; 10,800 km bituminous and bituminous treated, 8,500 km gravel, crushed stone and earth

Pipelines: crude oil 3,893 km; natural gas 938 km; refined products 443 km (includes 217 km liquid petroleum gas)

Ports: 4 major (Tobruk, Tripoli, Benghazi, Misratah), 2 secondary, 15 minor, and 6 petroleum terminals

Civil air: 62 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 116 total, 104 usable; 30 with permanent-surface runways, 6 with runways over 3,659 m, 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 40 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Defense Forces
Branches: Armed Forces of the Libyan Arab Jamahariyya (including Arab Army, Arab Air Force, Arab Air Defense Command, Arab Navy)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 891,000; 524,000 fit for military service; about 38,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented

Liechtenstein

(See reference map V)

Land
160 km²

Land boundaries: 76 km

People
Population: 27,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.7%

Nationality: noun—Liechtensteiner(s); adjective—Liechtenstein

Ethnic divisions: 95% Alemannic, 5% Italian and other

Religion: 82.7% Roman Catholic, 7.1% Protestant, 10.2% other

Language: German (official), Alemannic dialect

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: 11,368; 5,078 foreign workers (mostly from Switzerland and Austria); 54.5% industry, trade, and building; 41.6% services; 4.0% agriculture, fishing, forestry, and horticulture

Government
Official name: Principality of Liechtenstein

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy

Capital: Vaduz

Political subdivisions: 11 communes

Legal system: principality has its own civil and penal codes; lowest court is county court (Landgericht), presided over by one judge, which decides minor civil cases and summary criminal offenses; criminal court (Kriminalgericht), with a bench of five judges, is for major crimes; another court of mixed jurisdiction is the court of assizes (three judges) for misdemeanors; Superior Court (Obergericht) and Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) are courts of appeal for civil and criminal cases (five judges each); an administrative court of appeal from government actions and the State Court determine the constitutionality of laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral legislature (Diet) with 15 deputies elected to four-year terms, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

Government leaders: FRANZ Josef II, Prince; Hans BRUNHART, Head of Government (Prime Minister)

Suffrage: unversal adult male

Elections: every four years; last election 1982

Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union (VU), Dr. Otto Hasler; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP), Dr. Peter Marxer; Christian Social Party, Fritz Kaiser; Action Sleeping Beauty (Aktion Dornroschen)

Voting strength: (1982) VU 53.4% (8 seats), FBP 46.4% (7 seats)

Communists: none

Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, IAEA, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF, UPU, WIPO; considering UN membership; under several post-World War I treaties Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's customs and postal, telephone, and telegraph systems and represents the principality abroad on a diplomatic and consular level whenever requested to do so by the Liechtenstein Government

Economy

Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and some farming; metal industry is by far the most prominent sector; high-frequency installations, boilers for central heating, hardware, small machinery, canned goods, furniture and upholstery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, vacuum installations, optical and measuring instruments, oil tanks, artificial teeth, ceramics, and textiles are the principal manufactures, intended almost entirely for export; industry accounts for 52% of total employment, service sector 44%, and agriculture and forestry 4%; livestock raising and dairying are the main sources of income in the small farm sector; the sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors, estimated at $10 million annually provides for 10% of state expenditures; companies incorporated in Liechtenstein solely for tax purposes provide a further 30% of the state budget; low business taxes (the maximum tax rate is 20%) and easy incorporation rules have induced between 20,000 and 30,000 holding companies, so-called letter box companies, to establish nominal offices in the principality; economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a customs union; no national accounts data are available

GNP: approximately $16,900 per capita (1980)

Agriculture: livestock, vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes

Major industries: high technology, metal manufacturing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products

Electric power: 23,000 kW capacity (1983); 150 million kWh produced (1983), 5,770 kWh per capita

Exports: (1981) $441 million; 40.5% EC; 32.2% EFTA (23.8% Switzerland); 27.3% other

Major trade partners: exports (1979)—$466 million; 42% EC, 32% EFTA (24% Switzerland), 26% other

Budget: (1980) revenues $124 million, expenditures $124 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.15 Swiss francs=US$1 (third quarter 1983)

Communications

Railroads: 18.5 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

Highways: 130.66 km main roads, 192.27 km byroads

Civil air: no transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving about 20,020 telephones (77.0 per 100 popl.); no broadcast facilities

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

Branches: Police Department

Luxembourg

(See reference map V)

Land
2,586 km²; 43.9% arable; 33% forest; 27% meadow and pasture; 15% waste or urban; negligible inland water

Land boundaries: 356 km

People
Population: 366,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Nationality: noun—Luxembourger(s); adjective—Luxembourg

Ethnic divisions: Celtic base, with French and German blend; also guest and worker residents from Portugal, Italy, and European countries

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant and Jewish

Language: Luxembourgish, German, French; most educated Luxembourgers also speak English

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: (1981) 161,700; one-third of labor force is foreign, comprising mostly workers from Portugal, Italy, France, Belgium, and FRG (1981); unemployment 1.0% (1981 average); 45% services, 42% industry and commerce, 12% government, 0.5% agriculture

Government
Official name: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Luxembourg

Political subdivisions: unitary state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 23 June

Branches: parliamentary democracy; seven ministers compose Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature (Chamber of Deputies); the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts; coalition governments are usual

Government leaders: JEAN, Grand Duke; Pierre WERNER, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: every five years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections June 1979

Political parties and leaders: Christian Social Party, Pierre Werner (parliamentary president) and Jean Spautz (party president); Socialist Workers, Robert Krieps (party president); Social Democrat, Henry Cravatte (party president); Liberal, Colette Flesch; Communist, Dominique Urbany; Independent Socialists, Jean Gremling (party president); Enrôlés de Force

Voting strength: (1979) Chamber of Deputies—Christian Socialist, 24; Socialist Workers, 14; Liberals, 15; Communists, 2; Social Democrats, 1; Independent Socialists, 1; Enrôlés de Force, 1; Chamber of Deputies will be enlarged to 64 sets in June 1984 election

Communists: 500 party members (1981)

Other political or pressure groups: group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions; Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

Member of: Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, EC, EIB, EMS, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $3.4 billion, $9,289 per capita (1982); 60.0% private consumption, 17.1% government consumption, 24.9% investment, 2.0% stockbuilding, −4.9% net foreign balance; −1.7% real GDP growth (1982)

Agriculture: mixed farming, dairy products, and wine

Major industries: iron and steel (25% of GNP), food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires, and banking

Crude steel: 4.6 million metric tons produced (1980), 14 metric tons per capita; 6.4 metric ton capacity (1981)

Electric power: 1,496,500 kW capacity (1983); 933 million kWh produced (1983), 2,550 kWh per capita

Exports, imports, major trade partners: Luxembourg has a customs union with Belgium under which foreign trade is recorded jointly for the two countries; Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products, principal imports are coal and consumer goods; most of its foreign trade is with FRG, Belgium, France, and other EC countries (for totals, see Belgium)

Budget: (1982 prov.) revenues $1.31 billion, expenditures $1.35 billion, deficit $39.5 million; (1983 proj.) revenues $1.226 billion, expenditures $1.338 billion, deficit $13.1 million (1982)

Macau

Monetary conversion rate: 56.33 Luxembourg francs=US$1 (23 December 1983); under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal in value to the Belgian franc, which circulates freely in Luxembourg

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 270 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 160 km double track; 162 km electrified

Highways: 5,108 km total; 4,995 km paved, 57 km gravel, 56 km earth; about 80 km limited access divided highway

Inland waterways: 37 km; Moselle River

Pipelines: refined products, 48 km

Port: (river) Mertert

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: adequate and efficient system, mainly buried cables; 199,000 telephones (54.8 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 96,000; 80,000 fit for military service

(See reference map VIII)

Land
15.5 km²; 90% urban; 10% agricultural

Land boundaries: 201 m

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm; fishing, 12 nm

Coastline: 40 km

People
Population: 309,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.6%

Nationality: noun—Macanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Macau

Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

Religion: mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, of whom about half are Chinese

Language: 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

Literacy: almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population

Labor Force: 30% manufacturing, 27% commerce, 26% services, 8% transportation and communications, 5% agriculture, 3% construction, 1% utilities (1960 data)

Government
Official name: Macau

Type: overseas province of Portugal, referred to by both Lisbon and Beijing as sovereign Chinese territory under Portuguese administration

Capital: Lisbon (Portugal)

Political subdivisions: municipality of Macau and two islands (Taipa and Coloane)

Legal system: Portuguese civil law system

Branches: 18-member Legislative Assembly, with Governor and 5 appointed, 6 nominated, and 6 elected representatives

Government leader: Rear Adm. Vasco Fernando Lecte da Almeida e COSTA, Governor

Suffrage: Portuguese, Chinese, and foreign residents over 18

Elections: conducted every four years

Political parties and leaders: Association to Defend the Interests of Macau; Macau Democratic Center; Group to Study the Development of Macau; Macau Independent Group

Communists: numbers unknown

Other political or pressure groups: wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 Macau Government acceded to Chinese demands that gave Chinese veto power over administration of the enclave

Economy
GNP: $640 million (1980 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, vegetables; food shortages—rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

Major industries: textiles, fireworks

Electric power: 116,956 kW capacity (1982); 295 million kWh produced (1982), 1,020 kWh per capita

Macau *(continued)*

Exports: $737.7 million (f.o.b., 1982); textiles and clothing

Imports: $731.4 million (c.i.f., 1982, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—22% Hong Kong, 13% FRG, 11% France; imports—36% Hong Kong, 33% China (1981)

Budget: (1982) expenditures $140.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 7.8 patacas=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways: 42 km paved

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: fairly modern communication facilities maintained for domestic and international services; 13,000 telephones; 4 AM and 3 FM radio broadcast transmitters; est. 75,000 radio receivers; international HF radio communication facility; access to international communications carriers provided via Hong Kong and China

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

Military manpower: males 15-49, 84,000; 48,000 fit for military service

Madagascar

(See reference map VII)

Land

595,700 km²; 58% pasture; 21% forest; 8% waste; 6% other; 5% cultivated; 2% rivers and lakes

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm (fishing 150 nm; exclusive economic zone 150 nm)

Coastline: 4,828 km

People

Population: 9,645,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Malagasy (sing. and pl.); adjective—Malagasy

Ethnic divisions: basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin, consisting of Merina (1,643,000) and related Betsileo (760,000) on the one hand and coastal tribes—collectively termed the Cotiers—with mixed Negroid, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry on the other; coastal tribes include Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Antaisaka 415,000, Sakalava 375,000; there are also 10,000-12,000 European French, 5,000 Indians of French nationality, and 5,000 Creoles

Religion: more than half indigenous beliefs; about 41% Christian, 7% Muslim

Language: French and Malagasy official

Literacy: 53%

Labor force: about 3.4 million, of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous

Organized labor: 4% of labor force

Government

Official name: Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Type: real authority in hands of President Ratsiraka, although Supreme Revolutionary Council is theoretically ultimate executive authority

Capital: Antananarivo

Political subdivisions: 6 provinces

Legal system: based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; constitution of 1959 modified in October 1972 by law establishing provisional government institutions; new constitution accepted by referendum in December 1975; legal education at National School of Law, University of Madagascar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 26 June

Branches: executive—a 19-member Supreme Revolutionary Council (made up of military and political leaders); assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; unicameral legislative—Popular National Assembly; Military Committee for Development; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

Government leader: Adm. Didier RATSIRAKA, President

Suffrage: universal for adults (18 and above)

Elections: referendum held in December 1975 gave overwhelming approval to government and new constitution; elections for Popular National Assembly held in June 1977 and in August 1983; only one political grouping allowed to take part in the election, "The National Front for the Defense of the Revolution," which presented a single list of candidates; a presidential election in November 1982 returned President Ratsiraka with an 80% majority; the challenger, Monja Jaona, received 20% and was later arrested after leading demonstrations to protest election fraud

Political parties and leaders: seven parties are now allowed limited political activity under the national front and are represented on the Supreme Revolutionary Council: Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA), Didier Ratsiraka; Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), Pastor Richard Andriamanjato; Movement for National Unity (VONJY), Dr. Marojama Razanabahiny; Malagasy Christian Democratic Union (UDECMA), Norbert Andriamorasata; Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime (MFM), Manandafy Rakotonirina; National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA), Monja Jaona; Socialist Organization MONIMA (VS MONIMA), Jaona Remanindry

Voting strength: number of registered voters (1982)—4.8 million; in 1977 local elections, President Ratsiraka's AREMA captured approximately 89.5% of the 73,000 available positions on 11,400 local Executive Committees; AKFM won about 7.3% of the seats, MONIMA 1.7%, and VONJY 1.4%; UDECMA won only about 45 seats; in the 1983 legislative election AREMA won 117 out of the 137 seats in the Popular National Assembly

Communists: Communist party of virtually no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist

Member of: AfDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $3.2 billion (1980), about $360 per capita; real growth rate 0% (1978-81)

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, vanilla, cloves, sugar, tobacco, sisal, rice, raphia; food crops—rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; imports some rice, milk, and cereal

Fishing: catch 53,520 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

Electric power: 170,000 kW capacity (1983); 700 million kWh produced (1983), 75 kWh per capita

Exports: $432.5 million (f.o.b., 1982); coffee, vanilla, sugar, cloves; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

Imports: $522.5 million (c.i.f., 1982); consumer goods, foodstuffs, primary products (crude oil, fertilizers, metal products), capital goods

Major trade partners: France, US, other EC; trade with Communist countries remains a minute part of total trade

Budget: (1981) revenues $310 million (est.), current expenditures $372 million (est.), net lending $236 million

External debt: $1.3 billion, debt service payment 30% of exports

Monetary conversion rate: 442.9 Malagasy francs=US$1 (31 August 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 884 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 27,500 km total; 4,694 km paved, 811 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; remainder improved and unimproved earth (est.)

Inland waterways: of local importance only; isolated streams and small portions of Canal des Pangalanes

Ports: 4 major (Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Tulear)

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 158 total, 124 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 46 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system includes open-wire lines, coaxial cables, and radio-relay links; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 37,100 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, no FM, and 24 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Popular Army, Aeronaval Forces (includes Navy and Air Force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,135,000; 1,306,000 fit for military service; 88,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $62.1 million; about 15% of central government budget

Malawi

(See reference map VII)

Land
118,484 km²; 34% of land area arable (of which 86% is cultivated); nearly 25% forest; 6% meadow and pasture; 38% other

Land boundaries: 2,881 km

People
Population: 6,829,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Malawian(s); adjective—Malawian

Ethnic divisions: Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuko, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Asian, European

Religion: 55% Protestant, 20% Roman Catholic, 20% Muslim; traditional indigenous beliefs are also practiced by some members of these groups

Language: English and Chichewa (official); Tombuka is second African language

Literacy: 25%

Labor force: 331,536 wage earners employed in Malawi (1978); 48% agriculture, 15% personal services, 11% manufacturing, 10% construction, 10% commerce, 5% miscellaneous services; 6,000 Europeans permanently employed

Organized labor: small minority of wage earners are unionized

Government
Official name: Republic of Malawi

Type: one-party state

Capital: Lilongwe

Political subdivisions: 3 administrative regions and 24 districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adapted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Republic Day, 6 July

Branches: strong presidential system with Cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 87 elected and up to 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least two justices

Government leader: Dr. Hastings Kamuzu BANDA, President

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Elections: President Banda designated President for Life in 1971; parliamentary elections last held June 1983, next scheduled for 1988

Political parties and leaders: Malawi Congress Party (MCP), post of secretary general unfilled since death of Dick Matenje in May 1983

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, EC (associated member), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $1.34 billion (1982), $213 per capita; real growth rate 3.0% (1982)

Agriculture: cash crops—tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, tung, maize; subsistence crops—corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice; self-sufficient in food production

Electric power: 140,000 kW capacity (1983); 450 million kWh produced (1983), 70kWh per capita

Major industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

Exports: $243.6 millon (f.o.b, 1982); tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, corn

Imports: $226.3 billon (f.o.b., 1982); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials, fuel, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—UK, FRG, US, Netherlands, South Africa, imports—South Africa, UK, Japan, US, FRG

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $875 million; US authorized (FY70-82), $37 millon

Budget: 1982 revenues $218.6 million, expenditures $306.8 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.28 Malawi kwacha=US$1 (31 October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 754 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 10,775 km total; 1,940 km paved; 381 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 8,569 km improved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Malawi, 1,290 km and Shire River, 144 km, 3 lake ports

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 51 total, 47 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radio-communications stations; 15,130 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 8 FM, and no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Army Air Wing, Army Naval Detachment

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,451,000; about 735,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983 $22.9 million; about 6.4% of central governement budget

(See reference map IX)

Land

NOTE: established on 16 September 1963, Malaysia consists of Peninsular Malaysia, which includes 11 states of the former Federation of Malaya, plus East Malaysia, which includes the two former colonies of North Borneo (renamed Sabah) and Sarawak

Land

Peninsular Malaysia: 131,313 km²; 54% other; 26% forest reserve; 20% cultivated

Sabah: 76,146 km²; 34% forest reserve; 13% cultivated; 53% other

Sarawak: 125,097 km²; 24% forest reserves; 21% cultivated; 55% other

Land boundaries: 509 km Peninsular Malaysia, 1,786 km East Malaysia

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm, exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 2,068 km Peninsular Malaysia, 2,607 km East Malaysia

People

Population: 15,330,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.2%

Peninsular Malaysia: 12,606,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Sabah: 1,229,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 4.0%

Sarawak: 1,495,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Malaysian(s); adjective—Malaysian

Ethnic divisions: 50% Malay, 36% Chinese, 10% Indian, 4% other

Religion:

Peninsular Malaysia: Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu

Sabah: 38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other

Sarawak: 35% tribal religion, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 16% Christian, 2% other

Language:

Peninsular Malaysia: Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil

Sabah: English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese

Sarawak: English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

Literacy:

Peninsular Malaysia: 75%

Sabah: 58%

Sarawak: 55%

Labor force:

Malaysia: 4.95 million (1980)

Peninsular Malaysia: 4.1 million; 46.2% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 31.9% trade, transport, and services; 10.9% manufacturing and construction, (1980)

Sabah: 366,000 (1980); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 13% trade and transportation; 6% manufacturing and construction; 1% other

Sarawak: 455,000 (1980); 80% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 13% trade, transportation, and services; 6% manufacturing and construction; 1% other

Organized labor: 562,000 (May 1980), about 11% of total labor force; unemployment about 6.1% of total labor force (1979), but higher in urban areas

Government
Official name: Malaysia

Type:
Malaysia: constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King); a bicameral Parliament consisting of a 58-member Senate and a 154-member House of Representatives

Peninsular Malaysian states: hereditary rulers in all but Penang and Malacca where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government; powers of state governments limited by federal constitution

Sabah: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 16 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Sarawak: self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives; foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers are delegated to federal government

Capital:
Peninsular Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur

Sabah: Kota Kinabalu

Sarawak: Kuching

Political subdivisions: 13 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 31 August

Branches: nine state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for five-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and Cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Representatives); following communal rioting in May 1969, government imposed state of emergency and suspended constitutional rights of all parliamentary bodies; parliamentary democracy resumed in February 1971

Peninsular Malaysia: executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design; a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet), which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature

Sarawak and Sabah: executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

Government leader: Dr. MAHATHIR bin Mohamad, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: minimum of every five years; last elections April 1982

Political parties and leaders:
Peninsular Malaysia: National Front, a confederation of 11 political parties dominated by United Malay National Organization (UMNO), Mahathir bin Mohamad; opposition parties are Democratic Action Party (DAP) and Islamic Party (PAS)

Sabah: Berjaya Party, Datuk Harris Salleh; United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tun Datuk Mustapha; Sabah Chinese Consolidated Party (SCCP); opposition Parti Bersatu Rakyat Bumiputra Sabah (Perkasa), Datuk Pengiran Othman Rauf

Sarawak: coalition Sarawak National Front composed of the Party Pesaka Bumipatra Bersatu (PPBB), Datuk Abdul Taib; the United People's Party (SUPP), Wong Soon Kai; and the Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Datuk James Wong; opposition is Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS), Leo Maggie

Voting strength:
Peninsular Malaysia: (1982 election) lower house of parliament; National Front, 132 seats; Democratic Action Party, 9 seats; Islamic Party, 5 seats; independents, 8 seats

Sabah: (March 1981 election) State Assembly—Berjaya Party, 43 seats; USNO, 3 seats; SCCP, 1 seat; 1 seat vacant

Sarawak: (1979 election) State Assembly—National Front controls 45 of 48 seats

Communists:
Peninsular Malaysia: approximately 3,000 armed insurgents on Thailand side of Thai/Malaysia border; approximately 300 full-time inside Peninsular Malaysia

Sarawak: 125 armed insurgents in Sarawak

Sabah: insignificant

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Association of Tin Producting Countries, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP:
Malaysia: $25.1 billion (1981), $1,750 per capita; annual growth 5.6% (1983)

Agriculture:
Peninsular Malaysia: natural rubber, oil palm, rice; 10-15% of rice requirements imported

Sabah: mainly subsistence; main crops—rubber, timber, coconut, rice; food deficit—rice

Sarawak: main crops—rubber, timber, pepper; food deficit—rice

Fishing: catch 698,000 metric tons (1979)

Major industries:
Peninsular Malaysia: rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber

Sabah: logging, petroleum production

Sarawak: agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

Electric power:
Peninsular Malaysia: 2,405,000 kW capacity (1982); 9.771 billion kWh produced (1982), 807 kWh per capita

Sabah: 205,000 kW capacity (1982); 602 million kWh produced (1982), 530 kWh per capita

Sarawak: 153,000 kW capacity (1982); 383 million kWh produced (1982), 269 kWh per capita

Exports: $11.3 billion (f.o.b., 1982); natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum, light manufactures

Imports: $12.4 billion (f.o.b., 1982)

Major trade partners: exports—23% Japan, 17% Singapore, 17% US, 14% EEC; imports—23% Japan, 15% US, 11% EEC (1979)

Budget: 1982 revenue and grants, $4 billion; current expenditure $7.7 billion, capital expenditures $6.5 billion; deficit $2 billion; $2.2 billion military, 80% civilian

Monetary conversion rate: 2.345 ringgits= US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads:
Peninsular Malaysia: 1,665 km 1.04-meter gauge; 13 km double track; government owned

East Malaysia: 136 km 1.000-meter gauge in Sabah

Highways:
Peninsular Malaysia: 19,753 km total; 15,900 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 3,000 km crushed stone/gravel, 883 km improved or unimproved earth

East Malaysia: about 5,426 km total (1,644 km in Sarawak, 3,782 km in Sabah); 819 km hard surfaced (mostly bituminous surface treatment), 2,936 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,671 km earth

Inland waterways:
Peninsular Malaysia: 3,209 km

East Malaysia: 4,200 km (1,569 km in Sabah, 2,518 km in Sarawak)

Ports:
Peninsular Malaysia: 3 major, 14 minor

East Malaysia: 3 major, 12 minor (2 major, 3 minor in Sabah; 1 major, 9 minor in Sarawak)

Civil air: approximately 28 major transport aircraft

Pipelines: crude oil, 650 km; natural gas, 340 km

Airfields:
Peninsular Malaysia: 61 total, 61 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Sabah: 35 total, 35 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Sarawak: 47 total, 47 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications:
Peninsular Malaysia: good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 609,288 telephones (5.13 per 100 popl.); 26 AM, 1 FM, and 20 TV stations; IOCON submarine cables extend to India; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay; 2 international ground satellite stations; 1 domestic ground satellite station

Sabah: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 43,000 telephones (3.94 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 1 FM, 7 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore; 1 ground satellite station

Sarawak: adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; 64,512 telephones (4.65 per 100 popl.); 5 AM stations, no FM, and 6 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Malaysian Army, Royal Malaysian Navy, Royal Malaysian Air Force, Royal Malaysian Police Force

Military manpower:
Peninsular Malaysia: males 15-49, 3,201,000; 2,052,000 fit for military service; 141,000 reach military age (21) annually

Sabah: males 15-49, 304,000; 183,000 fit for military service; 14,000 reach military age (21) annually

Sarawak: males 15-49, 378,000; 228,000 fit for military service; 15,000 reach military age (21) annually

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA), which replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $1.892 million; about 23.4% of central government budget

Maldives

(See reference map VIII)

Land
298 km²; 2,000 islands grouped into 12 atolls; about 220 islands inhabited

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): the land and sea between latitudes 7°9′N and 0°45′S and between longitudes 72°30′E and 73°48′E; these coordinates form a rectangle of approximately 37,000 nm²; territorial sea ranges from 2.75 to 55 nm; fishing, approximately 100 nm; economic, approximately 200 nm

Coastline: 644 km (approx.)

People
Population: 173,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Maldivian(s); adjective—Maldivian

Ethnic divisions: admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, and black

Religion: Sunni Muslim

Language: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala; script derived from Arabic); English spoken by most government officials

Literacy: 36%

Labor force: total employment is approximately 66,000; fishing industry employs 80% of the labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Maldives

Type: republic

Capital: Male

Political subdivisions: 19 administrative districts corresponding to atolls

Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Independence Day, 26 July; Republic Day, 11 November

Branches: popularly elected unicameral national legislature—People's Council (members elected for five-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

Government leader: Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM, President

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

Communists: negligible number

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth (special member), FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OIC, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $74 million (1982), 462 per capita; real growth rate (est. 1982), 9%

Agriculture: crops—coconut, limited production of millet, corn, pumpkins, sweet potatoes; shortages—rice, sugar, flour

Fishing: catch 30,300 (est.) metric tons (1982)

Major industries: fishing, some coconut processing, tourism, garment industry, woven mats, shipping, coir (rope)

Electric power: 4,500 kW capacity (1981); 9 million kWh produced (1981), 57 kWh per capita

Exports: US$17.3 million (1982)

Imports: US$46.0 million (1982)

Major trade partners: Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand

Budget: (1983 est.) revenue $22.7 million; expenditure $41.65 million (at official rate of 5.50 rufiyaa=US$1

Monetary conversion rate: 5.50 Maldivian rufiyas=US$1, official rate; 7.05 Maldivian rufiyas=US$1, market rate (August 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: none

Ports: 2 minor (Male, Gan)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: minimal domestic and international telecommunication facilities; 1,060 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 1 TV, 1 FM, and 2 AM stations; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, about $1.4 million

Mali

(See reference map VII)

Land
1,204,015 km²; 75% sparse pasture or desert; about 25% arable; negligible forest

Land boundaries: 7,459 km

People
Population: 7,562,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Malian(s); adjective—Malian

Ethnic divisions: 50% Mandé (Bambara, Malinké, Sarakole), 17% Peul, 12% Voltaic, 6% Songhai, 5% Tuareg and Moor

Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% indigenous beliefs, 1% Christian

Language: French (official); and Bambara (spoken by about 80% of the population

Literacy: 10%

Labor force: 3.1 million (1981); 80% agriculture, 19% services, 1% industry and commerce

Organized labor: National Union of Malian Workers (UNTM) is umbrella organization over 13 national unions

Government
Official name: Republic of Mali

Type: republic; military regime in power since November 1968; fulfilled its plans in June 1979 for a phased return to civilian rule

Capital: Bamako

Political subdivisions: 7 administrative regions; 42 administrative districts (cercles), arrondissements, villages; all subordinate to central government

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1974, came into full effect in 1979; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 September

Branches: until 1979 executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; now Cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; unicameral legislature (National Council); judiciary

Government leader: Brig. Gen. Moussa TRAORE, President

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM), is the sole political party under civilian leadership

Elections: constitutional elections took place June 1979

Communists: a few Communists and some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, APC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $1.0 billion (1982), $138 per capita; annual real growth rate 4.4% (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops—peanuts, cotton, and livestock

Fishing: catch 98,000 tons (1981)

Major industries: small local consumer goods and processing

Electric power: 60,000 kW capacity (1983); 140 million kWh produced (1983), 20 kWh per capita

Exports: $145.8 million (f.o.b., 1982); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, and skins

Imports: $232.6 million (f.o.b., 1982); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, sugar, and cereals

Major trade partners: mostly with franc zone and Western Europe; also with USSR, China

Budget: (1982) revenues $154 million, expenditures and net lending $169 million

Monetary conversion rate: 794.9 Mali francs=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 642 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: approximately 15,700 km total; 1,670 km bituminous, 3,670 km gravel and improved earth, 10,360 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,815 km navigable

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 40 total, 36 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic system poor and provides only minimal service; radio-relay, wire, and radiocommunications stations in use; expansion of radio relay in progress; 8,000 telephones; 2 AM, 2 FM, and no TV stations; 2 antennas for Atlantic and Indian Ocean INTELSAT satellite service

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,654,000; 835,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982, $28.5 million; about 23% of central government budget

Malta

(See reference map V)

Land
313 km²; 45% agricultural; negligible forest; remainder urban, waste, or other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 25 nm)

Coastline: 140 km

People
Population: 356,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate −0.5%

Nationality: noun—Maltese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Maltese

Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, English

Religion: 98% Roman Catholic

Language: Maltese and English (official)

Literacy: 83%

Labor force: 121,581 (September 1982); 32% services (except government), 26% manufacturing, 18% government (except job corps), 6% agriculture, 5% job corps, 5% utilities and drydocks; 7.5% registered unemployed

Organized labor: approximately 40% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Malta

Type: parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth since December 1974

Capital: Valletta

Political subdivisions: 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 13 electoral districts (divisions)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive, consisting of Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature (65-member House of Representatives); independent judiciary

National holiday: Freedom Day, 31 March

Government leaders: Agatha BARBARA, President; Dominic MINTOFF, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 18; registration required

Elections: at the discretion of the Prime Minister, but must be held before the expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election December 1981

Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Party, Edward Fenech Adami; Malta Labor Party, Dominic Mintoff

Voting strength: (1981 election) House of Representatives—Labor, 34 seats (49% of the vote); Nationalist, 31 seats (51% of the vote)

Communists: less than 100 (est.)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC (International Wheat Council), NAM, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $1.14 billion (1982), $3,499 per capita (1982); 67.3% private consumption, 25.2% gross investment; 18.1% government consumption, −15.7% net foreign sector; change in stocks 5.1%; in 1982 real GDP growth was 2.7%

Agriculture: overall, 20% self-sufficient; generally adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk and pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages in grain, animal fodder, fruits, and other basic foodstuffs; main products—potatoes, cauliflowers, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs

Major industries: tourism, ship repair yard, clothing, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles

Shortages: most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported

Electric power: 115,000 kW capacity (1983); 605 million kWh produced (1983), 1,665 kWh per capita

Exports: $779.7 million (f.o.b., 1982); clothing, textiles, ships, printed matter.

Imports: $957.4 million (c.i.f., 1982)

Major trade partners: 74% EC (38% FRG, 25% Italy, 19.8% UK); 5% US (1980)

Budget: (1983) projects $551 million in expenditures, $547 million in revenues

Monetary conversion rate: 2.227 Maltese pounds=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December

Communications
Highways: 1,292 km total; 1,179 km paved (asphalt), 77 km crushed stone or gravel, 35 km improved and unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Valletta), 1 secondary, 1 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runways, 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: modern automatic telecom system centered in Valletta; 82,700 telephones (26.2 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 5 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

Defense Forces
Branches: Armed Forces, Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 90,000; 74,000 fit for military service

Supply: various facilities and equipment turned over by the UK in 1965; has received 2 patrol boats, small arms, and mortars from Libya; vehicles and engineer equipment from Italy

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $32.0 million; about 2.6% of central government budget

(See reference map III)

Land
1,100 km²; 31% crop; 29% forest; 24% waste or built on; 16% pasture

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 290 km

People
Population: 330,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.2%

Nationality: noun—Martiniquais (sing. and pl.); adjective—Martiniquais

Ethnic divisions: 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, 5% Caucasian, less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, Creole patois

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 100,000; 23% agriculture, 20% public services, 11% construction and public works, 10% commerce and banking, 10% services, 9% industry, 17% other; 14% unemployed

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

Government
Official name: Department of Martinique

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by three deputies in the French National Assembly and two senators in the Senate

Capital: Fort-de-France

Political subdivisions: 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected council of 36 members and a Regional Council including all members of the local general council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Jean CHEVANCE, Prefect of the Republic

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council election normally is held every five years; last General Council election took place in June 1981; regional assembly elections held February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Emile Maurice; Progressive Party of Martinique (PPM), Aimé Césaire; Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Democratic Union of Martinique (UDM), Léon-Laurent Valère

Voting strength: RPR, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDF, 1 seat; Socialist Party, 1 seat

Communists: 1,000 estimated

Other political or pressure groups: Proletarian Action Group (GAP), Socialist Revolution Group (GRS), Martinique Independence Movement (MIM), Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC)

Member of: WFTU

Economy
GDP: $1.38 billion (1980), $4,543 per capita

Agriculture: bananas, pineapples, vegetables, flowers, limited sugarcane for rum

Major industries: construction, rum, cement, oil refining, light industry, tourism

Electric power: 65,000 kW capacity (1983); 247 million kWh produced (1983), 815 kWh per capita

Exports: $123 million (1981); refined petroleum products, bananas, rum, pineapples

Imports: $703 million (1981); petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods

Major trade partners: exports—56% France (1978); imports—62% France, 28% EEC and franc zone, 4.5% US, 5.5% other (1977)

Aid: economic—bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-81) from Western (non-US) countries, $3.1 billion; no military aid

Budget: (1981) $215 million

Monetary conversion rate: 6.8725 French francs=US$1 (23 February 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 1,680 km total; 1,300 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Fort-de-France), 5 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total; 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: domestic facilities are adequate; 64,200 telephones (21.2 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay links to Guadeloupe, Dominica, and St. Lucia; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 1 AM, 4 FM, and 7 TV stations

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 83,000

Mauritania

(See reference map VII)

Land
1,085,760 km²; almost 90% desert; 10% pasture; less than 1% suitable for crops

Land boundaries: 5,118 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 70 nm (fishing, 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 754 km

People
Population: 1,623,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Mauritanian(s); adjective—Mauritanian

Ethnic divisions: 40% mixed Moor/black; 30% Moor, 30% black

Religion: nearly 100% Muslim

Language: Hasanya Arabic (national); French (official); Toucouleur, Fula, Sarakole, Wolof

Literacy: 17%

Labor force: total labor force 465,000 (1981 est.); about 45,000 wage earners (1980 IMF); 47% agriculture, 29% services, 14% industry and commerce, 10% government; considerable unemployment

Organized labor: 30,000 members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

Government
NOTE: Mauritania acquired administrative control of the southern third of Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara under a 1975 agreement with Morocco and Spain. Following an August 1979 peace agreement with Polisario insurgents fighting for control of Western Sahara, Mauritania withdrew from the territory and renounced all territorial claims.

Official name: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Type: republic; military seized power in bloodless coup 10 July 1978

Capital: Nouakchott

Political subdivisions: 12 regions and a capital district

Legal system: based on Islamic law; military constitution April 1979

National holiday: Independence Day, 28 November

Branches: executive, Military Committee for National Salvation rules by decree; National Assembly and judiciary suspended pending restoration of civilian rule

Government leader: Lt. Col. Mohamed Khouna Ould HAIDALLA, President

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: in abeyance; last presidential election August 1976

Political parties and leaders: suspended

Communists: no Communist Party, but there is a scattering of Maoist sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, AIOEC, Arab League, CEAO, CIPEC (associate), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GNP: about $720 million (1982 est.), $460 per capita

Agriculture: most Mauritanians are nomads or subsistence farmers; main products—livestock, cereals, vegetables, dates; cash crops—gum arabic

Fishing: artisanal fish catch 20,000 metric tons (1982 est.); commercial fishing exports 143,000 metric tons in 1981

Major industries: mining of iron ore and gypsum, fish processing

Electric power: 90,000 kW capacity (1983); 160 million kWh produced (1983), 100 kWh per capita

Exports: $240 million (f.o.b., 1982); iron ore, processed fish, and small amounts of gum arabic and gypsum; also unrecorded but numerically significant cattle exports to Senegal

Imports: $410 million (f.o.b., 1982); foodstuffs and other consumer goods, petroleum products, capital goods

Major trade partners: France and other EC members, Senegal, and US

Budget: $231 million budgeted in 1983; $11 million capital investment, $84 million debt servicing, subsidies, transfers, and miscellaneous expenditures; $195 million revenues (planned 1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 55.76 ouguiyas=US$1 (30 October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 650 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track, privately owned

Highways: 7,540 km total; 1,350 km paved; 710 km gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 5,480 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 800 km

Ports: 2 major (Nouadhibou and Nouakchott), 2 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 33 total, 33 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor system of cable and open-wire lines, minor radio-relay links, and radiocommunications stations; 5,200 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM or TV stations; satellite ground station planned

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 355,000; 172,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

Supply: primarily dependent on France; has also received material from Algeria, Morocco, UK, Spain, and Romania

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $39.4 million; 17% of central government budget

Mauritius

(See reference map VII)

Land
1,865 km² (excluding dependencies); 50% agricultural, intensely cultivated; 39% forest, wood, mountain, rivers, and natural resources; 5% lakes; 3% built on; 2% roads and tracks; 1% waste

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 177 km

People
Population: 1,018,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.6%

Nationality: noun—Mauritian(s); adjective—Mauritian

Ethnic divisions: 68% Indo-Mauritian, 27% Creole, 3% Sino-Mauritian, 2% Franco-Mauritian

Religion: 51% Hindu, 30% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic with a few Anglicans), 17% Muslim

Language: Creole, French, English, Hindi, Urdu, Hakka, Bojpoori

Literacy: 61%

Labor force: 335,000; 29% agriculture and fishing, 28% government services, 23% industry and commerce, 20% other; 14% are unemployed

Organized labor: about 35% of labor force, forming over 270 unions

Government
Official name: Mauritius

Type: independent state, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Port Louis

Political subdivisions: 5 organized municipalities and various island dependencies

Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 March

Branches: executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 18-member Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (Legislative Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, 4 specially elected under "best loser" system

Government leader: Aneerood JUGNAUTH, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legislative August 1983

Political parties and leaders: the government is currently controlled by a coalition composed of the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM), A. Jugnauth and the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD), G. Duval; the Mauritian Labor Party (MLP), led by S. Boolell, voted to leave the coalition in February 1984; the main opposition parties are the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), P. Berenger, and the Rodrigues People's Organization (OPR)

Voting strength: MSM, 30 of 70 seats in the Assembly; MMM, 21; MLP, 11; PMSD, 4; OPR, 2; and independents, 2

Communists: may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society

Other political or pressure groups: various labor unions

Member of: AfDB Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $960 million (1983 est.), $890 per capita; real growth, 0% (1983, est.)

Agriculture: sugar crop is major economic asset; about 80% of land area is planted in sugar; most food imported

Shortage: land

Major industries: mainly confined to processing sugarcane, tea; some small-scale, simple manufactures; tobacco fiber; some fishing; tourism, weaving and textiles, diamond cutting, electronics, cut flowers

Electric power: 180,000 kW capacity (1983); 420 million kWh produced (1983), 425 kWh per capita

Exports: $363.3 million (f.o.b., 1982); sugar (60%), textiles, tourism

Imports: $393.1 million (f.o.b., 1982); food, petroleum products, capital equipment

Major trade partners: all EC countries and US have preferential treatment, UK buys over 50% of Mauritius's sugar export at heavily subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, US, and Italy; non-oil imports from UK and EC primarily, also from South Africa, Australia, US, and Japan; some minor trade with China

Budget: (1983) revenues $248 million, current expenditures $323 million

Monetary conversion rate: 12.230 Mauritian rupees=US$1 (31 October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Highways: 1,984 km total; 1,152 km paved, 832 km earth

Ports: 1 major (Port Louis)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: small system with good service; new microwave link to Reunion; HF radio links to several countries; 2 AM, no FM, and 4 TV stations; 37,800 telephones (4.0 per 100 popl.); 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces
Branches: Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 271,000; 142,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, $4.5 million

(See reference map II)

Land
1,978,800 km²; 40% pasture; 22% forest; 12% crop; 26% other, including waste, urban areas and public lands

Land boundaries: 4,220 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 9,330 km

People
Population: 77,659,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Mexican(s); adjective—Mexican

Ethnic divisions: 60% mestizo (Indian-Spanish), 30% Amerindian or predominantly Amerindian, 9% white or predominantly white, 1% other

Religion: 97% nominally Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 74%

Labor force: 21,500,000 (1982); 31.4% services, 26% agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing; 13.9% commerce, 12.8% manufacturing; 9.5% construction, 4.8%

transportation; 1.3% mining and quarying; 0.3% electricity; 10% unemployed, 40% underemployed

Organized labor: 20% of total labor force

Government
Official name: United Mexican States

Type: federal republic operating in fact under a centralized government

Capital: Mexico

Political subdivisions: 31 states and the Federal District

Legal system: mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; constitution established in 1917; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September

Branches: dominant executive, bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Federal Chamber of Deputies), Supreme Court

Government leader: Miguel DE LA MADRID Hurtado, President

Suffrage: universal over age 18; compulsory but unenforced

Elections: next presidential election to be held in 1988

Political parties and leaders: Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Adolfo Lugo Verduzco; National Action Party (PAN), Pablo Emilio Madero Belden; Abel Vincencio Tovar; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruickshank García; Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), Pablo Gómez Alvarez; Mexican Democratic Party (PDM), Gumersindo Magaña Negrete; Socialist Workers Party (PST), Rafael Aguilar Talamantes; Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), José Manuel Aguilar Mora; Mexican Workers Party (PMT), Heberto Castillo Martínez

Voting strength: (1982 presidential election) 74% PRI; 15% PAN; 4% PSUM; 7% other opposition and annulled

Other political or pressure groups: Roman Catholic Church, Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN), Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO), National Peasant Confederation (CNC), National Confederation of Popular Organizations (CNOP), Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC)

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, LAIA, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GDP: $168 billion (1982), $2,273 per capita; 63% private consumption, 12% public consumption, 11% private investment, 10% public investment (1982); net foreign balance 4%; real growth rate 1982, −.05%

Agriculture: main crops—corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, oilseeds, pulses, and vegetables

Fishing: catch 1,564,819 metric tons (1981); exports valued at $481 million, imports at $21.9 million (1982)

Major industries: processing of food, beverages, and tobacco; chemicals, basic metals and metal products, petroleum products, mining, textiles and clothing, and transport equipment

Crude steel: 10 million metric tons capacity (1982); 7.0 million metric tons produced (1982)

Electric power: 14,660,000 kW capacity (1983); 62.5 billion kWh produced (1983), 825 kWh per capita

Exports: $22.224 billion (f.o.b., 1982); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), shrimp, petroleum, sulfur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit, tomatoes, machinery and equipment

Imports: $14.422 billion (f.o.b., 1982); machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles, and intermediate goods

Major trade partners: exports—60% US, 18% EC, 7% Japan (1982); imports—62% US, 16% EC, 6% Japan

Aid: economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), US authorizations $2.8 billion; (1970-81) Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF, $2.7 billion

Budget: 1983 public sector, budgeted revenues $52.8 billion, budgeted expenditures $51.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: dual exchange rates—controlled rate 144 pesos=US$1; "free" rate 168=US$1 (both rates as of 1 January 1984, rates depreciating by 13 centavos a day in early 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 20,680 km total; 19,950 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 730 km 0.914-meter narrow gauge; 20 km electrified

Highways: 210,000 km total; 65,000 km paved, 30,000 km semipaved or cobblestone, 60,000 km rural roads (improved earth) or roads under construction, 35,000 km unimproved earth roads

Inland waterways: 2,900 km navigable rivers and coastal canals

Pipelines: crude oil, 5,134 km; refined products, 6,875 km; natural gas, 9,490 km

Ports: 12 major, 19 minor

Civil air: 174 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,992 total, 1,809 usable; 170 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 267 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed telecom system with extensive radio-relay links; connection into Central American microwave net; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground antennas; 5.08 million telephones (7.5 per 100 popl.); 630 AM, 110 FM, and 120 TV stations; and about 180 low-power relay stations; 200 domestic satellite terminals

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps

Military manpower: males 15-49, 18,295,000; 14,507,000 fit for military service; 860,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for year ending 31 December 1983, $353.6 million; 1.4% of central government budget

(See reference map V)

Land
1.5 km²

Land boundaries: 3.7 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 4.1 km

People
Population: 28,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.2%

Nationality: noun—Monacan(s) or Monegasque(s); adjective—Monacan or Monegasque

Ethnic divisions: 58% French, 19% Monegasque, 17% Italian, 6% unspecified

Religion: 95% Roman Catholicism

Language: French (official), English, Italian, Monegarque

Literacy: 99%

Government
Official name: Principality of Monaco

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Monaco

Political subdivisions: 1 commune composed of 4 communal sectors

Legal system: based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 19 November

Branches: legislative branch is composed of the Prince and National Council of 18 members; executive consists of the Prince as Chief of State, the Minister of State as Head of Government (senior French civil servant appointed by Prince), and the Council of Government as Cabinet; judicial authority is delegated by the Prince to the Supreme Tribunal

Government leader: Prince RAINIER III, Chief of State

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: National Council every five years; national election held January 1983; municipal election held February 1983

Political parties and leaders: National and Democratic Union (UND), Democratic Union Movement (MUD), Monaco Action, Monegasque Socialist Party (PSM)

Voting strength: (1978) National Council—UND 18 seats

Member of: IAEA, ICAO, IHO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, UN (permanent observer), UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO

Economy
GNP: 55% tourism; 25-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino

Major industries: chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glassmaking, printing

Electric power: 8,000 kW (standby) capacity (1983); 100 million kWh supplied by France (1983)

Trade: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through custom union with France

Monetary conversion rate: 8.40 French francs=US$1 (4 January 1984)

Communications
Railroads: 1.6 km 1.435-meter gauge

Highways: none; city streets

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable airfield with permanent-surface runways

Telecommunications: served by the French communications system; automatic telephone system with about 45,000 telephones (160.7 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 4 FM, and 4 TV stations

Defense Forces
Defense is the responsibility of France

Mongolia

(See reference map VIII)

Land
1,564,619 km²; almost 90% of land area is pasture or desert waste, varying in usefulness; 10% forest; less than 1% arable

Land boundaries: 8,000 km

People
Population: 1,860,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Mongolian(s); adjective—Mongolian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

Religion: predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime

Languages: Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: primarily agricultural, over half the adult population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of women; shortage of skilled labor (no reliable information available)

Government
Official name: Mongolian People's Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Ulaanbaatar

Political subdivisions: 18 provinces and 3 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Erdenet)

Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; new constitution adopted 1960; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Ulaanbaatar State University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: People's Revolution Day, 11 July

Branches: executive—Council of Ministers; legislative—unicameral People's Great Hural; judicial—court system; Supreme Court elected by People's Great Hural

Government leaders: Yumjaagiyn TSEDENBAL, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Jambyn BATMONH, Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Suffrage: universal; age 18 and over

Elections: national assembly election theoretically held every four years; last election held June 1981

Political party and leader: Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, General Secretary

Communists: estimated MPRP membership, 81,000 (1984)

Member of: CEMA, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, ILO, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $1.20 billion (1976 est.); average annual real growth, 1.6% (1970-77)

Agriculture: livestock raising predominates; main crops—wheat, oats, barley

Major industries: processing of animal products; building materials; mining

Morocco

Electric power: 528,000 kW capacity (1983); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,110 kWh per capita

Exports: livestock, animal products, wool, hides, fluorspar, nonferrous metals, minerals

Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials, sugar, tea, chemicals

Major trade partners: nearly all trade with Communist countries (approx. 80% with USSR); total turnover about $1.0 billion (1977)

Aid: heavily dependent on USSR

Monetary conversion rate: 3.3555 tugriks= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 1,600 km (1981); all 1.524-meter broad gauge

Highways: 46,700 km total; 700 km hard surface; 46,000 km other surfaces (1981)

Inland waterways: 397 km of principal routes (1981)

Freight carried: rail—10.7 million metric tons, 3,609 million metric ton/km (1981); highway—27.8 million metric tons, 1,624 million metric ton/km (1981); waterway—0.04 million metric tons, 4.7 million metric ton/km (1981)

Defense Forces
Branches: Mongolian People's Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 426,000; 278,000 fit for military service; 20,000 reach military age (18) annually

Supply: military equipment supplied by USSR

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, 405 million tugriks, 12% of total budget

(See reference map VII)

Land
409,200 km²; 51% desert, waste, or urban; about 32% arable and grazing; 17% forest and esparto grass

Land boundaries: 1,996 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 1,835 km

People
Population: 23,565,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.9%

Nationality: noun—Moroccan(s); adjective—Moroccan

Ethnic divisions: 99.1% Arab-Berber, 0.7% non-Moroccan, 0.2% Jewish

Religion: 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

Language: Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of much business, government, diplomacy, and post-primary education

Literacy: 28%

Labor force: 6.1 million (1982 est.); 50% agriculture, 26% services, 15% industry, 9% other; at least 20% of urban labor unemployed

Organized labor: about 5% of the labor force, mainly in two unions—the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT) and the Democratic Confederation of Labor (CDT)

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Morocco

Type: constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

Capital: Rabat

Political subdivisions: 39 provinces (including 4 in Western Sahara) and 2 prefectures (Rabat-Salé and Casablanca, which consists of 5 divisions)

NOTE: Morocco acquired administrative control in 1976 over the northern two-thirds of the former Spanish Sahara under an agreement with Mauritania, but the legal question of sovereignty over the area has yet to be determined. Spain's role as coadministrator of the disputed territory ended in February 1976. Morocco moved to occupy and assert administrative control over the former Mauritanian-claimed (southern) sector of Western Sahara in August 1979, thereby establishing a fourth additional province in the Sahara.

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court; modern legal education at branches of Mohamed V University in Rabat and Casablanca and Karaouine University in Fès

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 November

Branches: constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature (Chamber of

Representatives), of which two-thirds are directly elected and one-third are indirectly elected; judiciary independent of other branches

Government leaders: HASSAN II, King; Mohamed DKRIM-LAMRANI, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: local elections held 12 November 1976; provincial elections held 10 June 1983; elections for National Assembly scheduled for spring 1984; last held June 1977

Political parties and leaders: Morocco has 14 political parties; the major ones are as follows—Istiqlal Party, M'Hamed Boucetta; Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), Abderrahim Bouabid; Popular Movement (MP), Mahjoubi Aherdan; National Assembly of Independents (RNI) formed in October 1978 is progovernment grouping of previously unaffiliated deputies in parliament, Ahmed Osman; National Democratic Party (PND), a splinter group from the RNI formed July 1981, Mohamed Arsalane El-Jadidi; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), legalized in August 1974, is front for Moroccan Communist Party (PCM), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; new promonarchy party—The Constitutional Union (UC), Maati Bouabid

Voting strength: progovernment parties hold absolute majority in Chamber of Representatives; with palace-oriented Popular Movement deputies, the King controls over two-thirds of the seats

Communists: 2,000 est.

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, EC (associate), FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $15.2 billion (1983 est.), about $640 per capita; average annual real growth 6-7% during 1973-77, 3-4% during 1978-80, 3.5% in 1983 (est.)

Agriculture: cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; main products—wheat, barley, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing

Fishing: catch 293,000 metric tons (1982); exports $154 million (1982)

Major sectors: mining and mineral processing (phosphates, smaller quantities of iron, manganese, lead, zinc, and other minerals), food processing, textiles, construction and tourism

Electric power: 2,233,000 kW capacity (1983); 6.514 billion kWh produced (1983), 284 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.10 billion (f.o.b., 1983 est.); 38% phosphates, 62% other

Imports: $3.50 billion (f.o.b., 1983 est.); 18% capital goods, 19% foodstuffs, 28% petroleum products

Major trade partners: France, FRG, Italy, Saudi Arabia

Budget: (1983 est.) revenue $5.5 billion, current expenditure $3.7 billion, development expenditure $2.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 6.9 dirhams= US$1 (average 1983); 7.86 dirhams=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,756 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 161 km double track; 708 km electrified

Highways: 55,970 km total; 24,700 km bituminous treated, 4,000 km gravel, crushed stone, and improved earth, 27,270 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: 362 km crude oil; 491 km (abandoned) refined products; 241 km natural gas

Ports: 10 major (including Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla), 14 minor

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 79 total, 70 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good system composed of wire lines, cables, and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fès, Marrakech, Oujda, Tangier and Tetouan; 227,000 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 6 FM, and 47 TV stations; 4 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Moroccan Army, Royal Moroccan Navy, Royal Moroccan Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,179,000; 3,199,000 fit for military service; 255,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1.1 billion; 22.2% of central government budget

Mozambique

(See reference map VII)

Land
789,800 km²; 56% wood and forest; 30% arable, of which 1% cultivated; 14% waste and inland water

Land boundaries: 4,627 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 2,470 km

People
Population: 13,413,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambican

Ethnic divisions: majority from indigenous tribal groups; approximately 10,000 Europeans, 35,000 Euro-Africans, 15,000 Indians

Religion: 60% indigenous beliefs, 30% Christian, 10% Muslim

Language: Portuguese (official); many indigenous dialects

Literacy: 14%

Government
Official name: People's Republic of Mozambique

Type: people's republic

Capital: Maputo

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces subdivided into 112 districts; administrators are appointed by central government

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 June

Branch: unicameral legislature (People's Assembvernment leader: Samora Moïsés MACHEL, President

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: information not available on future election schedule

Political parties and leaders: the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), led by Samora Machel, is only legal party

Communists: FRELIMO is a Marxist organization and maintains close to the Soviet Union and its allies

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $1.5 billion (1981 est.), about $150 per capita; average annual growth rate −1% (1971-81)

Agriculture: cash crops—raw cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal; other crops—corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, and cassava; imports corn and wheat

Major industries: food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

Electric power: 2,200,000 kW capacity (1983); 11.5 billion kWh produced (1983), 880 kWh per capita

Exports: (OECD only) $224.7 million (c.i.f., 1981); cashews, cotton, sugar, mineral products, timber products, tea, copra

Imports: (OECD only) $362.0 million (f.o.b., 1981); machinery and electrical equipment, vehicles, petroleum products, iron and steel

Major trade partners: Portugal, South Africa, US, UK, FRG

Budget: (1981) current expenditures, $523 million; revenues, $488 million

Monetary conversion rate: 41.743 meticais=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 3,436 km total; 3,288 km 1.067-meter gauge; 148 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge

Highways: 26,498 km total; 4,593 km paved; 829 km gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil; 21,076 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: approx. 3,750 km of navigable routes

Pipelines: crude oil, 306 km (not operating); refined products, 280 km

Ports: 3 major (Maputo, Beira, Nacala), 2 significant minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 263 total, 219 usable; 29 with permanent surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 34 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of troposcatter, open-wire lines, and radio relay; 51,600 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM and 3 FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Mozambique *(continued)*

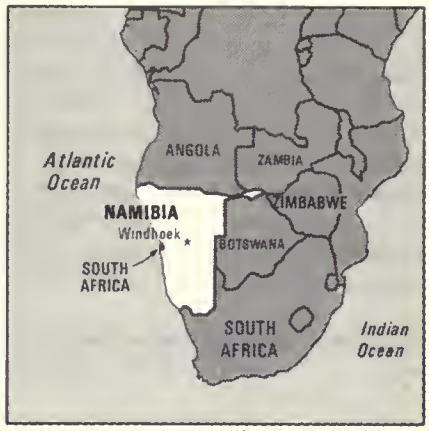
Defense Forces
Branches: Mozambique Armed Forces (including Army, Border Guard, Naval Command, Air Force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,951,000; 1,744,000 fit for military service

Supply: mostly from the USSR and China, and to a lesser extent from other Communist countries and Portugal

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982, $177.4 million; 29.0% of central government budget

Namibia
(South-West Africa)



(See reference map VII)

Land
823,145 km²; mostly desert except for interior plateau and area along northern border

Land boundaries: 3,798 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 1,489 km

People
Population: 1,111,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Namibian(s); adjective—Namibian

Ethnic divisions: 85.6% black, 7.5% white, 6.9% mixed; approximately half the Africans belong to Ovambo tribe

Religion: whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either Christian or indigenous beliefs

Language: Afrikaans principal language of about 60% of white population, German of 33%, and English of 7% (all official); several indigenous languages

Literacy: 100% whites, 28% nonwhites

Labor force: about 500,000 (1981); 60% agriculture, 19% industry and commerce, 8% services, 7% government, 6% mining

Organized labor: 6 trade unions, membership almost exclusively white and mulatto

Government
Official name: Namibia

Type: former German colony of South-West Africa mandated to South Africa by League of Nations in 1920; UN formally ended South Africa's mandate on 27 October 1966, but South Africa has retained administrative control

Capital: Windhoek

Political subdivisions: 10 tribal homelands, mostly in northern sector, and zone open to white settlement with administrative subdivisions similar to a province of South Africa

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

Branches: since September 1977 Administrator General, appointed by South African Government, has exercised coordinative functions over zone of white settlement and tribal homelands, where traditional chiefs and representative bodies exercise limited autonomy; Namibian National Assembly terminated February 1983; no elections scheduled

Government leader: Willem VAN NIEKERK, Administrator General

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: election of Namibian National Assembly, December 1978

Political parties and leaders: approximately 45 political parties; the major white parties include Action Front for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles (AKTUR), also known as the National Party of South-West Africa, Kosie Pretorius; Federal Party, Bryan O'Linn; Republican Party, Dirk Mudge; many of the nonwhite parties belong to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), a

multiethnic alliance of traditional tribal leaders and the white Republican Party, which is favored in South Africa; the other multiethnic alliance, the largely moribund Namibian National Front (NNF), consists of the white Federal Party and various nonwhite groups opposed to the homeland system, each of which operates independently; Christian Democratic Action Party, a primarily Ovambo party formed in early 1982 as a result of a split in the DTA, Peter Kalangula

Voting strength: (1978 election) Namibian National Assembly—DTA, 41 seats; AKTUR, 6 seats; 3 minuscule parties, 1 seat each; NNF and SWAPO boycotted elections; 15 additional, appointed seats have not been filled; Assembly prorogued in January 1983

Communists: no Communist Party, SWAPO guerrilla force is supported by USSR, Cuba, and other Communist states as well as OAU

Other political or pressure groups: South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), led by Sam Nujoma, maintains a foreign-based guerrilla movement; is predominantly Ovambo but has some influence among other tribes; is the only Namibian group recognized by the UN General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity

Member of: FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WFTU, WHO

Economy
GDP: R1.5 billion (1983 est.); annual real growth, −1.6% (1982)

Agriculture: livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates, subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised but most food must be imported

Fishing: est. catch 202,000 metric tons (1982); down by more than a third since 1979; processed mostly in South African enclave of Walvis Bay

Major industries: (nearly all for export) meatpacking, fish processing, copper, lead, diamond, and uranium mining, dairy products

Electric power: 500,000 kW capacity (1983); 910 million kWh produced (1983), 845 kWh per capita

Monetary conversion rate: 1 South African rand=US$.82 (as of 30 December 1983); 1.22 SA rands=US$1

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 2,340 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 54,500 km; 4,079 km paved, 2,540 gravel, remainder earth roads and tracks

Ports: 2 major (Walvis Bay and Luderitz)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 118 total, 105 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 45 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

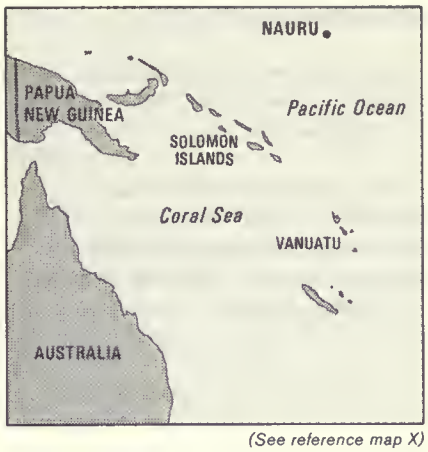
Telecommunications: good urban, fair rural services; radio relay connects major towns, wires extend to other population centers; 54,300 telephones (5.7 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 13 FM, and 3 TV stations

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa; however, a Southwest African Territory Force was established 1 August 1980

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 248,000; about 148,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1983, $81.4; 8% of central government budget

Nauru



(See reference map X)

Land
20.7 km²; insignificant arable land, no urban areas, extensive phosphate mines

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm, exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 24 km

People
Population: 8,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan

Ethnic divisions: 58% Nauruan, 26% other Pacific Islander, 8% Chinese, 8% European

Religion: Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Catholic)

Language: Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island language (official); English, widely understood and spoken

Literacy: 99%

Government
Official name: Republic of Nauru

Type: republic

Capital: no capital city per se; government offices in Yaren District

Political subdivisions: 14 districts

National holidays: Independence Day, 31 January; Constitution Day, 17 May; Angram Day, 26 October

Branches: president elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected 18-member unicameral legislature (Parliament); Cabinet to assist the President, four members, appointed by President from Parliament members

Government leader: Hammer DEROBURT, President

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last held in December 1983

Political parties and leaders: governing faction, President DeRoburt; opposition Nauru Party, Lagumot Harris

Member of: Commonwealth (special member), ESCAP, ICAO, INTERPOL, ITU, South Pacific Commission, UPU

Economy
GNP: over $155.4 million (1981), $21,400 per capita

Agriculture: negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food and water

Major industries: mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year

Electric power: 10,000 kW capacity (1981); 30 million kWh produced (1981), 3,333 kWh per capita

Exports: $75 million (f.o.b., 1979)

Imports: $11 million (c.i.f., 1979); food, fuel, water

Major trade partners: exports—75% Australia and New Zealand; imports—Australia, UK, New Zealand, Japan

Monetary conversion rate: 1.0778 Australian dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: about 27 km total; 21 km paved, 6 km improved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft, one on order

Airfields: 1 usable with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate intraisland and international radiocommunications provided via Australian facilities; 1,500 telephones (20.8 per 100 popl.); 3,600 radio receivers, 1 AM, no FM or TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 1,800; fit for military service, about 1,000; less than 100 reach military age (18) annually

Nepal

(See reference map VIII)

Land
145,391 km²; 38% alpine land (nonarable), waste, or urban; 32% forest; 16% agricultural; 14% permanent meadow and pasture

Land boundaries: 2,800 km

People
Population: 16,578,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Nepalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Nepalese

Ethnic divisions: Brahmans, Chetris, Gurungs, Magars, Tamangs, Newars, Bhotias, Rais, Limbus, Sherpas

Religion: only official Hindu kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu (about 88%) and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians

Language: Nepali (official); 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 4.1 million; 93% agriculture, 5% services, 2% industry; great lack of skilled labor

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Nepal

Type: nominally a constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government

Capital: Kathmandu

Political subdivisions: 75 districts, 14 zones

Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; legal education at Nepal Law College in Kathmandu; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Birthday of the King and National Day, 28 December

Branches: Council of Ministers appointed by the King; Rastriya Panchayat (National Assembly; 112 directly elected, 28 appointed by King)

Government leaders: BIRENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King; Lokendra Bahadur CHAND, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: village, town, and district councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; a constitutional amendment in 1980 provided for direct elections to the National Panchayat, which consists of 140 members (including 28 appointed by the King), who serve five-year terms; Nepal's first general election in 22 years was held in May 1981

Political parties and leaders: all political parties outlawed but operate more or less openly; Nepali Congress Party (NCP), Ganesh Man Singh, K. P. Bhattarai, G. P. Koirala

Communists: Communist Party of Nepal (CPN), B. B. Manandhar; two wings of CPN are Communist Party of Nepal/Left (CPN/L), Man Mohan Adhikari, Pushpa Lal Shrestha, and Communist Party of Nepal/Right (CPN/R), Dr. Keshar Jung Rayamajhi; these wings are split into several factions

Other political or pressure groups: numerous small, left-leaning student groups in the capital

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.3 billion (FY82/83 current prices), $148.8 per capita; −0.9% real growth in FY82/83 (est.)

Agriculture: over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; main crops—rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds

Major industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

Electric power: 156,600 kW capacity (1983); 390 million kWh produced (1983), 24 kWh per capita

Exports: $77.1 million (FY81/82 est.); rice and other food products, jute, timber, manufactured goods

Imports: $449.6 million (FY82/83 est.); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, fertilizers, food products

Major trade partner: India

Budget: (FY82/83 revised est.) domestic revenue $217.8 million, expenditure $467.1 million

Monetary conversion rate: 15.75 Nepalese rupees=US$1 (January 1984)

Fiscal year: 15 July-14 July

Communications

Railroads: 63 km (1977), all 0.762-meter narrow gauge; all in Terai close to Indian border; 10 km from Raxaul to Biranj is government owned

Highways: 4,136 km total; 1,751 km paved, 556 km gravel or crushed stone, 1,829 km improved and unimproved earth; additionally 322 km of seasonally motorable tracks

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 39 total, 38 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; fair radiocommunication and broadcast service; international radiocommunication service is poor; 10,000 telephones (less than 0.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Nepal Army, Royal Nepalese Army Air Service, Nepalese Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,977,000; 2,062,000 fit for military service; 186,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 14 July 1984, $48.6 million; 7.4% of central government budget

Netherlands

(See reference map V)

Land
33,929 km²; 70% cultivated, 9% other; 8% forest; 8% inland water; 5% waste

Land boundaries: 1,022 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200nm)

Coastline: 451 km

People
Population: 14,437,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.4%

Nationality: noun—Netherlander(s); adjective—Netherlands

Ethnic divisions: 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other

Religion: 40% Roman Catholic, 31% Protestant, 24% unaffiliated

Language: Dutch

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 4.9 million (1981); 30% manufacturing, 24% services, 16% commerce, 10% agriculture, 9% construction, 7% transportation and communications, 4% other; 11.3% unemployment, September 1982

Organized labor: 33% of labor force

Government
Official name: Kingdom of the Netherlands

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague

Political subdivisions: 11 provinces governed by centrally appointed commissioners of Queen

Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Queen's Day, 30 April

Branches: executive (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral parliament (States General) consisting of a First Chamber (75 indirectly elected members) and a Second Chamber (150 directly elected members); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

Government leaders: BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard, Queen; Ruud LUBBERS, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: must be held at least every four years for lower house (most recent held 8 September 1982); following an amendment to the constitution that took effect in 1983, elections are held for the upper house every four years (most recent August 1983)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Chairman Pieter Bukman; Labor (PvdA), Max van den Berg; Liberal (VVD), Jan Kamminga; Democrats '66 (D'66), Jacob Kohnstamm; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), Bram van der Lek; Political Reformed (SGP), Hette G. Abma; Reformed Political Union (GPV), Jan van der Jagt; Radical Party (PPR), Herman Verbeek; Democratic Socialist '70 (DS'70), Z. Hartog; Rightist Peoples Party (RVP), Hendrik Koekoek; Reformed Political Federation (RPF), P. Lamgeler; Center Party (CP), H. Janmatt; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), J. Renes

Voting strength: (1982 election) 30.8% PvdA (47 seats), 29.3% CDA (45 seats), 23% VVD (36 seats), 4.3% D'66 (6 seats), 2.3% PSP (3 seats), 1.9% SGP (3 seats), 1.8% CPN (3 seats), 1.7% PPR (2 seats), 1.3% RDF (2 seats), 0.8% GPF (1 seat), 0.8% CP (1 seat); 0.7% EVP (1 seat)

Communists: CPN claims about 27,000 members

Other political or pressure groups: large multinational firms; Federation of Netherlands Trade Union Movement (comprising Socialist and Catholic trade unions) and a Protestant trade union; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the nondenominational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises; and IKV—Interchurch Peace Council

Member of: ADB, Benelux, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INRO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council (with respect to interests of the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname), NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $137.3 billion (1982), $9,807 per capita; 60.7% consumption, 18.4% investment, 17.8% government, −0.3% inventories, 3.7% net foreign demand, −1.6% real GNP growth (1982)

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops—horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages—grains, fats, oils

Fishing: catch 295,000 metric tons (1979); exports of fish and fish products $416.1 million (1982), imports $150.2 million (1982)

Major industries: food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, and natural gas

Shortages: crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, and oilseeds

Crude steel: 8.6 million metric ton capacity (1981); 8.2 million metric tons produced, 586 kg per capita (1983)

Electric power: 19,520,000 kW capacity (1983); 58.899 billion kWh produced (1983), 4,100 kWh per capita

Exports: $66.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982); foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas, textiles

Imports: $62.6 billion (c.i.f., 1982); machinery, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

Major trade partners: (1982) 63.4% EC, 25.9% FRG, 12.6% Belgium-Luxembourg, 6.8% France, 6.1% US; 3.3% East Europe

Aid: donor—bilateral economic aid committed (ODA and OOF), $10.5 billion (1970-81)

Budget: (1982 actual) revenues $46.5 billion, expenditures $56.9 billion, deficit $10.5 billion, at exchange rate of 2.67 guilders=$1 (1982); (1983 est.) revenues $43.1 billion, expenditures $53.9 billion, deficit $10.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.0975 guilders=US$1 (December 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,016 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 2,850 km government owned (NS), 1,799 km electrified, 1,800 km double track; 166 km privately owned

Highways: 108,360 km total; 92,525 km paved (including 2,185 km of limited access, divided highways); 15,835 km gravel, crushed stone

Inland waterways: 6,340 km, of which 35% is usable by craft of 900 metric ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: 418 km crude oil; 965 km refined products; 10,230 km natural gas

Ports: 8 major, 10 minor

Civil air: 96 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 29 total, 28 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed, well maintained, and integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio-relay links; 7.23 million telephones (50.9 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 33 FM, and 29 TV stations; 9 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean antennas

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy/Marine, Royal Netherlands Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,951,000; 3,352,000 fit for military service; 130,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $4.7 billion; about 9.5% of central government budget

(See reference map III)

Land

1,020 km²; 95% waste, urban, or other; 5% arable

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm, fishing 200 nm

Coastline: 364 km

People

Population: 249,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.8%

Nationality: noun—Netherlands Antillean(s); adjective—Netherlands Antillean

Ethnic divisions: 85% mixed African; remainder Carib Indian, European, Latin, and Oriental

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; Protestant, Jewish, Adventist

Language: Dutch (official); Papiamento, a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect predominates; English widely spoken; Spanish

Literacy: 95%

Labor force: 89,000 (1983); 65% government, 28% industry and commerce, 1.5% agriculture; unemployment—20% on Curaçao, 90% on Aruba (1981)

Organized labor: 60-70% of labor force

Netherlands Antilles
(continued)

Government
Official name: Netherlands Antilles

Type: territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands, enjoying complete domestic autonomy

Capital: Willemstad, Curaçao

Political subdivisions: four island territories—Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, and the Windward Islands—St. Eustatius, southern part of St. Martin (northern part is French), Saba

Legal system: based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence; constitution adopted 1954

Branches: federal executive power rests nominally with Governor (appointed by the Crown), actual power exercised by eight-member Council of Ministers or cabinet presided over by Minister-President; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor

Government leaders: Domenico Felip MARTINA, Prime Minister; Dr. Rene ROMER, Governor

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: Federal elections mandatorily held every four years, last regular held 25 June 1982; island council elections every four years, last held 25 April 1983

Political parties and leaders: political parties are indigenous to each island:

Curaçao: Movement for a New Antilles (MAN), Domenico Felip Martina; Democratic Party (DP), Augustin Diaz; People's National Party, Maria Libena-Peters; Frente Obrero de Liberacion (FOL), Wilson "Papa" Godett; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Efraim Cintje

Aruba: People's Electoral Movement (MEP), G. F. "Betico" Croes; Aruban Patriotic Party (PPA), Benny Nisbet; Aruban People's Party (AVP), Henny Eman; Democratic Party of Aruba (PDA), Dr. Leo Berlinski

Bonaire: Union Party of Bonaire (UPB), Charles E. R. Ellis; Democratic Party of Bonaire, Jopie Abraham; New Democratic Action (ADEN)

Windward Islands: Windward Islands Democratic Party (DPWI), Leo Chance and Claude Wathey; United Federation of Antillean Workers (UFA); Windward Islands People's Movement (WIPM); and others

Voting strength: Legislative Council—MAN, 6 seats; MEP, 5 seats; DP, 3 seats; NVP, 3 seats; AVP, 2 seats; PPA, DPWI, UPB, 1 seat each

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: EC (associate), INTERPOL; associated with UN through the Netherlands; UPU, WMO

Economy
GNP: $864 million (1978), $3,472 per capita; real growth rate, 7.1% (est.)

Agriculture: little production

Major industries: petroleum refining on Curaçao and Aruba; petroleum transshipment facilities on Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire; tourism on Curaçao, Aruba, and St. Martin; light manufacturing on Curaçao and Aruba

Electric power: 425,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1983), 5,670 kWh per capita

Exports: $6.0 billion (f.o.b., 1980); 96% petroleum products, phosphate

Imports: $5.9 billion (f.o.b., 1980); 64% crude petroleum, food, manufactures

Major trade partners: exports—46% US, 2% Canada, 1% Netherlands; imports—35% Venezuela, 11% US, 4% Netherlands (1977)

Aid: bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-79), economic—Western (non-US) countries $353 million

Budget: (1982) public sector revenues, $373 million; public sector expenditures, $378 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.8 Netherlands Antillean florins (NAF)=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 950 km total; 300 km paved, 650 km gravel and earth

Ports: 5 major (Willemstad, Oranjestad, St. Nicolaas, Philipsburg, Caracasbaai); 6 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, all usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: generally adequate telecom facilities; extensive interisland radio-relay links; 53,000 telephones (21.1 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 3 FM, and 4 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

Military manpower: males 15-49, 63,000; 37,000 fit for military service; about 2,600 reach military age (20) annually

New Caledonia

(See reference map X)

Land
22,015 km²; 22% pasture; 15% forest; 6% arable; 57% waste or other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 2,254 km

People
Population: 148,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—New Caledonian(s); adjective—New Caledonian

Ethnic divisions: Melanesian 42%; French 40%; remainder Vietnamese, Indonesian, Chinese, Polynesian

Religion: over 60% Roman Catholic, 30% Protestant

Languages: French; Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

Literacy: unknown

Labor force: 50,469 (1980 est.); Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis Islands, New Hebrides, and French Polynesia; est. 8% unemployment

Organized labor: labor not organized

Government
Official name: Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

Type: French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by one deputy and one senator

Capital: Nouméa

Political subdivisions: 4 islands or island group dependencies—Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Island of New Caledonia

Legal system: French law

Branches: administered by High Commissioner, responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Council of Government; 36-seat Territorial Assembly

Government leader: Jacques ROYNETTE, French High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government

Suffrage: universal

Elections: Assembly elections every five years, last in July 1979

Political parties: some 30 parties of shifting alliances; Rassemblement pour la Caledonie (RPCR)—Conservative; current groupings include Union Calédonienne (UC)—eventual independence; Fédération pour une Nouvelle Société Calédonienne (FNSC)—centrist

Voting strength: (1979 election) Territorial Assembly—RPCR, 15 seats; UC, 8 seats; FNSC, 7 seats

Communists: number unknown; UC strongly leftist; some politically active Communists deported during 1950s; small number of North Vietnamese

Member of: EIB (associate), WFTU, WMO

Economy
GNP: $637 million (1979), $4,000 per capita; −1.0% growth (1977)

Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; major products—coffee, maize, wheat, and vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef

Industry: mining of nickel

Electric power: 365,000 kW capacity (1981); 1.606 billion kWh produced (1981), 11,722 kWh per capita

Exports: $257.4 million (f.o.b., 1980); 95% nickel metal (95%), nickel ore

Imports: $318.2 million (c.i.f., 1980); fuels and minerals, machines and electrical equipment

Major trade partners: (1980) exports—54.9% France; imports—32.5% France

Budget: (1981) $187.1 million revenues, $168.3 million expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 127.05 francs CFP=US$1 (December 1982)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 5,399 km total (1979); 558 km paved, 2,251 km improved earth, 2,639 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Noumea), 21 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 31 total, 30 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runway 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 23,000 telephones (17 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, no FM, and 7 TV stations; 1 earth satellite station

New Zealand

(See reference map X)

Land
269,063 km²; 50% pasture; 16% forest; 10% park and reserve; 3% cultivated; 1% urban; 20% waste, water, or other; 4 principal islands, 2 minor inhabited islands, several minor uninhabited islands.

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: about 15,134 km

People
Population: 3,238,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.1%

Nationality: noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

Ethnic divisions: 87% European, 9% Maori, 2% Pacific Islander, 2% other

Religion: 81% Christian, 18% none or unspecified, 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

Languages: English (official), Maori

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 1,325,000 (1981); 29.9% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 24.2% commerce and finance; 21.2% services; 10.7% agriculture; 8.3% transportation and communications; 2% other; unemployment 3.7% (February 1981)

Organized labor: 46% of labor force

Government
Official name: New Zealand

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Wellington

Political subdivisions: 239 territorial units (boroughs, counties, town and district councils); 657 special-purpose bodies

Legal system: based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; constitution consists of various documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments; legal education at Victoria, Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago Universities; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Waitangi Day, 6 February

Branches: unicameral legislature (92-member House of Representatives, commonly called Parliament); Cabinet responsible to Parliament; three-level court system (magistrates, courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal)

Government leader: Robert D. MULDOON, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: held at three-year intervals or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election November 1981

Political parties and leaders: National Party (NP; government), Robert D. Muldoon; New Zealand Labor Party (NZLP; opposition), David Lange; Social Credit Political League (Socred), Bruce Beetham; New Zealand Party, Bob Jones; Communist Party of New Zealand (CPNZ; Marxist-Leninist; pro-Albania), Richard C. Wolfe; Socialist Unity Party (SUP; pro-Soviet), G. H. "Bill" Andersen

Voting strength: (1981 election) Parliament—National Party 47 seats; Labor Party, 43 seats; Social Credit, 2 seats

Communists: CPNZ about 300, SUP about 100

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth of Nations, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: NZ$24.0 billion (year ending March 1981), NZ$7,585 per capita; real average annual growth (1971-81), 2.2%

Agriculture: fodder and silage crops, about one-half of area planted in field crops; main products—wool, meat, dairy products; food surplus country

Fishing: exports 80,000 metric tons valued at $110 million (1982)

Major industries: food processing, textile production, machinery, transport equipment; wood and paper products

Electric power: 6,953,000 kW capacity (1982); 30.6 billion kWh produced (1982), 9,800 kWh per capita

Exports: $5.5 billion (f.o.b., 1981); principal products meat, dairy, fish, wool

Imports: $5.3 billion (c.i.f., 1981); principal products—petroleum, cars, trucks, iron and steel, petroleum products

Major trade partners: (trade year 1981/82) exports—15.4% Australia, 14.3% UK, 13.0% Japan, 12.7% US; imports—20.2% Australia, 17.4% Japan, 15.8% US, 9.2% UK

Aid: bilateral economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF), $507 million (1970-81)

Budget: (1981/82) expenditures, NZ$10.9 million; receipts, NZ$8.8 million; deficit NZ$2.1

Monetary conversion rate: NZ$1.533=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 4,716 km total (1980); all 1.067-meter gauge; 274 km double track; 113 km electrified; over 99% government owned

Highways: 93,137 km total (December 1980); 47,236 km paved, 45,901 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: 1,609 km; of little importance to transportation

Pipelines: natural gas, 1,000 km; refined products, 160 km; condensate, 150 km

Ports: 3 major

Civil air: about 40 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 205 total, 197 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 51 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international and domestic systems; 1.7 million telephones (55 per 100 popl.); 64 AM stations, no FM, 14 TV stations, and 129 repeaters; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji Islands; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal New Zealand Air Force, Royal New Zealand Navy, Royal New Zealand Army; New Zealand Force, South East Asia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 859,000; 617,000 fit for military service; about 30,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $464.8 million; about 5.0% of central government budget

(See reference map III)

Land
148,000 km²; 50% forest; 7% arable; 7% prairie and pasture; 36% urban, waste, or other

Land boundaries: 1,220 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (fishing, 200 nm; continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

Coastline: 910 km

People
Population: 2,914,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.6%

Nationality: noun—Nicaraguan(s); adjective—Nicaraguan

Ethnic divisions: 69% mestizo, 17% white, 9% black, 5% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish (official); English- and Indian-speaking minorities on Atlantic coast

Literacy: 66%

Labor force: 850,000 (1981 est.); 42% agriculture, 23% service industries, 14% commerce, 13% industry, 3% construction, 5% other; 25% unemployment

Organized labor: almost 39% of Nicaragua's 850,000 economically active citizens are organized; of the seven confederations, five are Sandinista or Marxist oriented: the government-sponsored Sandinista Workers' Central (CST), over 125,000 members, including state and municipal employees; the Association of Campesino Workers (ATC), also 125,000 members; the General Confederation of Independent Workers (CGI-I), approximately 15,000 members; the Workers Front, about 100 members; and the Central for Labor Action and Unity (CAUS), about 3,000 members; the other two unions are the Nicaraguan Workers' Central (CTN), 25,000 members, and the Confederation of Labor Unification (CUS), 12,000 members

Government
Official name: Republic of Nicaragua

Type: republic

Capital: Managua

Political subdivisions: one national district and 16 departments; in 1982 the Sandinistas established six regions and three special zones, which both the government and the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) increasingly use for administrative purposes

Legal system: the Sandinista-appointed Government of National Reconstruction revoked the constitution of 1974 and issued a Fundamental Statute and a Program of the Government of National Reconstruction to guide its actions until a new constitution is drafted

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: executive and administrative responsibility formally reside in the three-member Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; in reality, the junta shares power with, and in fact is dominated by, the nine-member National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN); a 51-member quasi-legislative Council of State was established in May 1980; the country's highest judicial authority is the Sandinista-appointed Supreme Court, comprised of seven members

Government leader: Cdte. (José) Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra, Coordinator of the Junta, often acts as government leader on official occasions; other junta members are Rafael CORDOVA Rivas and Sergio RAMIREZ Mercado

Elections: the Sandinistas announced in February 1984 that elections for president, vice president, and a 90-member Constituent Assembly would be held on 4 November 1984

Political parties and leaders: all political parties except those favoring a return to Somozaism are permitted to function; only the Liberal Party, because of its ties to the Somoza family, has been specifically banned; however, under the state of emergency declared in March 1982, the government has prohibited most political activities by opposition parties; the opposition parties include the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Luis Rivas Leiva; the Social Christian Party (PSC), Agustiń Jarquiń; the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD), Mario Rappaccioli; Constitutional Liberal Party (MLC), Mario Oriedo Reyes; the PSD, PSC, and MLC, as well as opposition employer and union representatives from the Democratic Coordinating Board, Luis Rivas Leiva, president; the Sandinistas have made major strides toward developing a grassroots party apparatus and have formalized their alliance with other leftist parties, including the Independent Liberal Party, Virgilio Godoy, and the Popular Social Christian Party, Mauricio Díaz, by creating the Revolutionary Patriotic Front

Communists: the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), Luis Sánchez Sancho, founded in 1944, has served as Nicaragua's Moscow-line Communist party; it is allied with the Sandinistas; the Nicaraguan Communist Party, Eli Altamirano, which was formed in 1967 when it broke with the PSN, and splinter Trotskyite and Maoist groups, including the Workers Front and the People's Action Movement (MAP), have been viewed as opponents by the Sandinistas

Other political or pressure groups: the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) is an umbrella group comprising 11 different chambers of associations, including such groups as the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Industry, and the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE)

Member of: CACM, CEMA (observer), FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.5 billion (1982), $846 per capita; real growth rate 1982, −3%

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle

Major industries: food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles and clothing, petroleum, beverages

Electric power: 385,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.2 billion kWh produced (1983), 425 kWh per capita

Exports: $450 million (f.o.b., 1983); cotton, coffee, chemical products, meat, sugar

Imports: $750 million (f.o.b., 1983); food and nonfood agricultural products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, construction materials, clothing, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—39% US, 35% EC, 19% CACM, 7% other; imports—27% US, 23% CACM, 19% EC, 31% other (1980)

Aid: economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), US authorizations, $290 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $288 million; military (FY70-82), US authorizations, $20 million

Budget: 1983 expenditures $1.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 10.05 cordobas=US$1 (January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 344 km 1.067-meter gauge, government owned (3 km 1.435-meter gauge line at Puerto Cabezas; does not connect with mainline)

Highways: 23,585 km total; 1,655 km paved, 2,170 km gravel or crushed stone, 5,425 km earth or graded earth, 14,335 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 2,220 km, including 2 large lakes

Pipelines: crude oil, 56 km

Ports: 1 major (Corinto), 7 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 300 total, 277 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: low-capacity radio-relay and wire system; connection into Central American microwave net; Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station; 57,900 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 52 AM, 11 FM, and 5 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Sandinista People's Army, Sandinista War Navy, Sandinista Air Force/Air Defense, Sandinista People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 647,000; 400,000 fit for military service; 32,000 reach military age (18) annually

Niger

(See reference map VII)

Land

1,266,510 km²; 7.6% permanent meadow and pasture, 2.6% arable; 2.3% forest and woodland; .02% inland water; 87% other; remainder desert

Land boundaries: 5,745 km

People

Population: 6,284,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Nigerien(s) adjective—Nigerien

Ethnic divisions: 56% Hausa; 22% Djerma; 8.5% Fula; 8% Tuareg; 4.3% Beri Beri (Kanouri); 1.2% Arab, Toubou, and Gourmantche; about 4,000 French expatriates

Religion: 80% Muslim, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christians

Language: French (official); Hausa, Djerma

Literacy: 5%

Labor force: 2.5 million (1982) wage earners; 90% agriculture, 6% industry and commerce, 4% government

Organized labor: negligible

Government

Official name: Republic of Niger

Type: republic; military regime in power since April 1974

Capital: Niamey

Political subdivisions: 7 departments, 32 arrondissements

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, suspended 1974; committee appointed January 1984 to "reflect" on a new national charter; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Independence Day, 3 August; Republic Day, 18 December

Branches: executive authority exercised by Supreme Military Council (SMC) composed of army officers; office of prime minister created January 1983; since November 1983, civilians have held all cabinet portfolios except Defense and Interior

Government leader: Brig. Gen. Seyni KOUNTCHE, President of Supreme Military Council, Chief of State, Minister of Defense, and Minister of Interior

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: popular elections currently allowed only for choosing representatives for village Development Councils, which advise on local economic development

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned

Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers in outlawed Sawaba party

Member of: AfDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $2.0 billion (1982), $425 per capita; annual real growth rate −0.8% (1970-1980)

Agriculture: commercial—cowpeas, groundnuts, cotton; main food crops—millet, sorghum, rice

Major industries: cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

Electric power: 120,000 kW capacity (1983); 110 million kWh produced (1983), 20 kWh per capita

Exports: $362 million (f.o.b., 1982); about 75% uranium in 1982, rest livestock, cowpeas, onions, hides, skins; exports understated because much regional trade not recorded

Imports: $438 million (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum products, primary materials, machinery, vehicles and parts, electronic equipment, pharmaceuticals, chemical products, cereals, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: France (about half), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries; US (3.8%, 1981); preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Budget: (1981/82 prov.) revenue $234 million, current expenditure $190 million, capital expenditure $38 million, extrabudgetary expenditure $215 million

Monetary conversion rate: 422.25 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 8,547 km total; 3,001 km paved bituminous, 2,658 km gravel, 2,888 km unimproved earth

300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Benin frontier from mid-December through March

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 66 total, 60 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small system of wire and radio-relay links concentrated in southwestern area; 8,500 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, and 12 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 4 domestic antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force, National Security Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,364,000; 735,000 fit for military service; about 62,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1982, $13.6 million; about 4.3% of central government budget

Nigeria

(See reference map VII)

Land
923,768 km²; 35% forest; 24% arable (13% of total land area under cultivation); 41% desert, waste, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 4,034 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 853 km

People
Population: 88,148,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.4%

Nationality: noun—Nigerian(s); adjective—Nigerian

Ethnic divisions: of the more than 250 tribal groups, the Hausa and Fulani of the north, the Yoruba of the south, and the Ibos of the east comprise 60% of the population; about 27,000 non-Africans

Religion: no exact figures on religious breakdown, but last census (1963) showed Nigeria to be 47% Muslim, 34% Christian, and 18% indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); Hausa, Yoruba, and Ibo also widely used

Literacy: 25-30%

Labor force: est. 30-38 million (1982); 56% agriculture; 17% industry, commerce, and services; 15% government

Organized labor: 1-2 million wage earners belong to one of 42 recognized trade unions, which are under a single national labor federation, the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC)

Government
Official name: Federal Republic of Nigeria

Type: military government since 31 December 1983

Capital: Lagos

Political subdivisions: 19 states, headed by appointed military governors

Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October

Branches: Supreme Military Council, National Council of State, and Federal Executive Council (cabinet)

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Muhammadu BUHARI, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander in Chief

Suffrage: none

Elections: last national elections under civilian rule held August-September 1983

Political parties and leaders: all Political parties banned after 31 December 1983; former parties—National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Shehu Shagari; Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), Obafemi Awolowo; Nigerian People's Party (NPP), Nnamdi Azikiwe; Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP), Waziri Ibrahim; People's Redemption Party (PRP), Hassan Yusuf; Nigeria Advance Party (NAP), Tunji Braithwaite

Communists: the pro-Communist underground comprises a fraction of the small Nigerian left; leftist leaders are prominent in the country's central labor organization but have little influence on government

Member of: AfDB, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $74 billion (1983 current prices), $827 per capita; −10.0% growth rate (1983 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock

Fishing: catch 722.185 metric tons (1981); imports nonprocessed and processed fish

Major industries: mining—crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; processing industries—oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries—textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics

Electric power: 3,050,000 kW capacity (1983); 7.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 80 kWh per capita

Exports: $11.3 billion (f.o.b., 1983); oil (98%), cocoa, palm products, rubber, timber, tin

Imports: $9.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals

Major trade partners: UK, EC, US

Budget: (1981) revenues $14 billion, current expenditures $4.6 billion, development expenditures $9.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: .7259 naira= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 3,505 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 107,990 km total 30,019 km paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 25,411 km laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; 52,560 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks

Pipelines: 1,918 km crude oil; 102 km natural gas; 3,000 km refined products

Ports: 6 major (Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Onne, Sapele), 9 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 80 total, 75 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: above-average system with major expansion in progress; radio-relay and cable routes; 154,200 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 37 AM, 9 FM, and 34 TV stations; satellite station with Atlantic and Indian Ocean antennas, domestic satellite system with 19 stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 18,934,000; 10,887,000 fit for military service; 904,000 reach military age (18) annually

(See reference map V)

Land
Continental Norway, 323,750 km²; Svalbard, 62,160 km²; Jan Mayen, 373 km²; 21% forest; 3% arable, 2% meadow and pasture; 74% other

Land boundaries: 2,579 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 4 nm (fishing 200 nm; 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: mainland 3,419 km; islands 2,413 km (excludes long fjords and numerous small islands and minor indentations, which total as much as 16,093 km overall)

People
Population: 4,145,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.4%

Nationality: noun—Norwegian(s); adjective—Norwegian

Ethnic divisions: Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic) and racial-cultural minority of 20,000 Lapps

Religion: 94% Evangelical Lutheran (state church), 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% other

Language: Norwegian (official); small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: 1.971 million; 32.0% services; 19.8% mining and manufacturing, 15% commerce; 9.1% construction; 8.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 8.4% construction; 5.2% banking and financial services; 3.7% unemployed (November 1984)

Organized labor: 60% of labor force

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Norway

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Oslo

Political subdivisions: 19 counties, 2 territories, 404 communes, 47 towns

Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted 1814, modified 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Constitution Day, 17 May

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting—Lagting, upper house; Odelsting, lower house); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts

Government leaders: OLAV V, King; Kåre WILLOCH, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal at age 18 but not compulsory

Elections: held every four years (next in 1985)

Political parties and leaders: Labor, Gro Harlem Brundtland; Conservative, Jo Benkow; Center, Johan J. Jakobsen; Christian People's, Kjell Magne Bondevik; Liberal, Odd Einar Dørum; Socialist Left, Theo Koritzinsky; Norwegian Communist, Hans I. Kleven; Progressive, Carl I. Hagen

Voting strength: (1981 election) Labor, 37.3%; Conservative, 31.6%; Christian People's, 9.3%; Center, 6.7%; Socialist Left (Socialist Electoral Alliance), 4.9%; Progressive, 4.5%; Liberal, 3.9%; Red Electoral Alliance, 0.7%; Liberal People's Party (antitax), 0.6%; Norwegian Communist, 0.3%

Communists: 15,500 est.; 5,500 Norwegian Communist Party (NKP); 10,000 Workers Communist Party–Marxist-Leninist (AKP-ML, pro-Chinese)

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA (associate member), IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $56.2 billion in 1982, $13,600 per capita; 48.6% private consumption; 19.4% government; 24.6% private investment; net exports of goods and services 5.6%; 1982 growth rate −0.6%, in 1975 prices

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops—feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self- sufficient; food shortages—food grains, sugar

Fishing: catch 2.5 million metric tons (1981); exports $1 billion (1981)

Major industries: oil and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, wood pulp, paper products, metals, chemicals

Shortages: most raw materials except of timber, petroleum, iron, copper, and ilmenite ore; dairy products and fish

Crude petroleum: 20.7 million metric tons produced (1982), exports $4.9 billion (1982)

Crude steel: 921,000 metric tons produced (1979), 230 kg per capita

Electric power: 22,860,400 kW capacity (1983); 92.821 billion kWh produced (1983), 22,470 kWh per capita

Exports: $17.5 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—oil, natural gas, metals, pulp and paper, fish products, ships, chemicals, oil

Imports: $15.5 million (c.i.f., 1982); principal items—foodstuffs, ships, fuels, motor vehicles, iron and steel, chemical compounds, textiles

Major trade partners: 72% EC (36% UK, 20% FRG, 9% Sweden); 2.8% US (1982)

Aid: donor—bilateral economic commitments (ODA and OOF), $1.8 billion (1970-81)

Budget: (1982) revenues $24.1 billion, expenditures $21.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.40 kroner= US$1 (third quarter, 1983 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 4,257 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Norwegian State Railways (NSB) operates 4,241 km (2,440 km electrified and 91 km double track); 16 km privately owned and electrified

Highways: 78,116 km total; 17,699 km concrete and bitumen; 19,277 km bituminous treated; 41,140 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Inland waterways: 1,577 km; 1.5-2.4 m draft vessels maximum

Pipelines: refined products, 53 km

Ports: 9 major, 69 minor

Civil air: 54 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 98 total, 97 usable; 53 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Oman

Telecommunications: high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex services; 1.85 million telephones (45.3 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 806 FM, and 1,623 TV stations; 6 coaxial submarine cables; 6 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Norwegian Army, Royal Norwegian Navy, Royal Norwegian Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,031,000; 837,000 fit for military service; 33,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1.7 billion; about 10.9% of central government budget

(See reference map VI)

Land
About 212,380 km²; negligible amount forested; remainder desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 1,384 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 2,092 km

People
Population: 1,009,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Omani(s); adjective—Omani

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab, with small Baluchi, Zanzibari, and Indian groups

Religion: 75% Ibadhi Muslim; remainder Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, some Hindu

Language: Arabic (official); English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 300,000; 50% are non-Omani; est. 66% agriculture

Government
Official name: Sultanate of Oman

Type: absolute monarchy; independent, with strong residual UK influence

Capital: Muscat

Political subdivisions: 1 province (Dhofar), 2 governorates (Musandam and Muscat), and numerous districts (wilayats)

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—Sultan, who appoints 45-member State Consultative Assembly to advise him; legislative—none; judicial—traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system

National holiday: National Day, 18-19 November

Government leader: QABOOS bin Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id, Sultan

Political parties: none

Other political or pressure groups: outlawed Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), based in South Yemen

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $6.3 billion (1981), $6,828 per capita est.

Agriculture: based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels), fishing

Major industries: petroleum discovery in 1964; production began in 1967; production 1982, 320,000 b/d; pipeline capacity, 400,000 b/d; copper mine and smelter recently opened

Electric power: 984,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.724 million kWh produced (1983), 1,762 kWh per capita

Oman *(continued)*

Exports: $4.4 billion (f.o.b., 1982), mostly petroleum; nonoil consist mostly of re-exports and some agricultural goods

Imports: $3.2 billion (c.i.f., 1982), machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, mineral fuels, lubricants

Major trade partners: exports—52% Japan, 30% Europe, 8% US; imports—21% Japan, 14% UAE, 14% UK, 8% US (1982)

Budget: (1982) revenues $3.4 billion, expenditures $3.95 billion

Monetary conversion rate: .3456 rial=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Highways: 16,900 km total; 2,200 km bituminous surface, 14,700 km motorable track

Pipelines: crude oil 960 km; natural gas 730 km

Ports: 1 major (Qaboos), 3 minor

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Gulf Air Fleet

Airfields: 140 total, 126 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 59 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire, radio-relay, and radiocommunications stations; 13,000 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, 11 TV stations; 2 Indian Ocean satellite stations, 7 domestic antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Royal Oman Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 227,000; 130,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $1.9 billion; 38.4% of central government budget

Pakistan

(See reference map VIII)

Land
803,943 km² (excludes northern areas and Azad Kashmir, the Pakistani-controlled parts of the former state of Jammu and Kashmir); 40% arable, including 24% cultivated; 34% probably mostly waste; 23% unsuitable for cultivation; 3% forested

Land boundaries: 5,900 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,046 km

People
Population: 96,628,000, excluding northern areas and Azad Kishmir (July 1984); average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Pakistani(s); adjective—Pakistani

Ethnic divisions: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtan (Pathan), Baluchi

Religion: 97% Muslim, 3% Christian, Hindu, and other

Language: Urdu and English (official); total spoken languages—64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 7% Urdu, 9% Baluchi and other; English is lingua franca

Literacy: 24%

Labor force: 25.24 million (1982 est.) extensive export of labor; 52% agriculture, 21% industry, 8% services, 19% other

Organized labor: negligible

Government
Official name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Type: parliamentary, federal republic; military seized power 5 July 1977 and suspended 1973 constitution; President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq declared in August 1983 that he intends to reinstate civilian government by March 1985

Capital: Islāmābād

Political subdivisions: four provinces (Baluchistan, North-West Frontier, Punjab, Sind), 1 territory (federally administered tribal areas)

Legal system: based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; President Zia's government has established Islamic Shariat courts paralleling the secular courts and has introduced Koranic punishments for criminal offenses; martial law courts also have jurisdiction to hear civil and criminal cases; common law procedures do not apply

National holiday: Pakistan Day, 23 March

Government leader: Gen. Mohammad ZIA-UL-HAQ, President and Chief Martial Law Administrator

Suffrage: universal from age 18

Elections: opposition agitation against rigging elections in March 1977 led to military coup; military promised to hold new national and provincial assembly elections in October 1977 but postponed them; in 1979 elections were postponed indefinitely; elections are now initially scheduled for late 1984 or early 1985

Political parties and leaders: Pakistan People's Party (PPP), pro-Bhutto wing, Mrs. Z. A. Bhutto, moderate wing, Ghulam Mustapha Jatoi; Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, Asghar Khan; National Democratic Party (NDP), Sherbaz Mazari (formed in 1975 by members of outlawed National Awami Party—NAP—of Abdul Wali Khan, who is de facto NDP leader); the above two are the main groups in the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), formed in February 1981; Pakistan National Party (PNP), Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo (Baluch elements of the former NAP); Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan (JUP), Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani; Pakistan Muslim League (PML)—Pir of Pagaro group; Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), Tofail Mohammed; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Fazlur Rahman; political activity banned but political discussion is permitted

Communists: party membership very small; sympathizers estimated at several thousand; party is outlawed

Other political or pressure groups: military remains dominant political force

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OIC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: figures reflect impact of rupee devaluation in 1982; $27 billion (FY83 est.); $300 per capita (FY83); real growth, 6.5% (FY83)

Agriculture: extensive irrigation; main crops—wheat, rice, sugarcane, and cotton

Fishing: catch 301,000 metric tons (FY82 est.)

Major industries: cotton textiles, food processing, tobacco, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

Electric power: 5,000,000 kW capacity (1983); 17.4 billion kWh produced (1983), 180 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.5 billion (f.o.b., FY83); primarily rice, cotton (raw and manufactured)

Imports: $5.7 billion (f.o.b., FY83); petroleum (crude and products)

Major trade partners: exports—Japan 8.2%, Saudi Arabia 7.3%, US 6.0%, UK 4.8%; imports—Saudi Arabia 16.2%, Japan 13.0%, US 10.1%, UK 6.3%, FRG 6.1%

Budget: FY83—current expenditures, $4.4 billion; development expenditures, $2.06 billion (reflects impact of rupee devaluation)

Monetary conversion rate: 13.45 rupees=US$1 (August 1983); in January 1982, the rupee was delinked from the US dollar and floated

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: (December 1983) 8,822 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 535 km 1.000-meter gauge, and 610 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge; 1,037 km broad gauge double track and 286 km electrified; government owned

Highways: 92,000 km total (1981); 40,000 km paved, 23,000 km gravel, improved earth, and unimproved earth roads and tracks

Inland waterways: negligible

Pipelines: 250 km crude oil; 2,195 km natural gas

Ports: 2 major, 4 minor

Civil air: 27 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 115 total, 94 usable; 67 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 38 with runways 1,200-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international radiocommunication service over microwave and INTELSAT satellite; domestic radiocommunications poor; broadcast service good; 314,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 27 AM, no FM, 16 TV stations; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Civil Armed Forces, National Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 23,150,000; 15,754,000 fit for military service; 1,172,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $1.958 billion; about 29% of central government budget

Panama

(See reference map III)

Land
75,650 km² (excluding Canal Zone, 1,430 km²); 24% agricultural land (11% pasture, 9% fallow, 4% crop); 20% exploitable forest; 56% other forest, urban or waste

Land boundaries: 630 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (continental shelf, including sovereignty over superjacent waters)

Coastline: 2,490 km

People
Population: 2,101,000 (July 1983), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Panamanian(s); adjective—Panamanian

Ethnic divisions: 70% mestizo, 14% West Indian, 10% white, 6% Indian

Religion: over 93% Roman Catholic, 6% Protestant

Language: Spanish (official); 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual

Literacy: 85%

Labor force: est. 625,000 (January 1982); 45% commerce, finance, and services; 29% agriculture, hunting, and fishing; 10% manufacturing and mining; 5% construction; 5% transportation and communications; 4% Canal Zone; 1.2% utilities; 2% other; unemployed estimated at 20% (January 1983); shortage of skilled labor but an oversupply of unskilled labor

Organized labor: approximately 15% of labor force (1982)

Government
Official name: Republic of Panama

Type: centralized republic

Capital: Panama

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 1 intendancy

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1972, but major reforms adopted in April 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of Panama; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 3 November

Branches: President and Vice President, elected by National Assembly; popularly elected unicameral legislature, National Assembly of Community (Corregimientos) Representatives; legislative powers currently exercised in the main by National Legislative Council, but constitutional amendments, approved in October 1978, give somewhat broader role to National Assembly; Supreme Court (appointed by President and Cabinet) subject to legislative branch review under new constitutional amendment; under April 1983 reforms there will be a President, two Vice Presidents, and a 67-member Legislative Assembly, all popularly elected

Government leaders: Jorge ILLUECA is constitutional President and Chief of State, but he remains accountable to the Panamanian Defense Forces

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: elections for National Assembly in August 1978, Assembly chose President (Arístides Royo, who resigned in July 1982) and Vice President in October 1978; constitutional reforms allow Assembly to elect from its own membership representatives comprising two-thirds of the primary legislative organ, the National Legislative Council; the remaining third of the Council's 56 representatives were chosen in September 1980 by direct popular elections; major electoral reforms were adopted in September 1983; direct popular elections for the President, two Vice Presidents, and the legislature are scheduled for May 1984; elections for mayors and corregimientos are scheduled for June 1984

Political parties and leaders: legislation providing for legalization of political parties, which were suspended following 1968 coup, approved October 1978; since early 1979, all political parties and groups have been allowed to organize under new democratization program; Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD; official government party), Berta Torrijos de Arosemena; Communist People's Party (PdP; progovernment), Rubén Darío Souza; Liberal Party (PL; opposition), Roderick Esquivel; Christian Democratic Party (PDC; opposition), Ricardo Arias Calderón; Authentic Panamenista Party (PPA; opposition), Arnulfo Arias; Panamenista Party (PP; opposition, breakaway faction), Luis Gaspar Suárez and Alonso Pinzón; Popular Action Party (PAPO), Carlos Iván Zúñiga Guardia; Labor Party (PALA), Carlos Eleta Almarán; Popular Nationalist Party (PNP), Olimpo Saez Marcuchi; Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA), César Arrocha Graell; Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO), Miguel Montiel; Republican Party (PR), Eric A. Delvalle; Socialist Workers Party (PST), José Cambra; Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), Graciela Dixon

Voting strength: only two progovernment and two small opposition parties registered candidates for 1980 legislative elections; half the candidates ran as independents; 14 parties registered at the end of 1983, with two more possible before May 1984 elections

Communists: People's Party (PdP), progovernment mainline Communist party, met requirements for certification as a legal party in 1981; PdP has approximately 35,000 adherents; 1,500 members and sympathizers of rival Fracción movement, which split from PdP in 1974

Other political or pressure groups: National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP); Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE)

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $3.945 billion (1982), $1,934 per capita; 55% private consumption, 19% government consumption, 26% gross fixed investment, −2% net foreign balance (1982); real growth (1982), 4.0%

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, rice, sugarcane, corn, coffee; self-sufficient in basic foods

Fishing: catch 113,861 metric tons (1981); exports $60.2 million (1981)

Major industries: food processing, beverages, petroleum products, construction materials, clothing, paper products

Electric power: 765,000 kW capacity (1983); 2.1 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,020 kWh per capita

Exports: $345 million (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum products, bananas, sugar, shrimp

Imports: $1.441 billion (f.o.b., 1982); manufactured goods, crude oil, transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—56% US, 6% FRG; imports—33% US, 8% Venezuela, 6% Japan (1981)

Aid: economic—US, authorized, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $375 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $400 million; military—US (FY70-82), $18 million

Budget: (1982) $865 million in revenues, $1.355 billion in expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 1 balboa=US$1 (January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 278 km total; 78 km 1.524-meter gauge, 200 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 8,400 km total; 2,715 km paved, 3,170 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,515 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km navigable by shallow draft vessels; 82 km Panama Canal

Pipelines: refined products, 96 km; crude oil, 130 km

Ports: 2 major (Crístobal Colón/Coco Solo, Balboa/Panama City), 4 minor

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 145 total, 143 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic and international telecom facilities well developed; connection into Central American microwave net; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 191,900 telephones (9.9 per 100 popl.); 72 AM, 30 FM, and 14 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

Defense Forces

Branches: Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama (formerly known as the National Guard) includes military ground forces (still designated National Guard), Panamanian Air Force, National Navy, Panama Canal Defense Force, police force, traffic police/highway patrol, National Department of Investigation, and Department of Immigration

Military manpower: males 15-49, 536,000; 369,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year beginning 1 January 1984, $88 million; 3.4% of the central government budget

Papua New Guinea

(See reference map X)

Land
475,369 km²; 70% forest; 3% cultivated; 2% pasture; 25% other

Land boundaries: 966 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: about 5,152 km

People
Population: 3,353,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.8%

Nationality: noun—Papua New Guinean(s); adjective—Papua New Guinean

Ethnic divisions: predominantly Melanesian and Papuan; some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian

Religion: over half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder indigenous beliefs

Language: 715 indigenous languages; pidgin English in much of the country and Motu in Papua region are linguae francae; English spoken by 1-2% of population

Literacy: 32%

Labor force: 1.44 million (1979); 352,500 (1980) in salaried employment; 53% agriculture, 20% government, 17% industry and commerce, 10% services

Government
Official name: Papua New Guinea

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Port Moresby

Political subdivisions: 19 provinces

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September

Branches: executive—National Executive Council; legislature—House of Assembly (109 members); judiciary—court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (district courts, local courts, children's courts, wardens' courts)

Government leaders: Sir Kingsford DIBELA, Governor General; Michael Thomas SOMARE, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: preferential-type elections for 109-member House of Assembly every five years, last held in June 1982

Political parties: Pangu Party, People's Progress Party, United Party, Papua Besena, National Party, Melanesian Alliance

Communists: no significant strength

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, CIPEC (associate), Commonwealth, ESCAP (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, South Pacific Commission, South Pacific Forum, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GNP: $2 billion (1980), $650 per capita; real growth (1979) 3% est.

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, cocoa, coconuts, timber, tea

Major industries: sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville), fish canning

Electric power: 664,100 kW capacity (1983); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1983), 430 kWh per capita

Exports: $960.0 million (f.o.b., 1979); copper, coconut products, coffee beans, cocoa, copra, timber

Imports: $935.5 million (c.i.f., 1979)

Major trade partners: Australia, UK, Japan

Aid: economic—Australia, $1,158 million committed (1976-81); World Bank group (1968-September 1969), $14.8 million committed; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $125 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-81), $687 million

Budget: (1983) $1.02 million

Monetary conversion rate: .8658 kina= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 19,200 km total; 640 km paved, 10,960 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 7,600 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 10,940 km

Ports: 5 principal, 9 minor

Civil air: about 15 major transport aircraft

Paraguay

Airfields: 528 total, 429 usable; 18 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 40 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: Papua New Guinea telecom services are adequate and are being improved; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; submarine cables extend from Madang to Australia and Guam; 45,274 telephones (1.5 per 100 popl.); 31 AM, no FM, and no TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Papua New Guinea Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 808,000; about 447,000 fit for military service

Supply: dependent on Australia

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $28.0 million; about 3% of central government budget

(See reference map IV)

Land
406,750 km²; 52% forest; 24% meadow and pasture; 22% urban, waste, and other; 2% crop

Land boundaries: 3,444 km

People
Population: 3,623,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Paraguayan(s); adjective—Paraguayan

Ethnic divisions: 95% mestizo (Spanish and Indian), 5% white and Indian

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic; Mennonite and other Protestant denominations

Language: Spanish (official) and Guaraní

Literacy: 81%

Labor force: 1.2 million (1982); 44% agriculture; 34% industry and commerce, 18% services; 4% government; unemployment rate 3.3% (1980)

Organized labor: about 5% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Paraguay

Type: republic; under authoritarian rule

Capital: Asunción

Political subdivisions: 19 departments and the national capital

Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; legal education at National University of Asunción and Catholic University of Our Lady of the Assumption; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 14 May

Branches: President heads executive; bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies); judiciary headed by Supreme Court

Government leader: Gen. (Ret.) Alfredo STROESSNER, President

Suffrage: universal; compulsory between ages of 18-60

Elections: President and Congress elected together every five years (last election February 1983)

Political parties and leaders: Colorado Party, Juan Ramón Chaves; Liberal Party, Fulvio Hugo Celauro; Febrerista Party, Alarico Quinones Cabral; Radical Liberal Party, Germán Acosta Caballero; Christian Democratic Party, Rómulo Perina

Voting strength: (February 1983 general election) 90% Colorado Party, 5.6% Radical Liberal Party, 3.2% Liberal Party; Febrerista Party boycotted elections

Communists: Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); est. 3,000 to 4,000 party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided

Other political or pressure groups: Popular Colorado Movement (MoPoCo) led by Epifanio Méndez, in exile; National Accord includes MoPoCo and Febrerista, Radical Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, LAIA, OAS, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GDP: $5.8 billion (1982, at current prices), $1,411 per capita; 7% public consumption; 78% private consumption (1982), 30% gross domestic investment, −18% net foreign balance (1980); real growth rate 1982, −2%

Agriculture: main crops—oilseeds, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods

Major industries: meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement

Electric power: 590,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.4 billion kWh produced (1983), 400 kWh per capita

Exports: $396 million (f.o.b., 1982); cotton, oilseeds, meat products, tobacco, timber, coffee, essential oils, tung oil

Imports: $711 million (f.o.b., 1982); fuels and lubricants, machinery and motors, motor vehicles, beverages and tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—23% Argentina, 18% Brazil, 14% Netherlands, 11% FRG, 8% Japan, 5% US, 5% Switzerland; imports—26% Brazil, 20% Argentina, 10% US, 8% FRG, 8% Japan, 5% UK (1981)

Aid: economic bilateral commitments, US (FY70-82) $148 million, other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81) $360 million; military commitments (FY70-82), US $18 million

Budget: (1980 est.) $405 million in revenues, $432 million in expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 126 guaraníes= US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 970 km total; 440 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 60 km 1.000-meter gauge, 470 km various narrow gauge (privately owned)

Highways: 12,700 km total; 1,530 km paved, 600 km gravel, and 10,540 km earth

Inland waterways: 3,100 km

Ports: 1 major (Asunción), 9 minor (all river)

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 933 total, 785 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: principal center in Asunción, fair intercity microwave net; 58,700 telephones (1.8 per 100 popl.); 35 AM, 21 FM, and 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Paraguayan Army, Paraguayan Navy, Paraguayan Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 858,000; 682,000 fit for military service; 42,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $128.4 million; 17.2% of central government budget

(See reference map IV)

Land
1,284,640 km² (other estimates range as low as 1,248,380 km²); 55% forest; 29% urban, waste, or other; 14% meadow and pasture; 2% crop

Land boundaries: 6,131 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 2,414 km

People
Population: 19,157,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Peruvian(s); adjective—Peruvian

Ethnic divisions: 45% Indian; 37% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 3% black, Japanese, Chinese, and other

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish and Quechua (official), Aymara

Literacy: est. 72%

Labor force: 5.6 million (1980); 41% government and other services, 40% agriculture, 19% industry and mining

Organized labor: 25% of labor force (1978)

Government

Official name: Republic of Peru

Type: republic

Capital: Lima

Political subdivisions: 23 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao

Legal system: based on civil law system; 1979 constitution reestablished civilian government with a popularly elected president and bicameral legislature; legal education at the National Universities in Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa, and Cuzco; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 28 July

Branches: executive, judicial, bicameral legislative (Senate, Chamber of Deputies)

Government leader: Fernando BELAUNDE Terry, President; Sando MARIATEGUI, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for a civilian government were held on 18 May 1980, with the new government installed on 28 July 1980

Political parties and leaders: Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaúnde Terry; American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Alan García; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes; United Left (IU), Alfonso Barrantes

Voting strength: (1980 presidential election) 45% AP, 27% APRA, 10% PPC

Communists: Communist Party of Peru (PCP), pro-Soviet, 2,000; pro-Chinese (2 factions) 1,200

Member of: Andean Pact, AIOEC, ASSIMER, CIPEC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, INTERPOL, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $19.2 billion (1982 est.), $1,018 per capita; 72% private consumption, 15% public consumption, 21% gross investment; −4% net foreign balance (1982); real growth rate (1982), −1%

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, potatoes, beans, rice, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports—wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn

Fishing: catch 3.452 million metric tons (1982); exports—oil, other products, $331 million (1979); meal, $202 million (1982)

Major industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication

Electric power: 3,500,000 kW capacity (1983); 12.3 billion kWh produced (1983), 640 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.3 billion (f.o.b., 1982); copper, fish and fish products, copper, silver, iron, cotton, sugar, lead, zinc, petroleum, coffee

Imports: $3.8 billion (f.o.b., 1982); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—38% US, 18% Japan, 16% EC (1981); imports—39% US, 25% EC, 9% Japan (1982)

Budget: 1982—$3.6 billion in revenues, $4.3 billion in expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 2394.27 soles= US$1 (February (1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,876 km total; 1,576 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 300 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 56,645 km total; 6,030 km paved, 11,865 km gravel, 14,610 km improved earth, 24,140 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 208 km Lake Titicaca

Pipelines: crude oil, 800 km; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 64 km

Ports: 7 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 240 total, 231 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 24 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 41 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for most requirements; nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station, 12 domestic antennas; 487,100 telephones (2.8 per 100 popl.); 212 AM, 20 FM, and 73 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: War Army of Peru, Air Force of Peru, War Navy of Peru, Civil Guard, Republican Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,578,000; 3,102,000 fit for military service; 178,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 Deeember 1983, $1,229.0 million; 6.2% of central government budget

Philippines

(See reference map IX)

Land
300,440 km²; 53% forest; 30% arable; 5% pasture; 12% other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 0-300 nm (under an archipelago theory, waters within straight lines joining appropriate points of outermost islands are considered internal waters; waters between these baselines and the limits described in the Treaty of Paris, 10 December 1898, the US-Spain Treaty of 7 November 1900, and the US-UK Treaty of 2 January 1930 are considered to be the territorial sea); fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm

Coastline: about 22,540 km

People
Population: 55,528,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Filipino(s); adjective—Philippine

Ethnic divisions: 91.5% Christian Malay, 4% Muslim Malay, 1.5% Chinese, 3% other

Religion: 83% Roman Catholic, 9% Protestant, 5% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other

Language: Pilipino (based on Tagalog) and English (both official)

Literacy: about 88%

Labor force: 17.8 million (1982 est); 47% agriculture, 20% industry and commerce, 13.5% services, 10% government, 9.5% other

Government
Official name: Republic of the Philippines

Type: republic

Capital: Manila (de facto), Quezon City (designated)

Political subdivisions: 72 provinces

Legal system: based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; parliamentary constitution passed 1973; constitution amended in 1981 to provide for French-style mixed presidential-parliamentary system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; legal education at University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, and 71 other law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; martial law lifted in January 1981

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 June

Branches: constitution provides for unicameral legislature (Batasang Pambansa) and a strong executive branch under President and Prime Minister; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a three-tiered system of local, regional trial, and intermediate appellate courts

Government leader: Ferdinand Edralin MARCOS, President

Suffrage: universal and compulsory

Elections: Interim National Assembly serves as interim government pending regular elections scheduled for May 1984

Political parties and leaders: national parties are Marcos's New Society Party (KBL), the Liberals, Nacionalistas, and Laban; prominent regional parties include the Mindanao Alliance and the Pusyon Bisaya

Communists: the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) controls about 7,500 armed insurgents; not recognized as legal party; a second Communist party, the Philippine Communist Party (PKP), has quasilegal status

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $39 billion (1982), $760 per capita; 2.4% real growth, 1982

Agriculture: main crops—rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco

Fishing: catch 1.4 million metric tons (1979)

Major industries: textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly

Electric power: 5,312,000 kW capacity (1982); 19.0 billion kWh produced (1982), 368 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.995 billion (f.o.b., 1982); coconut products, sugar, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, bananas, garments, nickel, electrical components, gold

Imports: $7.800 billion (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat

Major trade partners: (1981) exports—31% US, 22% Japan; imports—22% US, 19% Japan

Budget: (1982) revenues $6.6 billion, expenditures $8.4 billion (capital expenditures $2.5 billion), deficit $1.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 14.832 pesos= US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: total rehabilitation of 474 km 1.067-meter gauge underway; 378 km operable (1982); 34% government owned

Poland

Highways: 152,800 km total (1980); 27,800 km paved; 73,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 52,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

Pipelines: refined products, 357 km

Ports: 10 major, numerous minor

Civil air: approximately 80 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 343 total, 293 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 47 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international radio and submarine cable services; domestic and interisland service adequate; 707,000 telephones (1.28 per 100 popl.); 267 AM stations, including 6 US; and 55 FM stations; 33 TV stations, including 4 US; submarine cables extended to Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan; tropospheric-scatter link to Taiwan; 2 international ground satellite stations; 11 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Constabulary—Integrated National Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,865,000; 9,827,000 fit for military service; about 584,000 reach military age (20) annually

Supply: limited small arms and small arms ammunition, small patrol craft production; licensed assembly of transport aircraft; most other materiel obtained from US; naval ships and equipment from Australia, Japan, Italy, Singapore, US, and Italy; aircraft and helicopters from West Germany and US

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $600 million; about 14% of central government budget

(See reference map V)

Land
312,612 km²; 49% arable, 27% forest, 14% other agricultural, 10% other

Land boundaries: 3,090 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (6 nm contiguous zone claimed in addition to the territorial sea; fishing 200 nm, lateral limits based on geographical coordinates)

Coastline: 491 km

People
Population: 36,887,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: noun—Pole(s); adjective—Polish

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% Polish, 0.6% Ukrainian, 0.5% Byelorussian, less than 0.05% Jewish, 0.2% other

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other

Language: Polish, no significant dialects

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 19.3 million; 27% agriculture, 32% industry, 41% other nonagricultural (1980)

Organized labor: new government trade unions formed following dissolution of Solidarity and all other government unions in October 1982

Government
Official name: Polish People's Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Warsaw

Political subdivisions: 49 provinces

Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at seven law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Liberation Day, 22 July

Branches: unicameral legislative (Sejm), executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

Government leaders: Army Gen. Wojciech JARUZELSKI, Chairman of Council of Ministers (Premier); Henryk JABŁONSKI, Chairman of Council of State (President)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: parliamentary and local government every four years; March 1984 election postponed

Dominant political party and leader: Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR; Communist), Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary

Voting strength: (March 1980 election) 98.87% voted for Communist-approved single slate

Communists: 2.4 million (1983)

Other political or pressure groups: United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD), progovernment pseudo-Catholic Pax Association and Christian Social Association, Catholic independent Znak group; powerful Roman Catholic Church, Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON)

Member of: CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICES, IHO, Indochina Truce Commission, ILO, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, Korea Truce Commission, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, Warsaw Pact, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $186.8 billion in 1982 (1982 dollars), $5,160 per capita; 1982 growth rate −4.8%

Agriculture: self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops—grain, sugar beets, oilseed, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains

Fishing: catch 642,000 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, and food processing

Crude steel: 14.8 million metric tons produced (1982), about 405 kg. per capita

Electric power: 27,340,000 kW capacity (1983); 121.468 billion kWh produced (1983), 3,048 kWh per capita

Exports: $15.626 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 57.7% machinery and equipment, 26.2% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures, 8.7% light industrial products, 7.4% agricultural and food products (1982)

Imports: $14.96 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 34.4% machinery and equipment; 36.5% fuels, raw materials, and semimanufactures; 17.5% agricultural and food products; 4.6% light industrial products (1982)

Major trade partners: $30.586 billion (1982); 65% with Communist countries, 35% with West

Monetary conversion rate: 95.49 złotys=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: same as calendar year; economic data are reported for calendar years except for caloric intake, which is reported for the consumption year, 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 27,158 km total; 23,951 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 397 km 1.534-meter broad gauge, 2,810 km narrow gauge; 8,843 km double track; 7,410 km electrified; government owned (1982)

Highways: 291,166 km total; 67,537 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 114,904 km crushed stone, gravel; 116,675 km earth (1982)

Inland waterways: 4,040 km navigable rivers and canals (1982)

Pipelines: 3,540 km for natural gas; 1,600 km for crude oil; 322 km for refined products

Freight carried: rail—402.1 million metric tons (1982), 112.7 billion metric ton/km (1982); highway—1,379.3 million metric tons, 34.0 billion metric ton/km (1982); waterway—13.7 million metric tons, 1.6 billion metric ton/km (1982)

Ports: 4 major (Gdańsk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Świnoujście), 12 minor (1979); principal inland waterway ports are Gliwice, Wrocław, and Warsaw (1979)

Defense Forces

Branches: Polish People's Army, Internal Defense Forces, Territorial Defense, National Air Defense Forces, Air Force Command, Polish Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,320,000; 7,402,000 fit for military service; 256,000 reach military age (19) annually

Ships: 4 submarines, 1 principal surface combatant, 1 patrol combatant, 23 amphibious warfare ships, 23 mine warfare ships, 50 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 19 amphibious warfare craft, 26 mine warfare craft, 3 underway replenishment ships, 5 fleet support ships, 10 other auxiliaries

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, 201.5 billion złotys; 7.6% of total budget

Portugal

(See reference map V and VII)

Land
Metropolitan Portugal, 94,276 km², including the Azores and Madeira Islands; 48% arable; 31% forest; 6% meadow and pasture 5% waste, urban, inland water, or other

Land boundaries: 1,207 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm); 200 nm exclusive economic zone

Coastline: 860 km; excludes Azores (708 km) and Madeira (225 km)

People
Population: 10,045,000 (July 1984), including the Azores and Madeira Islands; average annual growth rate 0.4%

Nationality: noun—Portuguese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Portuguese

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other

Language: Portuguese

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 4.3 million (1981); 27% services, 27% services, 27% industry, 7% agriculture; unemployment, 7.5% (December 1982)

Organized labor: about 45% of Portuguese labor is organized; the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Portuguese Workers—National Intersindical (CGTP-IN) represents about half of the unionized labor force; its main competition, the General Workers Union (UGT), is organized by the Socialists and Social Democrats and represents a little less than half of unionized labor

Government
Official name: Portuguese Republic

Type: republic, first government under new constitution formed July 1976

Capital: Lisbon

Political subdivisions: 18 districts in mainland Portugal; Portugal's two autonomous regions, the Azores and Madeira Islands, have 4 districts (3 of them in the Azores); Macao, Portugal's remaining overseas territory, was granted broad executive and legislative autonomy in February 1976; Portugal has not officially recognized the unilateral annexation of Portuguese Timor by Indonesia

Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted April 1976 and revised October 1982; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: 25 April

Branches: executive with President and Prime Minister; unicameral legislature (popularly elected Assembly of the Republic); independent judiciary

Government leaders: Gen. António dos Santos Ramalho EANES, President; Mário SOARES, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: national elections for Assembly of the Republic normally to be held every four years; Assembly elections held April 1983; national election for President to be held every five years, second constitutional president elected in December 1980; local elections to be held every three years, last elections in December 1982

Political parties and leaders: Portuguese Socialist Party (PS), Mário Soares; Social Democratic Party (PSD), formerly the Popular Democratic Party (PPD), Carlos Alberto da Mota Pinto; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Francisco Lucas Pires; Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), Alvaro Cunhal

Voting strength: (1983 parliamentary election) Socialists, 36.3%; Social Democrats. 27.0%; Center Democrats, 12.4%; Communists (in a front coalition called the United Peoples Alliance [APU]), 18.2%; (1982 local elections) Democratic Alliance (AD), which consist primarily of the PSD and the CDS, 41%; PS, 32.0%; APU, 21.5%

Communists: Portuguese Communist Party claims membership of 164,713 (April 1979)

Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $23.4 billion (1982); 15% government consumption, 68% private consumption; 31% fixed capital formation; 6% change in stocks; −20% net exports; real growth rate 3.5% (1982)

Agriculture: generally underdeveloped; main crops—grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; deficit foods—sugar, grain, meat, fish, oilseed

Fishing: landed 315,277 metric tons (1982)

Portugal *(continued)*

Major industries: textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine

Crude steel: 894,252 tons produced (1981), 89 kg per capita

Electric power: 4,990,000 kW capacity (1983); 14.1 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,410 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin, machinery, and appliances

Imports: $9.5 billion (c.i.f., 1982); principal items—petroleum, cotton, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

Major trade partners: 57% EC, 6% US, 20% other developed countries, 2% Communist countries, 13% less developed countries

Aid: economic authorizations—US, including Ex-Im, $1.5 billion (FY70-82); other Western countries (ODA and OOF), $396 million (1977-79); military authorizations—US, $256 million (FY70-82)

Budget: (1982) expenditures, $9.5 billion; revenues, $7.1 billion; deficit, $2.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 138.30 escudos=US$1 (January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,602 km total: state-owned Portuguese Railroad Co. (CP) operates 2,830 km 1.665-meter gauge (432 km electrified and 426 km double track), 760 km meter gauge (1.000 m); 12 km (1.435-meter gauge) electrified, double, nongovernment owned

Highways: 57,499 km total; 49,537 km paved (bituminous, gravel, and crushed stone), including 140 km of limited-access divided highway; 7,962 km improved earth; plus an additional 4,100 km of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)

Inland waterways: 820 km navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 297 metric ton cargo capacity

Pipelines: crude oil, 11 km

Ports: 7 major, 34 minor

Civil air: 34 major transport aircraft

Airfields (including Azores and Madeira Islands): 69 total, 68 usable; 36 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities are generally adequate; 1.37 million telephones (13.8 per 100 popl.); 47 AM, 55 FM, and 66 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 3 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas (on mainland and Azores)

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,403,000; 1,967,000 fit for military service; 90,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $515 million; about 8.4% of central government budget

Qatar

(See reference map VI)

Land

About 11,000 km²; negligible forest; mostly desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 56 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm

Coastline: 563 km

People

Population: 276,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Qatari(s); adjective—Qatari

Ethnic divisions: 40% Arab, 18% Pakistani, 18% Indian, 10% Iranian

Religion: 95% Muslim

Language: Arabic (official); English is commonly used as second language

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 100,000 (1980 est.); 90% non-Qatari

Government

Offical name: State of Qatar

Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

Capital: Doha

Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970

National holiday: Independence Day, 3 September

Branches: executive—Amir and Council of Ministers; legislature—State Advisory Council

Government leader: Khalifa bin Hamad Al THANI, Amir

Suffrage: no specific provisions for suffrage laid down

Elections: constitution calls for elections for part of State Advisory Council, a consultative body, but no elections have been held

Political parties and leaders: none

Other political or pressure groups: a few small clandestine organizations are active

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $7.9 billion (1982); $27,790 per capita (1983)

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

Major industries: oil production and refining; crude oil production averaged 326,000 b/d (1982); oil revenues accrued $3.2 billion (est.) in FY82, representing 89% of government revenue

Electric power: capacity 1,048,000 kW (1983); 3.307 billion kWh produced (1983), 12,385 kWh per capita

Exports: $4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1982), of which petroleum accounted for $4.1 billion

Imports: $1.95 billion (c.i.f., 1982)

Budget: (FY83) revenue $3.8 billion, expenditure $3.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.6399 Qatar riyals=US$1 (December 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 840 km total; 490 km bituminous; 350 km gravel; undetermined mileage of earth tracks

Pipelines: crude oil, 235 km; natural gas, 235 km

Ports: 1 major (Ad Dawhah), 1 minor

Airfields: 4 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good urban facilities; 53,300 telephones (26.1 per 100 popl.); international service through 2 satellite stations and a troposcatter link to Bahrain; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 3 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Sea Arm, Air Force, Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 117,000; 63,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1978, $157 million; 7.3% of central government budget

Reunion

(See reference map VII)

Land

2,512 km²; two-thirds of island extremely rugged, consisting of volcanic mountains; 48,600 hectares (less than one-fifth of the land) under cultivation

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 201 km

People

Population: 535,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.5%

Nationality: noun—Reunionese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Reunionese

Ethnic divisions: most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, Pakistani, and Indian origin

Religion: 94% Roman Catholic

Language: French (official), Creole widely used

Literacy: over 80% among younger generation

Labor force: primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment

Government

Official name: Department of Reunion

Reunion *(continued)*

Type: overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three deputies and two senators

Capital: Saint-Denis

Legal system: French law

Branches: Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary General and an elected 36-man General Council; in 1974 France created an elected 45-member Regional Assembly to coordinate economic and social development policies; in 1981 both the General Council and the Regional Assembly received greater authority for fiscal policy

Government leader: Michel LEVALLOIS, Commissioner of the Republic

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last municipal and General Council elections in 1982; parliamentary election June 1981; Regional Assembly election in February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Reunion Communist Party (RCP), Paul Verges; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion, Georges Sinamale; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion

Voting strength: (parliamentary election 1981) Union for French Democracy–Rally for the Republic coalition elected two deputies; the Socialists elected one deputy; in the 1983 Regional Assembly election, leftist parties received 45.7% of the vote

Communists: Communist Party small, but has support among sugarcane cutters and the minuscule Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion (MPLR), and in Le Port District

Member of: WFTU

Economy
GNP: not available

Agriculture: cash crops—almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops—tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported

Major industries: 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and several small shops producing handicraft items

Electric power: 180,000 kW capacity (1983); 760 million kWh produced (1983), 1,430 kWh per capita

Exports: $128 million (f.o.b., 1980); 90% sugar, 5% rum and molasses, 4% perfume essences, 1% vanilla and tea

Imports: $871 million (c.i.f., 1980); manufactured goods, food, beverages, and tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials and petroleum products

Major trade partners: France and Mauritius

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $4.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.974 French francs=US$1 (31 October 1983)

Fiscal year: probably calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 2,745 km total; 2,168 km paved, 300 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

Ports: 1 major (Port des Galets)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system for needs; modern open-wire line and radio-relay network; principal center Saint-Denis; radiocommunication to Comoros Islands, France, Madagascar; new radio relay route to Mauritius; 60,300 telephones (12.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM and 9 FM stations; 1 TV station with 17 relay transmitters; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Military manpower: males 15-49, 152,000; 79,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (18) annually

Romania

(See reference map V)

Land
237,499 km²; 44% arable; 27% forest; 19% other agricultural; 10% other

Land boundary: 2,969 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 225 km

People
Population: 22,683,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.5%

Nationality: noun—Romanian(s); adjective—Romanian

Ethnic divisions: 88.1% Romanian; 7.9% Hungarian; 1.6% German; 2.4% Ukrainian, Serb, Croat, Russian, Turk, and Gypsy

Religion: 80% Romanian Orthodox; 6% Roman Catholic; 4% Calvinist, Lutheran, Jewish, and Baptist

Language: Romanian, Hungarian, German

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 10.4 million (1981); 28.9% agriculture, 36.1% industry, 35% other nonagricultural (1982)

Government
Official name: Socialist Republic of Romania

Type: Communist state

Capital: Bucharest

Political subdivisions: 41 counties, including city of Bucharest, which has administrative status equal to a county, and 46 municipalities

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory that increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 23 August

Branches: Presidency; Council of Ministers; the Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State

Government leaders: Nicolae CEAUŞESCU, President of the Socialist Republic (head of state); Constantin DASCALESCU, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: elections held every five years for Grand National Assembly deputies and local people's councils

Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceauşescu, Secretary General

Voting strength: (1980 election) overall participation reached 99.99%; of those registered to vote (15,631,351), 98.52% voted for party candidates

Communists: 3,150,812 (December 1981)

Member of: CEMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $104.8 billion in 1982 (1982 dollars), $4,238 per capita; 1982 real growth rate, 2.7%

Agriculture: net exporter; main crops—corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock—cattle, hogs, sheep; consumer and food supplies weak

Fishing: catch 209,000 metric tons (1981)

Major industries: mining, forestry, construction materials, metal production and processing, chemicals, machine building, food processing

Shortages: iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber

Crude steel: 13.0 million metric tons produced (1982), 578 kg per capita

Electric power: 17,205,000 kW capacity (1983); 66.215 billion kWh produced (1983), 2,825 kWh per capita

Exports: $11.6 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 31.8% machinery and equipment; 23.7% fuels, minerals, and metals; 16.2% manufactured consumer goods; 13.5% agricultural materials and forestry products, 14.8% other (1981)

Imports: $9.7 billion (f.o.b. 1982); 23.7% fuels, minerals, and metals; 31.8% machinery and equipment; 11.6% agricultural and forestry products; 3.9% manufactured consumer goods; 10.1% other (1981)

Major trade partners: $21.3 billion in 1982; 51% non-Communist countries, 49% Communist countries (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 16.5 lei=US$1 (December 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 11,110 km total; 10,506 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 559 km narrow gauge, 45 km broad gauge; 2,367 km electrified, 2,424 km double track; government owned (1980)

Highways: 73,364 km total; 29,228 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 38,880 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone and 5,256 km other (1980)

Inland waterways: 1,660 km (1980)

Pipelines: 2,735 km crude oil; 1,429 km refined products; 5,149 km natural gas

Freight carried: rail—274.6 million metric tons, 75.5 billion metric ton/km (1980); highway—451.2 million metric tons, 11.7 billion metric ton/km (1980); waterway—12.3 million metric tons, 2.3 billion metric ton/km (1980)

Ports: 4 major (Constanta, Galati, Braila, Mangalia), 7 minor; principal inland waterway ports are Giurgiu, Turnu Severin, and Orsova

Defense Forces

Branches: Romanian People's Army, Security Troops; Patriotic Guard, Air and Air Defense Forces, Romanian Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,564,000; 4,688,000 fit for military service; 166,000 reach military age (20) annually

Ships: 3 patrol combatants, 6 mine warfare ships, 81 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 30 mine warfare craft, 2 material support ships, 2 fleet support ships, 4 other auxiliaries

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, 11.7 billion lei; about 3.9% of total budget

Rwanda

(See reference map VII)

Land

26,338 km²; almost all arable land; about 33% cultivated; about 33% pasture

Land boundaries: 877 km

People

Population: 5,836,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Rwandan(s); adjective—Rwandan

Ethnic divisions: 85% Hutu, 14% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)

Religion: 65% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim, rest indigenous beliefs

Language: Kinyarwanda and French official; Kiswahili used in commercial centers

Literacy: 37%

Labor force: 2.7 million (1983); 93% agriculture, 3% industry and commerce, 3% government, 1% services

Government

Official name: Republic of Rwanda

Type: republic; presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices; new constitution adopted 17 December 1978

Capital: Kigali

Political subdivisions: 10 prefectures, subdivided into 143 communes

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July

Branches: executive (President, 16-member Cabinet); unicameral legislative (National Development Council); judiciary (4 senior courts, magistrates)

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Juvénal HABYARIMANA, President and Head of State

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: national elections, including constitutional referendum and presidential plebiscite, held December 1978; National Development Council elected and President reelected in December 1983

Political parties and leaders: National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND), General Habyarimana (officially a "development movement," not a party)

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $1.388 billion (1981), $270 per capita; real growth rate (1980), 3.8%

Agriculture: cash crops—mainly coffee, tea, some pyrethrum; main food crops—bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency declining; country imports foodstuffs

Major industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolfram (tungsten ore), agricultural processing, and production of beer, soft drinks, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

Electric power: 42,000 kW capacity (1983); 180 million kWh produced (1983), 30 kWh per capita

Exports: $115 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); mainly coffee, tea, cassiterite, wolfram, pyrethrum

Imports: $188 million (c.i.f., 1981 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment

Major trade partners: US, Belgium, FRG, Kenya

External debt: $170 million (1980), external debt ratio 3.8% (1980)

Budget: (1981) revenues $146.0 million; current expenditures $146.0 million, development expenditures $32.3 million

Monetary conversion rate: 98.6813 Rwanda francs=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 5,688 km total; 460 km paved, 1,725 km gravel and/or improved earth, remainder unimproved

Inland waterways: Lake Kivu navigable by shallow draft barges and native craft

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 8 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system with low-capacity radio-relay system centered on Kigali; 4,600 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 5 FM, no TV stations; SYMPHONIE satellite station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, paramilitary, Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,248,000; 632,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $34.4 million; 14% of central government budget

(See reference map III)

Land
261 km²; 40% arable, 33% waste and built on, 17% forest, 10% pasture

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (12 nm fishing zone)

Coastline: 135 km

People
Population: 44,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate −0.3%

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent

Nationality: noun—Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s); adjective—Kittsian, Nevisian

Religion: Anglican, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

Language: English

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 30,000 (1979 est.)

Organized labor: 6,700

Government
Official name: Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

St. Christopher and Nevis *(continued)*

Capital: Basseterre

Political subdivisions: 10 districts

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: legislative, 10-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; separate Nevis Island Legislature and Nevis Island Assembly headed by Premier

Government leaders: Dr. Kennedy Alphonse SIMMONDS, Prime Minister; Clement Athelston ARRINDELL, Governor; Simeon DANIEL, Premier of Nevis

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: at least every five years; most recent 18 February 1980; next election must be called before May 1985

Political parties and leaders: St. Christopher-Nevis Labor Party (SKNLP), Lee Moore, Fitzroy Bryant; People's Action Movement (PAM), Kennedy Simmonds; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Simeon Daniel

Voting strength: (February 1980 election) House of Assembly—SKLP, 4 seats; PAM, 3 seats; NRP, 2 seats

Communists: none known

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, ISO, OAS, UN

Economy

GNP: $41.6 million (1982), $920 per capita; −3.9% real growth in 1982

Agriculture: main crops—sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis

Major industries: sugar processing, tourism, cotton, salt, copra

Electric power: 13,500 kW capacity (1983); 30 million kWh produced (1983), 670 kWh per capita

Exports: $30.6 million (1983); sugar

Imports: $47.3 million (1983); foodstuffs, manufactures, fuel

Major trade partners: exports—50% US, 35% UK; imports—21% UK, 17% Japan, 11% US (1973)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im, from Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), $15 million; no military aid

Budget: (1982) revenues, $23 million; expenditures, $23 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications

Railroads: 58 km,0.760-meter narrow gauge on St. Christopher for sugarcane

Highways: 300 km total; 125 km paved, 125 km otherwise improved, 50 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major—Basseterre, St. Christopher, and 1 minor—Charlestown, Nevis

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: good interisland VHF/UHF/SHF radio connections and international link via Antigua and St. Martin; about 2,400 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM and 5 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal St. Christopher-Nevis Police Force

St. Lucia

(See reference map III)

Land

619 km²; 50% arable, 23% wasteland and built on; 19% forest; 5% unused but potentially productive; 3% pasture

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 158 km

People

Population: 120,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.1%

Nationality: noun—St. Lucian(s); adjective—St. Lucian

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% African descent, 5.5% mixed, 3.2% East Indian, 0.8% Caucasian

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 3% Church of England

Language: English (official), French patois

Literacy: 78%

Labor force: 45,000 (1979); 43.4% agriculture, 38.9% services, 17.7% industry and commerce; 13% unemployment (1979)

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

Government

Official name: St. Lucia

St. Vincent and The Grenadines

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Castries

Political subdivisions: 16 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: bicameral legislative (Senate, House of Assembly); executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

Government leaders: John G. M. COMPTON, Prime Minister; Sir Allen LEWIS, Governor General

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Elections: every five years; last election held May 1982

Political parties and leaders: United Workers' Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Peter Josie; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), George Odlum

Voting strength: (1982 election) House of Assembly—UWP, 14 seats; SLP, 2 seats; PLP, 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, NAM, OAS, PAHO, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $121.5 million (1982 proj.), $980 per capita; 3.1% real GDP growth (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coconuts, sugar, cocoa, spices

Major industries: garments, electronic components, beverages, corrugated boxes, tourism, lime processing, tropical agriculture

Shortages: food, machinery, capital goods

Electric power: 15,000 kW capacity (1983); 55 million kWh produced (1983), 460 kWh per capita

Exports: $41.6 million (f.o.b., 1982); bananas, cocoa

Imports: $117 million (c.i.f., 1982); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—49% UK, 9% Barbados; imports—36% US, 19% UK, 10% Trinidad and Tobago (1979)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF, Western (non-US) countries, (1970-81), $34 million; no military aid

Budget: (1982 proj.) revenues, $47 million; expenditures, $56 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 760 km total; 500 km paved; 260 km otherwise improved

Ports: 1 major (Castries), 1 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

Telecommunications: fully automatic telephone system with 8,100 telephones (7.9 per 100 popl.); direct radio-relay link with Martinique and St. Vincent; interisland troposcatter link to Barbados; 3 AM stations, 1 TV station

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal St. Lucia Police Force

(See reference map III)

Land

389 km² (including northern Grenadines); 50% arable; 44% forest; 3% pasture; 3% waste and built on

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 84 km

People

Population: 138,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—St. Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s); adjectives—St. Vincentian or Vincentian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African Negro descent; remainder mixed, with some white and East Indian and Carib Indian

Religion: Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic

Language: English, some French patois

Literacy: 82%

Labor force: 61,000 (1979 est.); about 20% unemployed (1978)

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

St. Vincent and The Grenadines *(continued)*

Government
Official name: St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Type: independent state within Commonwealth

Capital: Kingstown

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: unicameral legislature (House of Assembly), judiciary (Supreme Court)

Government leaders: Robert Milton CATO, Prime Minister; Sir Sydney Douglas GUNN-MUNRO, Governor General (UK)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: every five years; most recent 5 December 1979

Political parties and leaders: St. Vincent Labor Party (SVLP), R. Milton Cato; Progressive Democratic Party (PDP), Randolph Russell; People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Parnel Campbell and Kenneth John; New Democratic Party (NDP), James "Son" Mitchell; St. Vincent and the Grenadines National Movement (SNM), Dr. Gideon Cordice; People's Political Party (PPP), Clive Tannis; United People's Movement (UPM), Renwick Rose and Oscar Allen; Movement for National Unity (MNU), Ralph Gonsalves

Voting strength: (1979 election) House of Assembly—LP, 11 seats; NDP, 2 seats

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IMF, IMO, OAS, UN, UPU, WFTU

Economy
GNP: $69.2 million (1981), $539 per capita; 2% real growth in 1982

Agriculture: bananas, arrowroot

Major industries: food processing

Electric power: 9,000 kW capacity (1983); 20 million kWh produced (1983), 155 kWh per capita

Exports: $52.0 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); bananas, arrowroot, copra

Imports: $65.4 million (c.i.f., 1981 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuels

Major trade partners: exports—75% UK, 13% Trinidad and Tobago (1979); imports—30% UK, 20% Trinidad and Tobago, 9% Canada, 9% US (1976)

Aid: economic—bilateral economic commitments, ODA and OOF, from Western (non-US) countries, (1970-81), $25 million; no military aid

Budget: (1982) revenues, $25 million; expenditures, $36 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 600 km total; 300 km paved; 150 km otherwise improved; 150 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Kingstown), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 5 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 5,400 sets (4.6 per 100 popl.); VHF/UHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; new SHF links to Grenada and St. Lucia; 2 AM stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal St. Vincent Police Force

San Marino

(See reference map V)

Land
62 km²; 74% cultivated, 22% meadow and pasture, 4% built on

Land boundaries: 34 km

People
Population: 23,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.6%

Nationality: noun—Sanmarinese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sanmarinese

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: approx. 4,300

Organized labor: Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated General Federation of Labor, 1,400 members

Government
Official name: Republic of San Marino

Type: republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government

Capital: San Marino

Political subdivisions: San Marino is divided into 9 "castles": Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Dogmanano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Monte Giardino, San Marino, Serravalle

Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Liberation of the Republic, 5 February

Branches: the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve five-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of six months, the Congress of State whose members head government administrative departments, and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

Government leaders: Giordano Bruno REFFI (Socialist), Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs and for Information; Alvaro SELVA (Communist), Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Justice; Dr. Emilio DELLA BALDA (Unitary Socialist), Secretary of State for Budget, Finance, and Planning

Suffrage: universal (since 1960)

Elections: elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every five years; last election was held 29 May 1983

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DCS), Clara Boscaglia; Social Democratic Party (PSDS), Alvaro Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Remy Giacomini; Communist Party (PCS), Umberto Barulli; Unitary Socialist Party (PSU), leader unknown; Committee for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), leader unknown

Voting strength: (1983 election) 42.1% DCS, 24.4% PCS, 14.8% PSS, 13.9% PSU, 2.9% PSDS

Communists: approx. 300 members (number of sympathizers cannot be determined); the PCS, in conjunction with the PSS, PSU, and PSDS, has led the government since 1978

Other political parties or pressure groups: political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy; the two Socialist parties are not united

Member of: ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, ITU, IRC, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WTO; observer status in NAM

Economy

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the largest share of government revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian Government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding additional funds to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

Agriculture: principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products

Electric power: all electric power imported from Italy (1983)

Manufacturing: consists mainly of cotton textile production at Serravalle, brick and tile production at Dogane, cement production at Acquaviva, Dogane, and Fiorentino, and pottery production at Borgo Maggiore; some tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, and gold and silver souvenirs are also produced

Foreign transactions: dominated by tourism; in summer months 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners visit San Marino every day; several hotels and restaurants have been built in recent years to accommodate them; remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

Monetary conversion rate: 1704.0 Italian lire=US$1 (January 1984)

Communications

Railroads: none

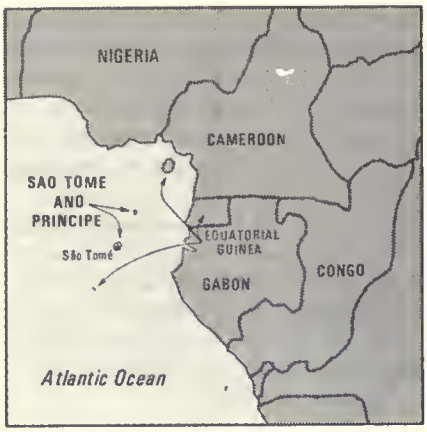
Highways: about 104 km

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving 7,700 telephones (25.7 per 100 popl.); no radiobroadcasting or television facilities

Sao Tome and Principe



(See reference map VII)

Land
963 km² (Sao Tome, 855 km² and Principe, 109 km²; including small islets of Pedras Tinhosas)

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

Coastline: estimated 209 km

People
Population: 89,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.1%

Nationality: noun—Sao Tomean(s): adjective—Sao Tomean

Ethnic divisions: mestico, angolares (descendents of Angolan slaves), forros (descendents of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique and Cape Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on the islands), and Europeans (primarily Portuguese)

Religion: Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh Day Adventist

Language: Portuguese (official)

Literacy: est. 50%

Labor force: most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; some unemployment, but labor shortages on plantations and for skilled work

Government
Official name: Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

Type: republic

Capital: São Tomé

Legal system: based on Portuguese law system and customary law; constitution adopted December 1975; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Martyr's Day, 4 February; Independence Day, 12 July; Armed Forces Day (first week in September (varies); Farmer's Day, 30 September

Branches: President heads the government assisted by a cabinet of ministers; unicameral legislature (elected National Popular Assembly)

Government leader: Dr. Manuel Pinto DA COSTA, President

Suffrage: universal for age 18 and over

Elections: da Costa reelected May 1980 by Popular Assembly; Assembly elections held March-April 1980

Political parties and leaders: Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), Manuel Pinto da Costa

Communists: no Communist party, probably a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $30 million (1981 est.); per capita income $300 (1981 est.); average annual growth rate −10% (1981 est.)

Agriculture: cash crops—cocoa, copra, coconuts, coffee, palm oil, bananas

Fishing: catch 1,500 metric tons (1979 est.)

Major industries: light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing

Electric power: 6,300 kW capacity (1983); 15 million kWh produced (1983), 170 kWh per capita

Exports: $8.8 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); mainly cocoa (90%), copra (7%), coffee, palm oil

Imports: $20.0 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); food products, machinery and electrical equipment, fuels

Major trade partners: main partner Netherlands, followed by Portugal, US, and FRG

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $583 million; US (FY77-82), $2.5 million

Budget: (1981 est.) central government budget $22.0 million; (1979 est.) revenues $15.7 million, current expenditures $10.4 million, capital expenditures $9.1 million

Monetary conversion rate: 39.7905 dobra=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Ports: 1 major (São Tomé), 1 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: minimal system; 900 telephones (1.0 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 2 FM, and no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy

Saudi Arabia

(See reference map VI)

Land

Estimated at about 2,331,000 km² (boundaries undefined and disputed); 98% desert, waste, or urban; 1% agricultural; 1% forest

Land boundaries: 4,537 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 2,510 km

People

Population: 10,794,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.3%

Nationality: noun—Saudi(s); adjective—Saudi Arabian or Saudi

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian

Religion: 100% Muslim

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 52%

Labor force: about 33% (one-half foreign) of population; 44% commerce, services, and government; 28% agriculture; 21% construction; 4% industry; 3% oil and mining

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Type: monarchy

Capital: Riyadh; Foreign Ministry and foreign diplomatic representatives located in Jidda

Political subdivisions: 18 amirates

Legal system: based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 23 September

Branches: King rules in consultation with royal family and Council of Ministers

Government leader: FAHD bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, King and Prime Minister

Communists: negligible

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Maritime Satellite Organization, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $120 billion (FY83 est.), $14,117 per capita; annual growth in nonoil GDP in constant 1969/70 prices approx. 10% (1981-83)

Agriculture: dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: petroleum production 5.5 million b/d (1983); payments to Saudi Arabian Government, $78 billion (FY83); cement production and small steel-rolling mill and oil refinery; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture

Electric power: 16,853,300 kW capacity (1983); 44.29 billion kWh produced (1983), 4,241 kWh per capita

Exports: $40 billion (f.o.b., 1983 est.); 99% petroleum and petroleum products

Imports: $43 billion (f.o.b., 1983 est.); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products

Major trade partners: exports—Japan, US, France; imports—US, Japan, FRG

Budget: FY84 appropriation $75.4 billion; current expenditure $31.9 billion, capital expenditure $43.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.4750 Saudi riyals=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: follows Islamic year; the 1982-83 Saudi fiscal year covers the period 24 April 1982 to 13 April 1983

Communications

Railroads: 575 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways: 50,000 km total; 22,000 km bituminous, 28,000 km gravel and improved earth

Pipelines: 6,000 km crude oil; 150 km refined products; 2,200 km natural gas, includes 1,600 km of natural gas liquids

Ports: 5 major (Jidda, Dammam, Ras Tanura, Jubail, Yanbu'), 10 minor

Civil air: 148 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 201 total, 152 usable; 60 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways over 3,659 m, 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 88 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good system exists, major expansion program completed with microwave, coaxial cable, satellite systems; 760,000 telephones (8.0 per 100 popl.); 21 AM, 2 FM, 63 TV stations; 2 Atlantic and 1 Indian Ocean satellite stations; 13 domestic satellite stations

Saudia Arabia
(continued)

Defense Forces
Branches: Saudi Arabian Land Forces, Royal Saudi Naval Forces, Royal Saudi Air Force, Saudi Arabian National Guard, Coast Guard, Frontier Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,877,000; 1,645,000 fit for military service; about 100,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 April 1984, $22 billion; about 29% of central government budget

Senegal

(See reference map VII)

Land
196,840 km²; 40% agricultural (12% cultivated); 13% forest; 47% built up, waste, or other

Land boundaries: 2,680 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 150 nm

Coastline: 531 km

People
Population: 6,541 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Senegalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Senegalese

Ethnic divisions: 36% Wolof, 17.5% Fulani, 16.5% Serer, 9% Toucouleur, 9% Diola, 6.5% Mandingo, 4.5% other African, 1% European and Lebanese

Religion: 75% Muslim, 20% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

Language: French (official); Wolof, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingo

Literacy: 10%

Labor force: 1,732,000; 70% subsistence agricultural workers; 175,000 wage earners—40% private sector, 60% government and parapublic

Organized labor: majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited; three labor central unions; major central is CNTS, an affiliate of governing party

Government
Official name: Republic of Senegal

Type: republic (early in 1982, Senegal and The Gambia formed a loose confederation named Senegambia, which calls for the integration of their armed forces, economies and monetary systems, and foreign policies)

Capital: Dakar

Political subdivisions: 10 regions, subdivided into 30 departments, 95 arrondissements

Legal system: based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963 and 1970; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court (which also audits the government's accounting office); legal education at University of Dakar; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 April

Branches: government dominated by the President; unicameral legislature (120-member National Assembly), elected for five years; President elected for five-year term by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President

Government leaders: Abdou DIOUF, President

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: presidential and legislative elections held February 1983; Socialist Party holds 111 of 120 seats

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party (PS), Abdou Diouf; Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Abdoulaye Wade; Democratic National Assembly (RND), Cheikh Anta Diop; Senegalese Republican Movement

(MRS), Boubacar Gueye; African Independence Party (PAI), Majhmout Diop; Independence and Workers Party (PIT), Amath Dansoko; Democratic and Popular Movement (MDP), Mamadou Dia; Andë Jeuf-Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy (MRDN), Landing Savané; Democratic League–Movement for the Workers Party (LD-MPT), Babacar Sane; Union for Popular Democracy (UDP), Hamedine Racine Guisse; Senegalese Popular Party (PPS), Oumar Wone; minor parties include Socialist Workers Organization (OST) and Communist Workers League (LCT)

Communists: small number of Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: students and teachers occasionally strike

Member of: AfDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.5 billion (1982 est.), $410 (est.) per capita; real growth 8.6% in 1982

Agriculture: main crops—peanuts (primary cash crop); millet, sorghum, manioc, maize, rice; production of food crops increasing but still insufficient for domestic requirements

Fishing: catch 230,700 metric tons (1982 prelim.); exports $91,800 metric tons (1982 prelim.), $119.6 million (1981)

Major industries: fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining

Electric power: 350,000 kW capacity (1983); 31.2 billion kWh produced (1983), 180 kWh per capita

Exports: $458 million (f.o.b., 1982 prelim.); peanuts and peanut products, phosphate rock, fish, petroleum products (reexport)

Imports: $858 million (f.o.b., 1982 prelim.); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, petroleum

Major trade partners: France, other EC, and franc zone

Budget: (1982/83) public revenue $628 million, current expenditures $633 million, capital expenditures $132 million

Monetary conversion rate: about 397.45 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 1,033 km 1.000-meter gauge; 64 km double track

Highways: 13,898 km total; 3,461 km paved, 10,437 km other

Inland waterways: 1,505 km

Ports: 1 major (Dakar), 3 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 25 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: above-average urban system, using radio-relay and cable; 40,200 telephones (0.8 per 100 popl.); 8 AM stations, no FM, and 1 TV station; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,460,000; 736,000 fit for military service; 68,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983, $60 million; about 11% of central government budget

(See reference map VII)

Land

444 km²; 54% arable land, nearly all cultivated; 17% woods and forest; 29% other (mainly reefs and other surfaces unsuited for agriculture); 40 granitic and 50 or more coralline islands

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

Coastline: 491 km (Mahé Island 93 km)

People

Population: 66,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Seychellois (sing. and pl.); adjective—Seychelles

Ethnic divisions: Seychellois (mixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic

Language: English and French (official); Creole

Literacy: 60%

Labor force: 15,000 in monetized sector (excluding self-employed, domestic servants, and workers on small farms); 49% government, 19% industry and commerce, 18.5% agriculture, 13.5% services

Organized labor: 3 major trade unions

Government

Official name: Republic of Seychelles

Type: republic; member of the Commonwealth

Capital: Victoria, Mahé Island

Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law system, and customary law

National holiday: 5 June and 29 June

Branches: President, Council of Ministers, People's Assembly

Government leader: France Albert RENE, President

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general election held June 1979 gave 98% approval to René as only presidential candidate on yes/no ballot; next election probably 1984

Political parties and leaders: René, who heads the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, came to power by a military coup in June 1977; until then he had been Prime Minister in an uneasy coalition with then President James Mancham, who headed the Seychelles Democratic Party; René banned the Seychelles Democratic Party in mid-March 1978 and announced a new constitution in March 1979 that turned the country into a one-party state

Communists: negligible, although some Cabinet ministers espouse pro-Soviet line

Other political or pressure groups: trade unions

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $128 million (1982 est.); $1,330 per capita; negative real growth rate in 1981-82

Agriculture: islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops—small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported; fish is an important food source

Major industries: tourism is largest industry; processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory

Electric power: 45,000 kW capacity (1983); 160 million kWh produced (1983), 2,460 kWh per capita

Exports: $15.3 million (f.o.b., 1982); cinnamon (bark and oil) and vanilla account for almost 50% of the total, copra accounts for about 40%, the remainder consists of patchouli, fish, and guano

Imports: $97.9 million (c.i.f., 1982); food, tobacco, and beverages account for about 40% of imports, manufactured goods about 25%, the remainder consists of machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, textiles

Major trade partners: exports—UK, South Africa, Japan

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1978-81), $127 million; US (FY78-82), $3.6 million

Budget: (1981) revenue $57 million, current expenditure $45 million, development expenditure $26 million

Monetary conversion rate: 6.82 Seychelles rupees=US$1 (31 October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 215 km total; 145 km bituminous, 70 km crushed stone or earth

Ports: 1 small port (Victoria)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, 7 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: direct radiocommunications with adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 7,100 telephones (11.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations; Indian Ocean satellite station; USAF tracking station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 16,000; 8,000 fit for military service

Supply: infantry-type weapons and ammunition from Tanzania, USSR, and China

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1982, $8.3 million; 12.6% of central government budget

Sierra Leone

(See reference map VII)

Land
72,325 km²; 65% arable (6% cultivated), 27% pasture, 4% swamp, 4% forest

Land boundaries: 933 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 402 km

People
Population: 3,805,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Sierra Leonean(s); adjective—Sierra Leonean

Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African (30% Temne, 30% Mende, 2% Creole), rest European and Asian; 13 tribes

Religion: 70% indigenous beliefs, 25% Muslim, 5% Christian

Language: English (official); regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; "Krio," the language of the resettled ex-slave population of the Freetown area, is used as a lingua franca

Literacy: about 15%

Labor force: about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 65,000, earn wages

Organized labor: 35% of wage earners

Government
Official name: Republic of Sierra Leone

Type: republic under presidential regime since April 1971

Capital: Freetown

Political subdivisions: 3 provinces; divided into 12 districts with 146 chiefdoms, where paramount chief and council of elders constitute basic unit of government; plus western area, which comprises Freetown and other coastal areas of the former colony

Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted 1978; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Republic Day, 19 April

Branches: executive authority exercised by President; unicameral parliament (House of Representatives) consists of 104 authorized seats, 85 of which are filled by elected representatives of constituencies and 12 by Paramount Chiefs elected by fellow Paramount Chiefs in each district; President authorized to appoint up to seven members; independent judiciary

Government leader: Dr. Siaka Probyn STEVENS, President; Sorie Ibrahim KOROMA, First Vice President

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: the Constitution of Sierra Leone Act, 1971, has been replaced by the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1978, which provides for one-party rule; Dr. Siaka Stevens was named as the first Executive President under the one-party constitution; the President's tenure has been extended from five to seven years; next presidential election 1985

Political parties and leaders: All People's Congress (APC), headed by Stevens

Communists: no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, AIOEC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: (current factor cost) $1.2 billion (1981 est.); real growth rate 0.0% (1981/82 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, ginger, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption

Fishing: catch 57,600 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: mining—diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile; manufacturing—beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods; 1 oil refinery

Electric power: 96,000 kW capacity (1983); 220 million kWh produced (1983), 60 kWh per capita

Exports: $110.5 million (f.o.b., 1982); diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee

Imports: $264.8 million (f.o.b., 1982); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Major trade partners: UK, EC, US, Japan, Communist countries

Budget: (1983/84 planned) revenues $129 million, current expenditures $143 million, development expenditures $68 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 leones=US$1 (October 1983)

Sierra Leone
(continued)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: about 84 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company

Highways: 7,460 km total; 1,225 km bituminous, 490 km laterite (some gravel), and remainder improved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km; 600 km navigable year round

Ports: 1 major (Freetown), 2 minor (Bonthe, Pepel)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 14 total, 14 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair telephone and telegraph service; 16,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); INTELSAT Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 3 AM stations, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 840,000; 408,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983, $22.3 million; about 8.3% of the central government budget

Singapore

(See reference map IX)

Land
618 km²; 31% built on, roads, railroads, and airfields; 22% agricultural; 47% other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 193 km

People
Population: 2,531,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.2%

Nationality: noun—Singaporean(s), adjective—Singapore

Ethnic divisions: 76.7% Chinese, 14.7% Malay, 6.4% Indian, 2.2% other

Religion: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

Language: Malay (national); Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English (official)

Literacy: 84.2%

Labor force: 1,142,374 (June 1982); 29.5% manufacturing, 28.5% services, 22.3% trade, 11.4% transport and communication, 6.3% construction, 1.0% agriculture and fishing, 1.0% other

Organized labor: 18.6% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Singapore

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Singapore

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; legal education at University of Singapore; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 9 August

Branches: ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (Parliament)

Government leaders: C. V. Devan NAIR, President; LEE Kuan Yew, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 20; voting compulsory

Elections: normally every five years

Political parties and leaders: government—People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew; opposition—Barisan Sosialis (BS), Dr. Lee Siew Choh; Workers' Party (WP), J. B. Jeyaretnam; United People's Front (UPF), Harbans Singh; Singapore Democratic Party (SDP), Chiam See Tong, Communist Party illegal

Voting strength: (1980 election) PAP won all 75 seats in Parliament and received 75.5% of vote; WP won seat in byelection in October 1981

Communists: 200-500; Barisan Sosialis infiltrated by Communists

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $14.2 billion (1982), $5,745 per capita; 8.9% average annual real growth (1971-81), 6.3% (1982)

Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork, poultry, and eggs, must import much of its other food requirements; major crops—rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

Fishing: catch 18,830 metric tons (1982), imports—89,104 metric tons (1982), exports—50,995 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: petroleum refining, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, electronics, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services

Electric power: 2,086,000 kW capacity (1982); 7.859 billion kWh produced (1982), 3,179 kWh per capita

Exports: $20.8 billion (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum, rubber, manufactured goods

Imports: $28.2 billion (c.i.f., 1982); major retained imports—capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—Malaysia, US, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Australia, Indonesia, FRG; imports—Japan, US, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), $256 million; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $302 million; military—US (FY70-82), $2 million

Budget: (FY83/84) revenues $5.1 billion, expenditures $6.9 billion, deficit $1.8 million; 18.0% military

Monetary conversion rate: 2.12 Singapore dollars=US$1 (30 December 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 38 km of 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 2,314 km total (1980); 2,006 km paved, 308 km crushed stone or improved earth

Ports: 3 major, 2 minor

Civil air: approx. 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

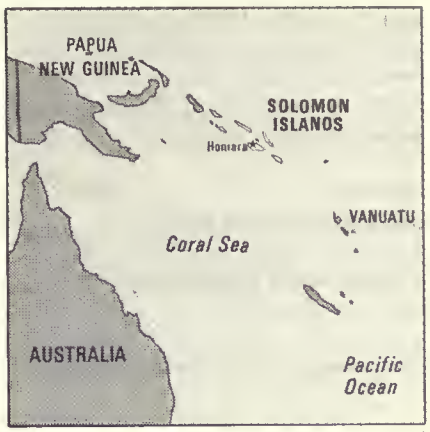
Telecommunications: good domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 700,000 telephones (26.5 per 100 popl.); 13 AM, 4 FM, and 2 TV stations; submarine cables extend to Hong Kong via Sabah, Philippines; 1 ground station to Hong Kong via Sabah, Malaysia; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Army Reserve, People's Defense Force, People's Defense Force/Sea

Military manpower: males 15-49, 753,000; 590,000 fit for military service

Ships: 25 coastal patrol, 13 amphibious ships, 2 coastal minesweepers, 1 auxiliary

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $953.4 million; about 11.9% of central government budget



(See reference map X)

Land
NOTE: This archipelagic nation includes southern Solomon Islands, primarily Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, Santa Isabel, Choiseul. Northern Solomon Islands constitute part of Papua New Guinea.

Land
About 29,785 km²

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: about 5,313 km

People
Population: 263,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.7%

Nationality: noun—Solomon Islander(s); adjective—Solomon Islander

Ethnic divisions: 93.0% Melanesian, 4.0% Polynesian, 1.5% Micronesian, 0.8% European, 0.3% Chinese, 0.4% others

Religion: almost all at least nominally Christian; Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Methodist churches dominant

Languages: English (official), local languages

Literacy: 60%

Solomon Islands *(continued)*

Labor force: 20,631 economically active (1980); 30% forestry and fishing, 28.2% social services, 10.8% manufacturing, 9.6% commerce, 7.7% construction, 7.1% transportation and communications

Government
Official name: Solomon Islands

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth

Capital: Honiara on the island of Guadalcanal

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: a High Court plus Magistrates Courts, also a system of native courts throughout the islands

Branches: executive authority in Governor General; unicameral legislature (38-member National Parliament)

Government leaders: Sir Baddeley DEVESI, Governor General; Solomon S. MAMALONI, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal adult at age 21

Elections: every four years, latest August 1980

Political parties and leaders: United Party, Peter Kenilorea; People's Alliance Party, Solomon Mamaloni, National Democratic Party, Bartholemew Ulufa'alu

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, UN, UPU

Economy
GNP: $110 million (1980), $460 per capita

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas; self-sufficient in rice

Electric power: 15,000 kW capacity (1983); 30 million kWh produced (1983), 117 kWh per capita

Exports: $68.4 million (1981); copra, timber, fish

Imports: $72.2 million (1981); energy fuels

Major trade partners: exports—Japan 37%, UK 11%, Australia 3%; imports—Australia 31%, Singapore 16%, Japan 15%, UK 9% (1981)

Aid: economic commitments from Western (non-US) countries, ODA (1979), $13.3 million

Budget: (1979) $22.45 million revenues, $37.3 million expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 1.222 Australian dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroad: none

Highways: 834 km total; 241 km sealed or all-weather

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 5 minor (including Honiara, Gizo, Yandina)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 25 total, 23 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 4 AM broadcast, no FM, and no TV stations; 2,000 telephones, no TV sets; one ground satellite station

Somalia

(See reference map VII)

Land
686,803 km²; 32% grazing; 14% scrub and forest; 13% arable (0.3% cultivated); 41% mainly desert, urban, or other

Land boundaries: 2,263 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm

Coastline: 3,025 km

People
Population: 6,393,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.3%

Nationality: noun—Somali(s); adjective—Somali

Ethnic divisions: 85% Somali, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians

Religion: almost entirely Sunni Muslim

Language: Somali (official); Arabic, Italian, English

Literacy: 60%

Labor force: approx. 2.2 million; very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomads, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other

Organized labor: General Federation of Somali Trade Unions, a government-controlled organization, established in 1977

Government
Official name: Somali Democratic Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Mogadishu

Political subdivisions: 16 regions, 60 districts

National holiday: 21 October

Branches: President dominates the political system; Cabinet carries out day-to-day government functions; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly) exists but possesses little power

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Mohamed SIAD Barre, President

Political party and leader: the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP), created on 1 July 1976, is sole legal party; Maj. Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre is general secretary of the SRSP

Communists: probably some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, EAMA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $1.875 million (1982 est.), $375 per capita

Agriculture: mainly a pastoral country, raising livestock; crops—bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals

Major industries: a few small industries, including sugar refining, tuna and beef canneries, textiles, iron rod plant, and petroleum refining

Electric power: 50,000 kW capacity (1983); 60 million kWh produced (1983), 10 kWh per capita

Exports: $131 million (f.o.b., 1982); livestock, hides, skins, and bananas

Imports: $361 million (f.o.b., 1982); textiles, cereals, transport equipment, machinery, construction materials and equipment, petroleum products; also military materiel in 1977

Major trade partners: exports—Saudi Arabia 69%, Italy 13% (1980); imports—Italy 35%, US 9%, UK 8% (1980)

External debt: $902 million (1981); external debt service 9% of exports of goods and services

Budget: (1981) revenue $373 million, current expenditures $444 million, development expenditures $45 million

Monetary conversion rate: 15.261 Somali shillings=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 17,215 km total; 2,335 km bituminous surface, 2880 km gravel, and 12,000 km improved earth or stabilized soil

Pipelines: 15 km crude oil

Ports: 3 major (Mogadishu, Berbera, Chisimaio)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 58 total, 47 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; radio-relay system centered on Mogadishu connects a few towns; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 1 INTELSAT ground station; 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV stations

Defense Forces
Branches: Somali National Army (including Navy, Air Force, and Air Defense Force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,248,000; 674,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $85 million; 29.5% of central government budget

(See reference map VII)

Land
1,233,404 km² (includes enclave of Walvis Bay, 1,124 km²; Transkei, 44,000 km², and Bophuthatswana, 38,000 km²); 86% desert, waste, or urban; 12% cultivable; 2% forest

Land boundaries: 2,044 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 2,881 km, including Transkei

People
Population: 31,698,000 (July 1984), including Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, and Venda; average annual growth rate 2.4%; Bophuthatswana 1,561,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.9%; Ciskei 675,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.6%; Transkei 2,861,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.4%; Venda 401,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—South African(s); adjective—South African

Ethnic divisions: 69.9% African, 17.8% white, 9.4% Colored, 2.9% Asian

Religion: most whites and Coloreds and roughly 60% of Africans are Christian; roughly 60% of Asians are Hindu, 20% Muslim

Language: Afrikaans, English (official); Africans have many vernacular languages, including Zulu, Xhosa, North and South Sotho, Tswana

Literacy: almost all white population literate; government estimates 50% of Africans literate

Labor force: 8.7 million economically active (1980); 53% agriculture, 8% manufacturing, 7% mining, 5% commerce, 27% miscellaneous services

Organized labor: about 7% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); relatively small African unions, representing about 1% of black labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of South Africa

Type: republic

Capital: administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein

Political subdivisions: 4 provinces, each headed by centrally appointed administrator; provincial councils, elected by white electorate, retain limited powers

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; constitution enacted 1961, changing the Union of South Africa into a republic; possibility of judicial review of Acts of Parliament concerning dual official languages; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 31 May

Branches: State President is formal chief of state; Prime Minister is head of government; Cabinet responsible to the legislature; unicameral legislature (House of Assembly) elected directly by white electorate; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

Government leaders: Marais VILJOEN, State President; Pieter Willem BOTHA, Prime Minister

Suffrage: general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province)

Elections: must be held at least every five years; last election April 1981

Political parties (white) and leaders: National Party, P. W. Botha; Progressive Federal Party, Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert; New Republic Party, Vause Raw; Conservative Party, Dr. Andries P. Treurnicht; Herstigte National Party, Jaap Marais

Voting strength: parliamentary seats—National Party, 115; Progressive Federal Party, 26; Conservative Party, 17; New Republic, 8

Communists: small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London; Moses Mabhida, Joe Slovo

Other political groups: (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), John Pokela

Member of: GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, INTELSAT, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG (membership rights in IAEA, ICAO, ITU, UPU, WHO, WIPO, and WMO suspended or restricted)

Economy
GDP: $73.6 billion (1982), about $2,500 per capita; −1.2% real growth in 1982

Agriculture: main crops—corn, wool, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruits; dairy products; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 577,152 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: mining, automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer

Electric power: 25,000,000 kW capacity (1983); 118.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 3,815 kWh per capita

Exports: $17.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982, including gold); wool, diamonds, corn, uranium, sugar, fruit, hides, skins, metals, metallic ores, asbestos, fish products; net gold output $8.6 billion (1982)

Imports: $16.7 billion (f.o.b., 1982); motor vehicles, machinery, metals, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals

Major trade partners: US, FRG, Japan, UK, France; member of Southern African Customs Union

Budget: FY1983/84 est.—revenue $16.6 billion, current expenditures $18.4 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1.22 SA rand=US$1 (30 December 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: 35,434 km total (includes Namibia); 34,728 km 1.067-meter gauge, of which 6,143 km are multiple track; 16,006 km electrified; 706 km 0.610-meter gauge single track

Highways: 229,090 km total; 80,296 km paved, 148,794 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth

Pipelines: 836 km crude oil; 1,748 km refined products; 322 km natural gas

Ports: 7 major (Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay, East London, and Mossel Bay)

Civil air: 82 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 867 total, 785 usable; 95 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 189 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 2.93 million telephones (12.1 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 286 FM, and 67 main TV stations with 450 relay transmitters; 1 submarine cable; 1 satellite station with 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Medical Services

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,946,000; 3,758,000 fit for military service; 272,000 reach military age (18) annually; obligation for service in Citizen Force or Commandos begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17; national service obligation is two years; figures do not include Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda

Military budget: for year ending 31 March 1983, $3.1 billion; 17.9% of central government budget

(See reference map VIII)

NOTE: The US Government does not recognize the incorporation of the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—into the Soviet Union.

Land
22,402,076 km²; 35.5% forest, 16.8% pasture and hay, 10.2% cultivated, 37.5% other

Land boundaries: 20,619 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm fishing and economic)

Coastline: 46,670 km (incl. Sakhalin)

People
Population: 274,860,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet

Ethnic divisions: 52% Russian, 16% Ukrainian, 32% among over 100 other ethnic groups, according to 1979 census

Religion: 18% Russian Orthodox, 9% Muslim, 3% Jewish, Protestant, Georgian Orthodox, or Roman Catholic; population is 70% atheist

Language: Russian (official); more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 75% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 12% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian

Literacy: 99.8%

Labor force: civilian 147 million (midyear 1982), 20% agriculture, 80% industry and other nonagricultural fields; unemployed not reported; shortage of skilled labor reported

Government

Official name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Type: Communist state

Capital: Moscow

Political subdivisions: 15 union republics, consisting of 20 autonomous republics, 6 krays, 123 oblasts, 8 autonomous oblasts, and 10 autonomous okrugs

Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1977; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: October Revolution Day, 7 November

Branches: executive—USSR Council of Ministers, legislative—USSR Supreme Soviet, judicial—Supreme Court of USSR

Government leaders: Konstantin Ustinovich CHERNENKO, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Chairman of the Supreme Soviet; Nikolay Aleksandrovich TIKHONOV, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Suffrage: universal over age 18; direct, equal

Elections: to Supreme Soviet every five years; 1,500 deputies elected in 1979; 71.7% party members

Political party: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted

Voting strength: (1979 election) 174,944,173 persons over 18; allegedly 99.99% voted

Communists: over 18 million party members

Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations that facilitate Communist control

Member of: CEMA, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, IBEC, ICAC, ICAO, ICCAT, ICCO, ICES, ILO, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INRO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $1,715 billion (1982, in 1982 geometric mean prices), 6,352 per capita; in 1981 percentage shares were—54% consumption, 33% investment, 13% government and other, including defense (based on 1970 GNP in rubles at adjusted factor cost); average annual growth rate of real GNP (1971-82), 3.0%, average annual growth rate (1976-82), 2.2%, (1982) 2.2%

Agriculture: principal food crops—grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops—sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields

Fishing: catch 10.0 million metric tons (1982); exports 302,708 metric tons (1982), imports 44,222 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

Shortages: natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten, fluorspar, molybdenum, and finished steel products

Crude steel: 170 million metric ton capacity as of 1 January 1984; 147 million metric tons produced in 1982, 539 kg per capita

Electric power: 296,000,000 kW capacity (1983); 1,405.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 146 kWh per capita

Exports: $87.168 billion (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood, agricultural products, and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods)

Imports: $77.847 billion (f.o.b., 1982); grain and other agricultural products, machinery and equipment, steel products (particularly large diameter pipe), consumer manufactures

Major trade partners: $165.0 billion (1982 total turnover); trade 54% with Communist countries, 32% with industrialized West, and 14% with less developed countries

Aid: economic—total extended to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-81), $22 billion

Official monetary conversion rate: 0.7878 rubles=US$1 (9 January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 143,000 km total; 141,467 km 1.524-meterbroad gauge; 1,833 km mostly 0.750-meter narrow gauge; 112,915 km broad gauge single track; 45,700 km electrified; does not include industrial lines (1982)

Highways: 1,387,100 km total; 402,000 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 359,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 626,100 km earth (1982)

Inland waterways: 138,900 km navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1982)

Freight carried: rail—3,725 million metric tons, 3,464.4 billion metric ton/km (1982); highways—25.2 billion metric tons, 464 billion metric ton/km (1982); waterway—604 million metric tons, 262.5 billion metric ton/km, excluding Caspian Sea (1982)

Pipelines: 79,000 km crude oil; 20,000 km refined products; 150,000 km natural gas

Ports: 53 major (most important—Leningrad, Riga, Tallinn, Kaliningrad, Liepaja, Ventspils, Murmansk, Arkhangel'sk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Il'ichevsk, Nikolayev, Sevastopol, Vladivostok, Nakhodka); over 180 selected minor; 58 major inland ports (some of the more important—Astrakhan, Baku, Gorkiy, Kazan, Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Kuybyshev, Moscow, Rostov, Volgograd, and Kiev (1982)

Defense Forces
Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Defense Forces, Air Forces, Strategic Rocket Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 69,270,000; 55,020,000 fit for military service; 2,050,000 reach military age (17) annually

(See reference map V and VII)

Land
507,606 km², including Canary (7,511 km²) and Balearic Islands (5,025 km²); 41% arable and crop, 27% meadow and pasture, 22% forest, 10% urban or other

Land boundaries: 1,899 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 4,964 km (includes Balearic Islands, 677 km, and Canary Islands, 1,158 km)

People
Population: 38,435,000 (July 1984), including the Balearic and Canary Islands and Ceuta and Melilla (two towns on the Moroccan coast); average annual growth rate 0.5%

Nationality: noun—Spaniard(s); adjective—Spanish

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

Religion: 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects

Language: Castilian Spanish (official); but 17% speak Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 13.0 million (1982); 43% services, 25% industry, 16% agriculture, 10% construction; unemployment now estimated at nearly 18% of labor force

Organized labor: labor unions legalized April 1977; probably represent no more than a quarter of the labor force (1983)

Government
Official name: Spanish State

Type: parliamentary monarchy defined by new constitution of December 1978, that completed transition from authoritarian regime of the late Generalissimo Franco and confirmed Juan Carlos I as monarch, but without the exceptional powers inherited from Franco on being proclaimed King 22 November 1975

Capital: Madrid

Political subdivisions: metropolitan Spain, including the Canaries and Balearics, divided into 50 provinces, which form 17 autonomous regions—assuming numerous powers previously exercised by the central government; also five places of sovereignty (presidios) on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco; transferred administration of Spanish Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania on 26 February 1976

Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications; new constitution provides for rule of law, established jury system as well as independent constitutional court to rule on unconstitutionality of laws and to serve as court of last resort in protecting liberties and rights granted in constitution; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 24 June

Branches: executive, with King's acts subject to counter signature, Prime Minister *(Presidente)* and his ministers responsible to lower house; bicameral legislature—Cortes Generales, consisting of more powerful Congress of Deputies (350 members) and Senate (208 members), with possible addition of one to six members from each new autonomous region; judiciary, independent

Government leaders: JUAN CARLOS I, King; Felipe GONZALEZ Márquez, Prime Minister *(Presidente)*

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: parliamentary election 28 October 1982 for four-year term; local elections for municipal councils April 1983; regional elections staggered

Political parties and leaders: principal national parties in the 1982 elections, from right to left—Popular Alliance (AP), Manuel Fraga Iribarne; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Oscar Alzaga; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Adolfo Suárez; Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), Felipe González Marques, Spanish Communist Party (PCE), Gerardo Iglesias; chief regional parties—Convergence and Unity (CiU), Jordi Pujol, in Catalonia; Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC), Herribert Barrera; Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), Carlos Garaicoechea; Basque radical coalitions Popular Unity (HB) and Basque Left (EE); Andalusian Socialist Party (PSA), Luis Uruñuela

Voting strength: (1982 parliamentary election in lower house) PSOE 46%, and 202 seats (26 seats over a majority); AP and PDP in coalition 25.4%, 106 seats; UCD 7.31%, 12 seats; PCE 3.9%, 4 seats; CDS 2.9%, 2 seats; CiU 3.7%, 12 seats; PNV 1.9%, 8 seats; HB 1%, 2 seats; EE .47%, 1 seat; ERC .47%, 1 seat; PSA .33% 0 seats

Communists: PCE membership has declined from a possible high of 160,000 in 1977 to roughly 60,000 today; the party lost 64% of its voters and 20 deputies in the 1982 election; remaining strength is in labor where it dominates the Workers Commissions trade union, which claims a membership of about 1 million; experienced a modest recovery in 1983 municipal election, receiving 8% of the vote

Other political or pressure groups: on the extreme left, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) use terrorism to oppose the government; on the extreme right, the Spanish-Basque Batallion and the Anticommunist Apostolic Alliance (AAA) have in the past carried out vigilante attacks on ETA members and other leftists; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977) include the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions (CCOO); the Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT), and the independent Workers Syndical Union (USO); the Catholic Church; business and landowning interests; Opus Dei; Catholic Action; university students

Member of: Andean Pact (observer), ASSIMER, Council of Europe, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO; applied for full membership in the EC 28 July 1977

Economy

GNP: $179.7 billion (1982); 70% private consumption, 12% government consumption, 19% gross fixed capital investment; −2% net exports; real growth rate 1.2% (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—grains, vegetables, fruits; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years

Fishing: landed 1,248,882 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles

Crude steel: 13.2 million metric tons produced (1982), 348.9 kg per capita

Electric power: 35,600,000 kW capacity (1983); 115.5 billion kWh produced (1983), 3,020 kWh per capita

Exports: $20.6 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—iron and steel products, machinery, automobiles, fruits and vegetables, textiles, footwear

Imports: $31.5 billion (c.i.f., 1982); principal items—fuels (30-40%), machinery, chemicals, iron and steel, vegetables, automobiles

Major trade partners: (1982) 46% EC, 7% US, 11% other developed countries, 3% Communist countries, 33% less developed countries

Aid: economic commitments—US authorizations, $1.9 billion, including Ex-Im (FY70-82); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), $545.0 million (1970-79); military authorizations—US, $1.19 billion (FY70-82)

Budget: (1982 central government) revenues $27 billion, expenditures $37 billion, deficit $10 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 156.30 pesetas=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 16,282 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 13,543 km 1.668-meter gauge, 6,156 km electrified, and 2,295 km double track; FEVE (government-owned narrow-gauge railways) operates 1,821 km, of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, and 441 km electrified; privately owned railways operate 918 km, of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, 512 km electrified, and 56 km double track

Highways: 149,352 km total; 82,070 km national—2,433 km limited-access divided highway, 63,042 km bituminous treated, 17,038 km intermediate bituminous, concrete, or stone block; the remaining 67,282 km are provincial or local roads (bituminous treated, intermediate bituminous, or stone block)

Inland waterways: 1,045 km; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

Pipelines: 265 km crude oil; 1,625 km refined products; 1,000 km natural gas

Ports: 23 major, 175 minor

Civil air: 153 major transport aircraft

Airfields: (including Balearic and Canary Islands) 118 total, 113 usable; 61 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: generally adequate, modern facilities; 13.3 million telephones (35.0 per 100 popl.); 175 AM, 293 FM, and 1,405 TV stations; 20 coaxial submarine cables; 2 satellite stations with total of 5 antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,249,000; 7,516,000 fit for military service; 342,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1.029 million; 14.3% of the central government budget

(See reference map VIII)

Land
65,610 km²; 44% forest; 31% waste, urban, or other; 25% cultivated

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm, plus pearling in the Gulf of Mannar; 200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 1,340 km

People
Population: 15,925,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.8%

Nationality: noun—Sri Lankan(s); adjective—Sri Lankan

Ethnic divisions: 74% Sinhalese; 18% Tamil; 7% Moor; 1% Burgher, Malay, and Veddoh

Religion: 69% Buddhist, 15% Hindu, 8% Christian, 8% Muslim, 0.1% other

Language: Sinhala (official); Sinhala and Tamil listed as national languages; Sinhala spoken by about 74% of population; Tamil spoken by about 18%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

Literacy: 84.8%

Labor force: 4 million; 15% unemployed; employed persons—45.9% agriculture, 13.3% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 26.3% services and other; extensive underemployment

Organized labor: about 33% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

Government
Official name: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Type: independent state since 1948

Capital: Colombo

Political subdivisions: 9 provinces, 24 administrative districts, and four categories of semiautonomous elected local governments

Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim and customary law; new constitution 7 September 1978 reinstituted a strong, independent judiciary; legal education at Sri Lanka Law College and University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 May

Branches: the 1978 constitution established a strong presidential form of government under J. R. Jayewardene, who had been Prime Minister since his party's election victory in July 1977; Jayewardene was elected to a second term in October 1982 and will serve until 1989 regardless of whether Parliament is dissolved; the current Parliament was extended until August 1989 by a national referendum held in December 1982

Government leader: Junius Richard JAYEWARDENE, President

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: national elections ordinarily held every six years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; the constitution was amended in August 1982 to permit the President to call early presidential election

Political parties and leaders: Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP; Trotskyite), C. R. de Silva; Naya Sama Samaja Party (NSSP), V. Nanayakkara; Tamil United Liberation Front, A. Amirthalingam; United National Party (UNP), J. R. Jayewardene; Communist Party/Moscow, K. P. Silva; Communist Party/Peking, N. Shanmugathasan; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka; Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP; People's Liberation Front), Rohana Wijeweera; All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, Kumar Ponnambalam

Voting strength: (October 1982 presidential election) UNP 52.91%, SLFP 39.07%, JVP 4.18%, All Ceylon Tamil Congress 2.67%, LSSP .9%, NSSP .27%

Communists: approximately 107,000 voted for the Communist Party in the July 1977 general election; Communist Party/Moscow approximately 5,000 members (1975), Communist Party/Peking 1,000 members (1970 est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups; labor unions; Tamil separatist groups

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; is applying for membership in ASEAN

Economy

GDP: $4.4 billion (1982), $286 per capita; real growth rate 4.2% (1983)

Agriculture: agriculture accounts for about 25% of GDP; main crops—rice, rubber, tea, coconuts

Fishing: catch 176,720 metric tons (1982 est.)

Major industries: processing of rubber, tea, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture; garment industry

Electric power: 562,000 kW capacity (1982); 2.0 billion kWh produced (1982), 130 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1982); tea, rubber, petroleum products, textiles

Imports: $2.0 billion (c.i.f., 1982); petroleum, machinery, transport equipment, sugar

Major trade partners: (1982) exports—14% US, 6% UK; imports—15% Saudi Arabia, 14% Japan

Budget: (1982) revenue $854.1 million, expenditures $1.8 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 22.915 rupees=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December

Communications

Railroads: 1,496 km total (1980); all 1.435-meter broad gauge; 102 km double track; no electrification; government owned

Highways: 66,176 km total (1979); 24,300 km paved (mostly bituminous treated), 28,916 km crushed stone or gravel, 12,960 km improved earth or unimproved earth; in addition, several thousand km of tracks, mostly unmotorable

Inland waterways: 430 km; navigable by shallow-draft craft

Pipelines: crude, 13 km; refined products, 77 km

Ports: 3 major, 9 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport (including 1 leased)

Airfields: 14 total, 11 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international service; 75,000 (est.) telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 2 FM, and 1 TV stations; submarine cables extend to India; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,210,000; 3,307,000 fit for military service; 185,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $76.4 million, 3.5% of central government current budget

Sudan

(See reference map VII)

Land
2,504,530 km²; 37% arable (3% cultivated); 33% desert, waste, or urban; 15% grazing; 15% forest

Land boundaries: 7,805 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 853 km

People
Population: 21,103,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Sudanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sudanese

Ethnic divisions: 52% black, 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 2% foreigners, 1% other

Religion: 70% Sunni Muslim in north, 20% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian (mostly in south)

Language: Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 8.6 million (1979); roughly 78% agriculture, 12% services, 10% industry; labor shortages for almost all categories of employment coexist with urban unemployment

Government
Official name: Democratic Republic of the Sudan

Type: republic under military control since coup in May 1969

Capital: Khartoum

Political subdivisions: 8 regions

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; some separate religious courts; permanent constitution promulgated April 1973; legal education at University of Khartoum and extension of Cairo University at Khartoum; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January

Branches: President and Cabinet; unicameral legislature (151-member National People's Assembly); regional assemblies

Government leader: Mar. Gaafar Mohamed NIMEIRI, President

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: presidential referendum held in 1983; Nimeiri reelected for a third six-year term

Political parties and leaders: all political parties outlawed since May 1969; the ban on the Sudan Communist Party was not enforced until after abortive coup in July 1971; the government's mass political organization, the Sudan Socialist Union, was formed in January 1972

Other political or pressure groups: Muslim Brotherhood, formerly at odds with the military regime, now participates actively in government; Ansar Muslim sect and National Unionist Party do not participate directly in government

Member of: AfDB, APC, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $7.1 billion at current prices (FY83), $345 per capita at current prices (FY83)

Agriculture: main crops—sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops—cotton, gum arabic, peanuts, sesame

Major industries: cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals

Electric power: 450,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.7 billion kWh produced (1983), 85 kWh per capita

Exports: $560 million (f.o.b., FY83); cotton (31%), gum arabic, peanuts, sesame; $40 million exports to Communist countries (FY82)

Imports: $1.7 billion (c.i.f., FY83); textiles, petroleum products, foodstuffs, transport equipment, manufactured goods

Major trade partners: UK, FRG, Italy, US, Saudi Arabia, France, Egypt, Japan

Budget: (FY83) public revenue $1.2 billion, total expenditures $1.8 billion, including development expenditure of $448 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.30 Sudanese pounds=US$1 (February 1984) official; 2.00 Sudanese pounds=US$1 free market

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 5,516 km total; 4,800 km 1.067-meter gauge, 716 km 1.6096-meter gauge plantation line

Highways: 20,000 km total; 1,700 km bituminous treated, 3,652 km gravel, 2,304 km improved earth; remainder unimproved earth and track

Inland waterways: 5,310 km navigable

Pipelines: refined products, 815 km

Ports: 1 major (Port Sudan)

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 90 total, 81 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 34 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: large system by African standards, but barely adequate; consists of radio relay, cables, radiocommunications, and troposcatter; domestic satellite system with 14 stations; 65,030 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, no FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,878,000; 2,981,000 fit for military service; 223,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983, $222.3 million; 0.95% of Central government budget

Suriname

(See reference map IV)

Land
163,265 km²; negligible arable land, meadow and pasture; 76% forest; 16% built on, waste, or other; 8% unused but potentially productive

Land boundaries: 1,561 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

Coastline: 386 km

People
Population: 370,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.8%

Nationality: noun—Surinamer(s); adjective—Surinamese

Ethnic divisions: 37% Hindustani (East Indian), 31% Creole (black and mixed), 15.3% Javanese, 10.3% Bush Negro, 2.6% Amerindian, 1.7% Chinese, 1.0% Europeans, 1.7% other

Religion: Hindu, Muslim, Roman Catholic, Moravian, other

Language: Dutch (official); English widely spoken; Sranang Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki) is native language of Creoles and much of the younger population and is lingua franca among others; Hindi; Javanese

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 129,000; unemployment 20% (1983)

Organized labor: approx. 33% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Suriname

Type: military-civilian rule

Capital: Paramaribo

Political subdivisions: 9 districts before 1980 coup, each headed by District Commissioner responsible to Minister of District Government and Decentralization except for Paramaribo, whose commissioner is responsible to Minister of Home Affairs, not functioning at present; 100 "People's Committees" installed at local level

Legal system: suspended constitution

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 November

Branches: civilian government controlled by the military

Government leaders: Lt. Col. Desire BOUTERSE, Army Commander and strongman; Lachmipersad Frederick RAMDAT-MISIER, Acting President (figurehead); Wim UDENHART, Prime Minister

Suffrage: suspended

Elections: none planned

Political parties and leaders: 25 February National Unity Movement (November 1983) official party established by Bouterse; regular party activity officially suspended, although some continue low-level functioning; leftists (all small groups)—Revolutionary People's Party (RVP), Michael Naarendorp; Progressive Workers and Farmers (PALU), Iwan Krolis

Member of: EC (official), ECLA, FAO, GATT, G-77, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $1.044 billion (1980); $2,916 per capita (1980); real growth rate 0.5-1.0% (1981)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, sugarcane, bananas

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing

Electric power: 400,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 2,835 kWh per capita

Exports: $429 million (f.o.b., 1982); alumina, bauxite, aluminum, rice, wood and wood products

Imports: $511 million (c.i.f., 1982); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products

Major trade partners: exports—41% US, 33% EC, 12% other European countries; imports—33% EC, 31% US, 16% Caribbean countries (1977)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-82)—US, $2.4 million, (1970-81), Western (non-US) countries, $1.057 billion; no military aid

Budget: revenue, $289 million; expenditure, $441 million (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.785 Suriname guilders=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 166 km total; 86 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned, and 80 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; all single track

Highways: 8,800 km total; 1,000 km paved, 5,400 km bauxite gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth

Inland waterways: 4,500 km; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 4.2 m to 7 m can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches

Ports: 1 major (Paramaribo), 6 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 32 total, 32 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: international facilities good; domestic radio-relay system; 21,300 telephones (6.1 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 10 FM, and 6 TV stations; 2 Atlantic satellite stations (several AM stations destroyed or put off the air in late 1982)

Defense Forces
Branches: National Army (including Infantry Battalion, Military Police "Brigade Navy" [company-size], Air Force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 69,000; 42,000 fit for military service

(See reference map VII)

Land
17,363 km²; mostly crop or pasture

Land boundaries: 435 km

People
Population: 651,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Swazi(s); adjective—Swazi

Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto

Religion: 57% Christian, 43% indigenous beliefs

Language: English and siSwati (official); government business conducted in English

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 195,000; over 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55,000-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 36% agriculture and forestry, 20% community and social services, 14% manufacturing, 9% construction, 21% other; 12,000 employed in South Africa (1982)

Organized labor: about 15% of wage earners are unionized

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Swaziland

Type: monarchy; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968

Capital: Mbabane (administrative)

Political subdivisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; legal education at University of Botswana and Swaziland; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Somhlolo (Independence) Day, 6 September

Branches: constitution was repealed and Parliament dissolved by King Sobhuza II (deceased August 1982) in April 1973; new bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Assembly) formally opened in January 1979; 80-member electoral college chose 40 members of lower house and 10 members of upper house; additional 10 members for each house chosen by King; executive authority vested in the King or Queen (with the advice of the Supreme Council of State) whose assent is required before parliamentary acts become law; King's authority exercised through Prime Minister and Cabinet who must be members of Parliament; judiciary is part of Ministry of Justice but otherwise independent of executive and legislative branches; cases from subordinate courts can be appealed to the High Court and the Court of Appeal

Government leaders: Head of State, Ntombi THWALA, Queen Regent; Prince Bhekimpi DLAMINI, Prime Minister; Prince Sozisa DLAMINI, traditional authorized person

Suffrage: universal for adults

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy

GDP: approximately $500.0 million (1982), about $880 per capita; annual real growth 1.7% (1979-82)

Agriculture: main crops—maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits

Major industry: mining

Electric power: 80,000 kW capacity (1983); 125 million kWh produced (1983), 200 kWh per capita; also imports 200 million kWh from South Africa

Exports: $306.1 million (f.o.b., 1982); sugar, asbestos, wood and forest products, citrus, and canned fruit

Imports: $501.0 million (f.o.b., 1982); motor vehicles, chemicals, petroleum products, and foodstuffs

Major trade partners: South Africa, UK, US; member of South African Customs Union

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $194 million; US (FY70-82), $64 million

Budget: 1981/82—revenue $189.1 million, current expenditure $189.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: the Swazi lilangeni exchanges at par with the South African rand; 1.22 emalangeni=US$1 (30 December 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 455 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 2,853 km total; 510 km paved, 1,230 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, and 1,113 km improved earth

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 27 usable; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines and low capacity radio-relay links; 12,030 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 8 FM, and 11 TV stations; Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Swaziland Umbutfo Defense Force, Royal Swaziland Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 140,000; 81,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1981, $18.5 million; 7.2% of the central government budget

Sweden

(See reference map V)

Land
449,964 km²; 55% forest, 7% arable, 2% meadow and pasture, 36% other

Land boundaries: 2,196 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,218 km

People
Population: 8,335,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.0%

Nationality: noun—Swede(s); adjective—Swedish

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority; est. 12% foreign born or first generation immigrants (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks)

Religion: 93.5% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.0% Roman Catholic, 5.5% other

Language: Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 4.35 million; 31% private services; 30.6% government services; 21.9% mining and manufacturing; 7.2% construction; 5.2% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 0.9% electricity, gas, and waterworks; 2.5% unemployed (1981 average)

Organized labor: 80% of labor force

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Sweden

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Stockholm

Political subdivisions: 24 counties, 278 municipalities (townships)

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; a new constitution was adopted in 1975 replacing the Acts of 1809, 1866, and 1949; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: no national holiday; King's birthday, 30 April, celebrated as such by Swedish embassies

Branches: legislative authority rests with unicameral parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in Cabinet, responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts

Government leaders: CARL XVI Gustaf, King; Olof PALME, Prime Minister (Head of Government)

Suffrage: universal but not compulsory over age 18; after three years of legal residence immigrants may vote in county and municipal but not national elections

Elections: every three years (next in September 1985)

Political parties and leaders: Moderate Coalition (conservative), Ulf Adelsohn; Center, Thorbjörn Fälldin; People's Party (Liberal), Bengt Westerberg; Social Democratic, Olof Palme; Left Party-Communist, Lars Werner; Swedish Communist Party (SKP), Roland Pettersson; Communist Workers' Party, Rolf Hagel

Voting strength: (1982 election) 45.6% Social Democratic, 33.6% Moderate Coalition, 15.5% Center, 5.9% Liberal, 5.6% Communist, 3.8% other

Communists: VPK and SKP (both known as Swedish Communist Party); VPK, the major Communist party, is reported to have roughly 17,800 members; in the 1982 election, the VPK attracted 308,899 votes; in addition, there are 4 other active Communist parties, for which membership figures are not available; in the 1982 elections, these parties obtained an additional 6,500 votes

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GDP: $81.0 billion, $10,285 per capita (1982); 53.3% private consumption, 12.7% private investment, 29.7% government consumption; 6.0% public investment; −1.0% change in stockbuilding; −0.9% net exports of goods and services; 1982 growth rate, 1.0%

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates, with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops—grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes, 85% self-sufficient in sugar beets

Fishing: catch 244,000 metric tons (1981), exports $76 million, imports $199.1 million

Major industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles

Shortages: coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt, oils and fats, tropical products

Crude steel: 3.9 million metric tons produced (1982), 468 kg per capita

Electric power: 35,590,000 kW capacity (1983); 105.5 billion kWh produced (1983), 12,665 kWh per capita

Exports: $26.73 billion (f.o.b., 1982); machinery, motor vehicles, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals

Imports: $27.62 billion (c.i.f., 1982); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, chemicals, food, and live animals

Major trade partners: EC 46.1%, other developed 33.9%, non-OPEC less developed countries 7.7%, OPEC 7.2%, CEMA 3.0% (1982)

Aid: donor—economic aid commitments (ODA and OOF) (1970-81), $5.0 billion

Budget: (1984/85) revenues $28.0 billion, expenditures $38.1 billion, deficit $10.1 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.993 kronor=US$1 (8 December 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 12,518 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ)—11,179 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 6,959 km electrified and 1,152 km double track; 182 km 0.891-meter gauge; 117 km rail ferry service; privately owned railways—511 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 332 km electrified; 371 km 0.891-meter gauge electrified

Highways: classified network, 97,400 km, of which 51,899 km paved; 20,659 km gravel; 24,842 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges

Ports: 17 major and 30 minor

Civil air: 55 major transports

Airfields: 257 total, 253 usable; 134 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 89 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international facilities; 6.4 million telephones (77.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 343 FM, and 814 TV stations; 9 submarine coaxial cables, 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Swedish Army, Royal Swedish Air Force, Royal Swedish Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,070,000; 1,834,000 fit for military service; 62,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983, $2.3 billion; about 6.2% of proposed central government budget

Switzerland

(See reference map V)

Land

41,228 km²; 43% meadow and pasture, 24% forest, 20% waste or urban, 3% inland water

Land boundaries: 1,884 km

People

Population: 6,477,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.2%

Nationality: noun—Swiss (sing. & pl.); adjective—Swiss

Ethnic divisions: total population—65% German, 18% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 5% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Religion: 49% Catholic, 48% Protestant, 0.3% Jewish

Language: total population—65% German, 18% French, 12% Italian, 1% Romansch, 4% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 3.05 million, about 706,000 foreign workers, mostly Italian; 42% services, 39% industry and crafts, 11% government, 7% agriculture and forestry, 1% other; approximately 0.8% unemployed in October 1983

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

Government

Official name: Swiss Confederation

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bern

Political subdivisions: 23 cantons (3 divided into half cantons)

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva, and Lausanne, and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 1 August

Branches: bicameral parliament (National Council, Council of States) has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

Government leader: Leon SCHLUMPF, President (1984; rotates annually)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: held every four years; next elections 1987

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (SPS), Helmut Hubacher, president; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Yann Richter, president; Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP), Hans Wyer, president; Swiss People's Party (SVP), Fritz Hofmann, chairman; Labor Party (PdA), Armand Magnin, chairman; National Action Party (NA), Hans Zwicky, chairman; Independents' Party (LdU); Republican Movement (Rep); Liberal Party (LPS); Evangelical People's Party (EVP); Maoist Party (POSH/PSA); Green Party (GP); Autonomous Socialist Party (PSA); Progressive Swiss Organization (POS)

Voting strength: (1983 election) 23.4% FDP, 22.8% SPS, 20.5% CVP, 11.1% SVP, 3.5% NA, 2.9% GP, 16.1% others

Communists: about 5,000 members

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EFTA, ELDO (observer), ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN (permanent observer), UNESCO, UPU, World Confederation of Labor, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $95.6 billion (1982), $14,270 per capita; 60% consumption, 24% investment, −12% government, −0.1% net foreign balance; real growth rate −1.7% (1982)

Agriculture: dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages—fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat

Major industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

Shortages: practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

Electric power: 15,750,000 kW capacity (1983); 52.773 billion kWh produced (1983), 8,165 kWh per capita

Exports: $26.01 billion (f.o.b., 1982); principal items—machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, metal products, textiles, foodstuffs

Imports: $28.68 billion (c.i.f., 1982); principal items—machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

Major trade partners: 57% EC, 22% other developed, 4% Communist, 15% less developed countries

Aid: donor—bilateral economic aid committed, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $1.2 billion

Budget: receipts $9.58 billion, expenditures $10.14 billion, deficit $0.56 billion (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.15 francs=US$1 (third quarter 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 5,157 km total; 2,952 km government owned (SBB), 2,879 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 73 km 1.000-meter narrow gauge; 1,432 km double track, 99% electrified; 2,203 km nongovernment owned, 710 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,418 km 1.000-meter gauge, 75 km 0.790-meter gauge, 100% electrified

Highways: 62,145 km total (all paved), of which 18,620 km are canton and 1,057 km are national highways (740 km autobahn); 42,468 km are communal roads

Pipelines: 314 km crude oil; 1,046 km natural gas

Inland waterways: 65 km; Rhine River—Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Constanz; in addition, there are 12 navigable lakes ranging in size from Lake Geneva to Hallwilersee

Ports: 1 major (Basel), 2 minor (all inland)

Civil air: 81 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 81 total, 72 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,660 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 4.61 million telephones (72.5 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 209 FM, and 1,203 TV stations; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,691,000; 1,461,000 fit for military service; 50,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1,897 million; 20.0% of proposed central government budget

Syria

(See reference map VI)

Land
186,480 km² (including 1,295 km² of Israeli-occupied territory); 48% arable, 29% grazing, 21% desert, 2% forest

Land boundaries: 2,196 km (1967) (excluding occupied area 2,156 km)

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 35 nm

Coastline: 193 km

People
Population: 10,075,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.4%

Nationality: noun—Syrian(s); adjective—Syrian

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other

Religion: 74% Sunni Muslim; 16% Alawite, Druze, and other Muslim sects; 10% Christian (various sects)

Language: Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic; French and English widely understood

Literacy: about 50%

Labor force: 2.2 million; 39% miscellaneous services, 32% agriculture, 29% industry (including construction); majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 5% of labor force

Government
Official name: Syrian Arab Republic

Type: republic; under leftwing military regime since March 1963

Capital: Damascus

Political subdivisions: 13 provinces and city of Damascus administered as separate unit

Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; constitution promulgated in 1973; legal education at Damascus University and University of Aleppo; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 17 April

Branches: executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; power rests in unicameral legislative (People's Council); seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command

Government leader: Lt. Gen. Hafiz al-ASSAD, President

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: People's Council election November 1981; presidential election February 1978

Political parties and leaders: ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) Party; the progressive "national front" cabinet is dominated by Ba'thists but includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU), Socialist Unionist Movement, and Syrian Communist Party (SCP)

Communists: mostly sympathizers, numbering about 5,000

Other political or pressure groups: non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective;

greatest threat to Assad regime lies in factionalism in the military; conservative religious leaders; Muslim Brotherhood

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GDP: $18.4 billion (1981), $1,957 per capita; real GDP growth rate 4.6% (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, wheat, barley and tobacco; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in most foods in years of good weather

Major industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco; petroleum—163,000 b/d production (1982), 220,000 b/d refining capacity

Electric power: 2,256,700 kW capacity (1983); 5.093 billion kWh produced (1983), 522 kWh per capita

Exports: $2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum, textiles and textile products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, cotton

Imports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1982); machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—Italy, Romania, US, USSR; imports—Iran, FRG, Italy, Saudi Arabia

Budget: 1982—revenues $7.0 billion (excluding Arab aid payments), expenditures $8.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.925 Syrian pounds=US$1 (official rate, February 1984); two other officially sanctioned rates—the "parallel" and "tourist" rates—are determined by the government guided by supply and demand

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 1,543 km total; 1,281 km standard gauge, 262 km 1.050-meter narrow gauge

Highways: 16,939 km total; 12,051 km paved, 2,625 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,263 km improved earth

Inland waterways: 672 km; of little importance

Pipelines: 1,304 km crude oil; 515 km refined products

Ports: 3 major (Tartus, Latakia, Baniyas), 2 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

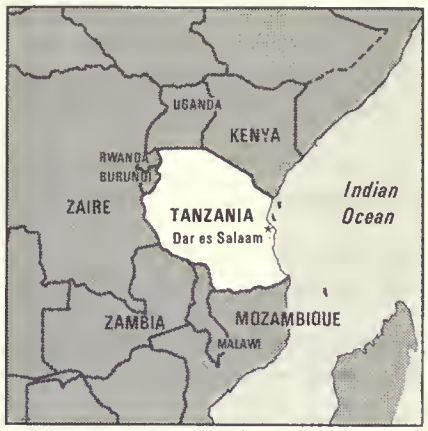
Airfields: 67 total, 63 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international and domestic services using coaxial cable and radio-relay; 236,000 telephones (2.7 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, and 40 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Syrian Arab Army, Syrian Arab Air Force, Syrian Arab Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,216,000; 1,242,000 fit for military service; about 105,000 reach military age (19) annually

Tanzania



(See reference map VII)

Land
939,652 km² (including islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, 2,642 km²); forest 45%, meadow and pasture 37%, inland water 6%, arable 4%, crop 1%, other 7%

Land boundaries: 3,883 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 50 nm

Coastline: 1,424 km (this includes 113 km Mafia Island; 177 km Pemba Island; and 212 km Zanzibar)

People
Population: 21,202,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Tanzanian(s); adjective—Tanzanian

Ethnic divisions: 99% native African consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab

Religion: Mainland—35% Christian, 35% Muslim, 30% indigenous beliefs; Zanzibar—almost all Muslim

Language: Swahili and English (official); English primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first language of most people is one of the local languages

Literacy: 66%

Labor force: 456,000 in paid employment; 90% agriculture, 10% industry and commerce

Organized labor: 15% of labor force

Government
Official name: United Republic of Tanzania

Type: republic; single party constitutionally supreme on the mainland and on Zanzibar

Capital: Dar es Salaam

Political subdivisions: 25 regions—20 on mainland, 5 on Zanzibar

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, customary law, and German civil law system; permanent constitution adopted 1977, replaced interim constitution adopted 1965; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; legal education at University of Dar es Salaam; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Union Day, 26 April; Independence Day, 9 December

Branches: President Julius Nyerere has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by Nyerere and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party); National Assembly consists of 233 members, 72 from Zanzibar, of whom 10 are directly elected, 65 appointed from the mainland, and 96 directly elected from the mainland

Government leaders: Julius Kambarage NYERERE, President; Ali Hassan MWINYI, Interim President of Zanzibar, and the Revolutionary Council still run Zanzibar except for certain specifically designated union matters

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Political party and leaders: Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party), only political party, dominated by Nyerere

Voting strength: (October 1980 national elections) close to 7 million registered voters; Nyerere received 93% of about 6 million votes cast; general elections scheduled for late 1985

Communists: a few Communist sympathizers, especially on Zanzibar

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $5.2 billion (1981), $281 per capita; real growth rate, −3.6% (1981)

Agriculture: main crops—cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; cloves and coconuts on Zanzibar

Major industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products

Electric power: 425,000 kW capacity (1983); 1.5 billion kWh produced (1983), 75 kWh per capita

Exports: $688 million (f.o.b., 1982); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, diamonds, cloves, tobacco, tea, coconut products

Imports: $1.037 billion (f.o.b., 1982); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—FRG, UK, US; imports—FRG, UK, US

External debt: $2.2 billion (1982); debt service ratio 38% (1982)

Budget: (1981/82) revenue $1.656 billion, current expenditures $1,457 million, development expenditures $600 million

Aid: economic aid commitments from Western (non-US) countries (1970-79), ODA and OOF, $100 million; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), $200 million

Monetary conversion rate: 12.3 Tanzanian shillings=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 3,555 km total; 960 km 1.067-meter gauge; 2,595 km 1.000-meter gauge, 6.4 km double track; 962 km Tan-Zam Railroad 1.067-meter gauge in Tanzania

Highways: total 34,227 km, 3,588 km paved; 5,529 km gravel or crushed stone; remainder improved and unimproved earth

Pipelines: 982 km crude oil

Inland waterways: 1,168 km of navigable streams; several thousand km navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Malawi

Ports: 3 major (Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga)

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 97 total, 90 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runway 2,440-3,659 m, 46 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open wire, radio relay, and troposcatter; 93,200 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, no FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Tanzanian People's Defense Force includes Army, Navy, and Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,569,000; 2,624,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, $179 million; 9% of central government budget

Thailand

(See reference map IX)

Land
514,820 km²; 56% forest; 24% farm; 20% other

Land boundaries: 4,868 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,219 km

People
Population: 51,724,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.9%

Nationality: noun—Thai (sing. and pl.); adjective—Thai

Ethnic divisions: 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% other

Religion: 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% other

Language: Thai; English secondary language of elite; ethnic and regional dialects

Literacy: 84%

Labor force: 23.4 million (1981 est.); 76% agriculture, 9% industry and commerce, 9% services, 6% government

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Thailand

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Bangkok

Political subdivisions: 73 centrally controlled provinces

Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; legal education at Thammasat University; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Birthday of the King, 5 December

Branches: King is head of state with nominal powers; bicameral legislature (National Assembly—Senate appointed by King, elected House of Representatives); judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversive cases

Government leaders: BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, King; Gen. PREM TINSULANONDA, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal at age 20

Elections: last held April 1983

Political parties: Social Action Party, Thai Nation Party, Thai People's Party, Thai Citizen Party, Democrat Party, Freedom and Justice Party, Nation and People Party, New Force Party, National Democracy Party; other small parties represented in parliament along with numerous independents

Communists: strength of illegal Communist Party is about 1,200; Thai Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total an estimated 7,000

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, ASPAC, Association of Tin Producing Countries, Colombo Plan, GATT, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $38.4 billion (1982), $800 per capita; 5% real growth in 1983 (8.2% real growth, 1975-79)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, sugar, corn, rubber, manioc

Fishing: catch 2.1 million metric tons (1979); major fishery export, shrimp, 18,628 metric tons, about $116 million (1979); 2,098 calories and 46.3 grams protein per day per capita (1977)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, wood and wood products, cement, tin and tungsten ore mining; world's second largest tungsten producer and third largest tin producer

Shortages: fuel sources, including coal and petroleum; scrap iron; and fertilizer

Electric power: 4,300,000 kW capacity (1983); 18.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 355 kWh per capita

Exports: $7.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982); rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tin, tapioca, kenaf

Imports: $9.3 billion (c.i.f., 1982); machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals, and fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—Japan, US, Singapore, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Malaysia; imports—Japan, US, FRG, UK, Singapore, Saudi Arabia; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

Budget: (FY83) estimate of expenditures, $7.7 billion; Defense Ministry budget, $1.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 22.975 baht=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications
Railroads: 3,800 km 1.000-meter gauge, 97 km double track; 140 km 1.000-meter gauge under construction from Chachoeng Sao to Sattahip

Thailand *(continued)*

Highways: 34,950 km total; 16,244 km paved, 5,353 km improved earth; 13,373 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,999 km principal waterways; 3,701 km with navigable depths of 0.9 m or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Pipelines: natural gas, 600 km

Ports: 2 major, 16 minor

Civil air: 25 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 140 total, 113 usable; 56 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service to general public adequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by multichannel cable and radio-relay network; satellite ground station; domestic satellite system being developed; 496,558 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); approx. 150 AM, 20 FM, and 10 TV transmitters in government-controlled networks

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy, Royal Thai Marine Corps, Royal Thai Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,220,000; 8,113,000 fit for military service; about 622,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1984, $1,651.7 million; 19.8% of central government budget

Togo

(See reference map VII)

Land
56,980 km²; nearly 50% arable; under 15% cultivated

Land boundaries: 1,646 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 30 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: 56 km

People
Population: 2,926,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Togolese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Togolese

Ethnic divisions: 37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabyè; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

Religion: about 70% indigenous beliefs, 20% Christian, 10% Muslim

Language: French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in the south and Dagomba and Kabyè in the north

Literacy: 18%

Labor force: 78% agriculture, 22% industry; about 88,600 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

Organized labor: one national union, the National Federation of Togolese Workers

Government
Official name: Republic of Togo

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime with a centralized national administration

Capital: Lomé

Political subdivisions: 21 circumscriptions

Legal system: a new constitution was endorsed by referendum in 1979 that provided for an elective presidential system and a 67-member National Assembly

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 April

Branches: strong executive President; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); separate judiciary, including State Security Court, established in 1970

Government leader: Gen. Gnassingbé EYADEMA, President

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: to be held every seven years; last held in December 1979; General Eyadéma, the sole candidate, was elected by almost 100% of votes cast

Political party: single party formed by President Eyadéma in September 1969, Rally of the Togolese People (RPT), structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government

Communists: no Communist Party; possibly some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, CEAO (observer), EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, ENTENTE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $950 million (1982 est.), about $340 per capita; −3.2% real growth in 1982

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, cocoa, cotton; major food crops—yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum, fish

Fishing: catch 2,000 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

Electric power: 138,000 kW capacity (1983); 65 million kWh produced (1983), 25 kWh per capita; also imports 250 million kWh from Ghana

Exports: $202 million (f.o.b., 1982); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, and palm kernels

Imports: $290 million (f.o.b., 1982); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: mostly France and other EC countries

Budget: (1982 proj.), revenues, $243.1 million; current expenditures, $219 million, development expenditures $89 million

Monetary conversion rate: 397.45 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 442 km 1.000-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 7,464 km total; 1,320 km paved, 1,280 km improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: section of Mono River and about 50 km of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks

Ports: 1 major (Lomé), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

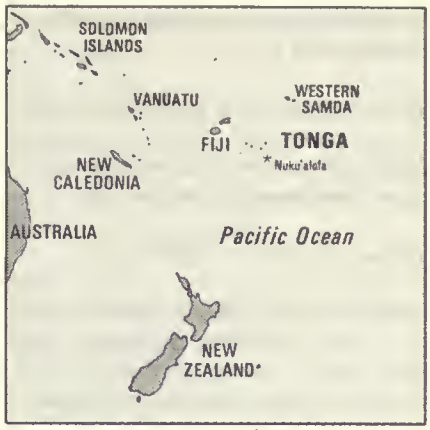
Airfields: 11 total, 11 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: fair system based on network of open-wire lines supplemented by radio-relay routes; 7,870 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, and 3 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 1 SYMPHONIE station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 641,000; 334,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $14.2 million; 7.2% of central government budget



(See reference map X)

Land
997 km² (169 islands, only 36 inhabited); 77% arable, 13% forest, 3% pasture, 3% inland water, 4% other

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): rectangular/polygonal claim (12 nm for Minerva Reef)

Coastline: 419 km (est.)

People
Population: 106,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.0%

Nationality: noun—Tongan(s); adjective—Tongan

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian; about 300 Europeans

Religion: Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

Language: Tongan, English

Literacy: 90-95%; compulsory education for children ages 6-14

Labor force: agriculture 10,303; mining 599

Government
Official name: Kingdom of Tonga

Tonga *(continued)*

Type: constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth

Capital: Nuku'alofa, on Tongatapu Island

Political subdivisions: three main island groups (Tongatapu, Ha'apai, Vava'u)

Legal system: based on English law

Branches: executive—King, Cabinet, and Privy Council; unicameral legislature—Legislative Assembly composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, eight Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the seven nobles to be the speaker; judiciary—Supreme Court, Magistrate's Court, Land Court

Government leaders: Taufa'ahau TUPOU IV, King; Prince Fatafehi TU'IPELEHAKE (younger brother of the King), Premier

Suffrage: all literate, tax-paying males and all literate females over 21

Elections: supposed to be held every three years, last in April 1978

Communists: none known

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, FAO, ESCAP, GATT (de facto), IFAD, ITU, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, South Pacific Bureau Forum, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy

GNP: $50 million (1980), $520 per capita

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut and banana production, with subsistence crops of taro, yams, sweet potatoes, and breadfruit

Electric power: 5,000 kW capacity (1981); 8 million kWh produced (1981), 78 kWh per capita

Exports: $7 million (1979); 65% copra, 8% bananas, 7% coconut products

Imports: $29 million (1979); food, machinery, and petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—36% Australia, 34% New Zealand, 14% US; imports—38% New Zealand, 31% Australia, 6% Japan, 5% Fiji (1979)

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $77 million

Budget: (1981-82) revenue, 14,744,237 pa'anga; expenditure, 14,735,833 pa'anga (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.0778 pa'anga= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 198 km metaled road (Tongatapu); 74 km (Vava'u); 94 km unsealed roads usable only in dry weather

Ports: 2 minor (Nuku'alofa, Neiafu)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 1,285 telephones (1.4 per 100 popl.); 11,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station; 1 ground satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army

Trinidad and Tobago

(See reference map III)

Land

5,128 km²; 41.9% farm (25.7% cultivated or fallow, 10.6% forest, 4.1% unused or built on, and 1.5% pasture); 58.1% grassland, forest, built on, wasteland, and other

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (200 nm fishing zone; 200 nm economic zone)

Coastline: 362 km

People

Population: 1,168,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.6%

Nationality: noun—Trinidadian(s), Tobagan(s); adjective—Trinidadian, Tobagan

Ethnic divisions: 43% black, 40% East Indian, 14% mixed, 1% white, 1% Chinese, 1% other

Religion: 36.2% Roman Catholic, 23% Hindu, 13.1% Protestant, 6% Muslim, 21.7% unknown

Language: English (official), Hindi, French, Spanish

Literacy: 89%

Labor force: about 473,000 (est. 1979-81); 23.0% service; 20.0% mining, quarrying, and manufacturing; 17.4% commerce; 15.7%

construction and utilities; 13.5% agriculture; 7.5% transportation and communication; 2.9% other

Organized labor: 30% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Port-of-Spain

Political subdivisions: 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 31 August

Branches: bicameral legislature (36-member elected House of Representatives and 31-member appointed Senate); executive is Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice and includes a Court of Appeal, High Court, and lower courts

Government leaders: George Michael CHAMBERS, Prime Minister; Ellis Emmanuel Innocent CLARKE, President

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections to be held at intervals of not more than five years; last election held 9 November 1981

Political parties and leaders: People's National Movement (PNM), George Chambers; United Labor Front (ULF), Basdeo Panday; Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR), Karl Hudson-Phillips; Democratic Action Congress (DAC), Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson; Tapia House Movement, Michael Harris

Voting strength: (1981 election) 55% of registered voters cast ballots; House of Representatives—PNM, 26 seats; ULF, 8; DAC, the 2 Tobago seats

Communists: National Movement for True Independence (NAMOTI), an ultraleftist group led by Teddy Belgrave and David Abdullah; People's Popular Movement (PPM), Michael Als; February 18 Movement (F/18), James Millette; Workers' Revolutionary Committee (WRC), John Poon

Other political pressure groups: National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), radical anti-government Black-identity organization; Trinidad and Tobago Peace Council, leftist organization affiliated with the World Peace Council; Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce; Trinidad and Tobago Labor Congress, moderate labor federation; Council of Progressive Trade Unions, radical labor federation

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, International Coffee Agreement, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $7.316 billion (1982), $6,651 per capita; real growth rate (1982), 0%

Agriculture: main crops—sugar, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food

Fishing: catch 4,461 metric tons (1980)

Major industries: petroleum, chemicals, tourism, food processing, cement

Electric power: 805,000 kW capacity (1983); 2.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,650 kWh per capita

Exports: $3.1 billion (f.o.b., 1982); petroleum and petroleum products, ammonia, fertilizer, chemicals, sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus; includes exports of oil under processing agreement

Imports: $3.7 billion (c.i.f., 1982); crude petroleum (33%), machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals; includes imports under processing agreement

Major trade partners: exports—US 57%, Netherlands 6%; imports—Saudi Arabia 31%, US 26%, UK 10%

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), US, $320 million; (1970-81) other Western countries, ODA and OOF, $119 million

Budget: (1982) consolidated central government revenues $3.1 billion, expenditures $4.0 billion (current $3.0 billion, capital $973 million)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.4 Trinidad and Tobago dollars=US$1 (30 September 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 8,280 km total; 3,980 km paved, 1,100 km improved earth, 3,200 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: 1,032 km crude oil; 19 km refined products; 904 km natural gas

Ports: 3 major (Port-of-Spain, Chaguaramas Bay, Point Tembladora), 6 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, 5 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; fair local service; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 80,000 telephones (7.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 3 FM, and 3 TV stations

Trinidad and Tobago
(continued)

Defense Forces
Branches: Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Military manpower: males 15-49, 332,000; 237,000 fit for military service

Tunisia

(See reference map VII)

Land
164,206 km²; 43% desert, waste, or urban; 28% arable and tree crop; 23% range and esparto grass; 6% forest

Land boundaries: 1,408 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (fishing 12 nm exclusive fisheries zone follows the 50-meter isobath for part of the coast, maximum 65 nm)

Coastline: 1,143 km (includes offshore islands)

People
Population: 7,202,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.6%

Nationality: noun—Tunisian(s); adjective—Tunisian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

Religion: 98% Muslim, 1% Christian, less than 1% Jewish

Language: Arabic (official), Arabic and French (commerce)

Literacy: about 62%

Labor force: 1.9 million, 32% agriculture; 15%-25% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: about 360,000 members claimed, roughly 20% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), quasi-independent of Destourian Socialist Party

Government
Official name: Republic of Tunisia

Type: republic

Capital: Tunis

Political subdivisions: 23 governorates (provinces)

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution patterned on Turkish and US constitutions adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session; legal education at Institute of Higher Studies and Superior School of Law of the University of Tunis

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 June

Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislative (National Assembly) largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French and Koranic systems

Government leaders: Habib BOURGUIBA, President; Mohamed MZALI, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national elections held every five years; last elections 1 November 1981

Political party and leader: Destourian Socialist Party is official ruling party; two small parties—Movement of Social Democrats and Movement of Popular Unity—legalized in 1983

Voting strength: (1981 election) over 95% Destourian Socialist Party; 3.23% Social Democrats, under 1% Popular United Movement, under 1% Communist Party

Communists: a small number of nominal Communists, mostly students; Tunisian Communist Party legalized in July 1981

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, AIOEC, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $8.7 billion (1982 prelim.), $1,183 per capita (1982); 57% private consumption, 16% government consumption, 29% gross fixed capital formation; average annual real growth (1980-83), 4%

Agriculture: main crops—cereals (barley and wheat), olives, grapes, citrus fruits, and vegetables

Major sectors: agriculture; industry—mining (phosphate), energy (petroleum, natural gas), manufacturing (food processing and textiles), services (transport, telecommunications, tourism, government)

Electric power: 1,000,000 kW capacity (1983); 3.154 billion kWh produced (1983), 449 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.7 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 41% crude petroleum, 20.7% textiles, 17% phosphates and chemicals, 5% olive oil

Imports: $2.9 billion (f.o.b., 1982)

Major trade partners: France, Italy, FRG, Greece

Tourism and foreign worker remittances: $934 million (1982)

Budget: (1983 prelim.) total revenue $2.3 billion; operating budget $1.3 billion; capital budget $1.2 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 0.70 Tunisian dinar (TD)=US$1 (30 October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,089 km total; 503 1.435-meter km standard gauge, 1,586 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 17,762 km total; 9,970 km bituminous; 1,421 km improved earth; 6,371 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: 797 km crude oil; 10 km refined products; 372 km natural gas

Ports: 5 major, 14 minor; 1 petroleum, oils, and lubricants terminal

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 28 total, 25 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system is above the African average; facilities consist of open-wire lines, multiconductor cable, and radio relay; key centers are Safaqis, Susah, Bizerte, and Tunis; 188,500 telephones (3.0 per 100 popl.); 18 AM, 4 FM, and 14 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,728,000; 965,000 fit for military service; about 81,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $247 million; 9% of central government budget

(See reference map VI)

Land

766,640 km²; 35% crop, 25% meadow and pasture, 23% forest, 17% other

Land boundaries: 2,574 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm, except in Black Sea, where it is 12 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 7,200 km

People

Population: 50,207,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.1%

Nationality: noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish

Ethnic divisions: 85% Turkish, 12% Kurd, 3% other

Religion: 98% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 2% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

Language: Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic

Literacy: 70%

Labor force: 18.1 million (1983); 61% agriculture, 27% service, 12% industry and commerce; surplus of unskilled labor (1982)

Organized labor: 10-15% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Turkey

Type: republic

Capital: Ankara

Political subdivisions: 67 provinces

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; constitution adopted in November 1982; legal education at Universities of Ankara and Istanbul; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 29 October

Branches: exective—President empowered to call new elections, promulgate laws (elected for a seven-year term); unicameral legislature (400-member Grand National Assembly); independent judiciary

Government leaders: Gen. Kenan EVREN, President; Turgut OZAL, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: according to the 1982 Constitution, elections to the Grand National Assembly to be held every five years; most recent election 6 November 1983

Political parties and leaders: military leaders banned all traditional parties from taking part in the parliamentary election of November 1983 and banned many prominent party leaders from taking part in politics for 10 years; three new parties allowed to take part in the election—Motherland Party, Turgut Ozal; Populist Party, Necdet Calp; Nationalist Democracy Party, Turgut Sunalp; additional parties permitted to take part in local elections in March 1984—Social Democratic Party, Erdal Inonu; Correct Way Party, Yildirim Avci

Voting strength: (1983 election) Grand National Assembly—Motherland Party, 211 seats; Populist Party, 117 seats; Nationalist Democracy Party, 71 seats

Communists: strength and support negligible

Member of: ASSIMER, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OECD, OIC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy
GNP: $53.8 billion (1982), $1,096 per capita; 4.4% real growth 1982, 4.5% average annual real growth 1971-81

Agriculture: main products—cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years

Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum

Crude steel: 2.1 million tons produced (1982)

Electric power: 7,127,000 kW capacity (1983); 26.986 billion kWh produced (1983), 549 kWh per capita

Exports: $5,746 million (f.o.b., 1982); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles and clothing

Imports: $8,843 million (c.i.f., 1982); crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

Major trade partners: (1982) exports—13.8% Iran, 12.3% FRG, 10.6% Iraq, 6.2% Saudi Arabia, 4.4% US, imports—15.0% Iraq, 11.6% FRG, 10.5% Libya, 9.3% US, 8.6% Iran

Budget: (FY82) revenues $9.6 billion, expenditures $10.2 billion, deficit $0.6 billion (on 10-month basis; in 1982 fiscal year was changed to coincide with calendar year)

Monetary conversion rate: 276 Turkish liras=US$1 (4 January 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 8,193 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 204 km double track; 204 km electrified

Highways: 60,761 km total; 36,670 km bituminous; 18,648 km gravel or crushed stone; 2,427 km improved earth; 4,016 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: approx. 1,200 km

Pipelines: 1,288 km crude oil; 2,145 km refined products

Ports: 4 major, 8 secondary, 16 minor

Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 119 total, 93 usable; 59 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,660 m, 26 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair domestic and international systems; trunk radio-relay network; 1.90 million telephones (4.2 per 100 popl.); 20 AM, 27 FM, and 181 TV stations; 1 satellite ground station, 1 submarine telephone cable

Defense Forces
Branches: Land Forces, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,323,000; 7,293,000 fit for military service; about 516,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $2,087 million; 17.1% of central government budget

Turks and Caicos Islands

(See reference map III)

Land
430² km; more than 30 islands, including 8 inhabited; largest is Grand Caicos

People
Population: 7,436 (1980)

Enthnic division: majority of African descent

Regligion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Church of God, Seventh-day Adventist

Language: English (official)

Literacy: probably fairly high

Labor force: some subsistence agriculture; majority engaged in fishing and tourist industries

Organized labor: St. George's Industrial Trade Union (Cockburn Harbor), 250 members

Government
Official name; Turks and Caicos Islands

Type: British colony; constitution introduced in 1976

Capital: Cockburn Town on Grand Turk Island

Political subdivisions: 3 districts

Legal system: probably based on English common law

National holiday: Commonwealth Day, 31 May

Branches: executive, bicameral legislature (Executive Council, 14-member Legislative Council), judicial (Supreme Court)

Government leader: Christopher J. Turner, Governor

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18 for "belongers"

Elections: last 1980 for 11 Legislative Council seats

Political parties and leaders: People's Democratic Movement (PMD), Progressive National Party (PNP)

Voting strength: PDM, 3 seats; PNP, 8 seats

Communists: none known

Economy
GNP: not available

Agriculture: corn, beans

Fishing: catch 395.76 metric tons (1981)

Major industries: fishing, tourism; formerly produced salt by solar evaporation

Exports: $2,668,080 (1981/82); crawfish, dried and fresh conch, conch shells

Imports: $15,233,973 (1981/82); foodstuffs, drink, tobacco, clothing

Major trade partners: US (lobster, conch, tourism) and UK

AID: none (1981)

Bugdet: revenue $5,912,302, expenditure $7,186,325 (1981/82)

Monetary conversion rate: uses the US dollar

Fiscal year: probably calendar

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 121 km, including 24 km tarmac

Ports: 4 major (Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Providenciales, Cockburn Harbor)

Civil air: Air Turks and Caicos (passenger service) and Turks Air Ltd. (cargo service)

Airfields: 3 (Grand Turk, South Caicos, Providenciales), including 1.93 km paved (Grand Turk) and 1.83 km paved airstrip (Providenciales); 5 landing strips on other inhabited islands

Telecommunications: cable and wireless services (932 telephones, 1981); 1 AM station (21,500 radio receivers, 1982)

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of UK

Branches: police

Tuvalu
(formerly Ellice Islands)

(See reference map X)

Land
NOTE: On 1 October 1975, by Constitutional Order, the Ellice Islands were formally separated from the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands, thus forming the colony of Tuvalu. The remaining islands in the former Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony are now named Kiribati. Tuvalu includes the islands of Nanumanga, Nanumea, Nui, Niutao, Vaitupu, and the four islands of the Tuvalu group formerly claimed by the United States: Funafuti, Nukufetau, Nukulailai (Nukulaelae), and Nurakita (Niulakita)

Land
26 km²

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 3 nm (fishing 200 nm, economic 200 nm)

Coastline: about 24 km

People
Population: 8,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.6%

Nationality: noun—Tuvaluans(s); adjective—Tuvaluan

Ethnic divisions: 96% Polynesian

Religion: Christian, predominantly Protestant

Languages: Tuvaluan, English

Literacy: less than 50%

Government
Official name: Tuvalu

Type: independent state with "special membership" in the Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Funafuti

Branches: executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature—12-member House of Parliament judicial—High Court, 8 island courts with limited jurisdication

Government leaders: Dr. Tomasi PUAPUA, Prime Minister; Sir Fiatav Penitala TED, Governor General

Elections: last general election September 1981, next September 1985

Political parties: none

Member of: GATT (de facto), SPC, UPU

Economy
GNP: $4 million (1980 est.), $570 per capita

Agriculture: limited; coconut palms, copra

Electric power: 2,600 kW capacity (1981); 3.0 million kWh produced (1981), 333 kWh per capita

Exports: copra—$26,789 (1981)

Imports: $2.8 million (1981); food and mineral fuels

Major trade partners: UK, Australia

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA (1970-79), $22 million

Budget: (1983 est.) $2.59 million revenues, $3.6 million expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 1.0778 Australian dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 8 km gravel

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor (Funafuti) and Nukufetav

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 1 AM station; about 300 radio telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 4,000 radio sets

Uganda

(See reference map VII)

Land
235,885 km²; 45% forest, wood, and grass; 21% inland water and swamp, including territorial waters of Lake Victoria; about 21% cultivated; 13% national park, forest, and game reserve

Land boundaries: 2,680 km

People
Population: 14,819,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Ugandan(s); adjective—Ugandan

Ethnic divisions: 99% African, 1% European, Asian, Arab

Religion: 33% Roman Catholic, 33% Protestant, 16% Muslim, rest indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages

Literacy: 52%

Labor force: estimated 4.5 million; about 250,000 in paid labor; remainder in subsistence activities

Organized labor: 125,000 union members

Government
Official name: Republic of Uganda

Type: republic

Capital: Kampala

Political subdivisions: 10 provinces and 34 districts

Legal system: provisional government plans to restore system based on English common law and customary law to reinstitute a normal judicial system; legal education at Makerere University, Kampala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 October

Branches: government that assumed power in December 1980 consists of three branches—an executive headed by a President, a unicameral legislature (National Assembly), and a judiciary; in practice President has most power

Government leader: Dr. (Apollo) Milton OBOTE, President

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general election (held December 1980) elected present National Assembly; winning party then named President

Political parties: Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), Democratic Party (DP), Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM)

Voting strength: (December 1980 election) National Assembly—UPC, 74; DP, 51; UPM, 1

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $4.8 billion in 1982 (est.)

Agriculture: main cash crop—coffee (165,000 metric tons produced in 1982-83, proj.); other cash crops—cotton, tobacco, tea, sugar, fish, livestock

Major industries: agricultural processing (textiles, sugar, coffee, plywood, beer), cement, copper smelting, corrugated iron sheet, shoes, fertilizer

Electric power: 260,000 kW capacity (1983); 950 million kWh produced (1983), 70 kWh per capita

Exports: $325 million (f.o.b., 1982/83); coffee, cotton, tea

Imports: $345 million (f.o.b., 1982/83 est.); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment, food

Major trade partners: Kenya, US, UK

Budget: revenues $290 million (FY81/82); current expenditures and debt payments $423 million, development expenditures $88 million (1982 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 244.1 Uganda shillings=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 1,216 km, 1.000-meter gauge single track

Highways: 26,763 km total; 1,934 km paved; 4,829 km crushed stone, gravel, and laterite; remainder earth roads and tracks

Inland waterways: Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, and Lake Edward; Kagera River and Victoria Nile

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 39 total, 33 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

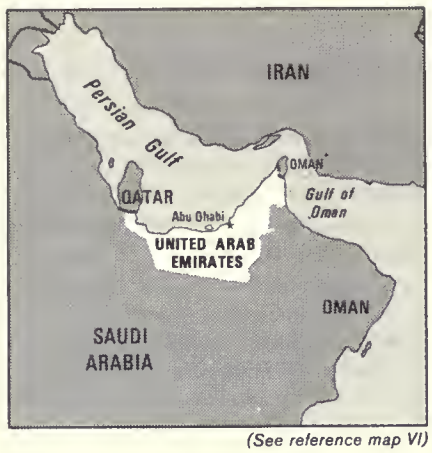
Uganda *(continued)*

Telecommunications: fair system with radio-relay and communications stations in use; 46,400 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces
Branches: Uganda National Liberation Army (including army and air force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 3,123,000; about 1,681,000 fit for military service

United Arab Emirates



(See reference map VI)

Land
82,880 km²; almost all desert, waste, or urban

Land boundaries: 1,094 km (does not include boundaries between adjacent UAE states)

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm for all states except Sharjah (12 nm); fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm

Coastline: 1,448 km

People
Population: 1,523,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 10.3%

Nationality: Noun—Emirian(s), adjective—Emirian

Ethnic divisions: Emirian 19%, other Arab 23%, South Asian 50% (fluctuating), other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8%; fewer than 20% of the population are UAE citizens (1982)

Religion: Muslim 96%; Christian, Hindu, and other 4%

Language: Arabic (official); Farsi and English widely spoken in major cities; Hindi, Urdu

Literacy: 56.3% est.

Labor force: 541,000 (1980 est.); 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 5% government; 80% of labor force is foreign

Government
Official name: United Arab Emirates (composed of former Trucial States)

Member states: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, al Fujayrah, Ra's al-Khaymah, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaywayn

Type: federation; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the United Arab Emirates central government and reserved other powers to member shaykhdoms

Capital: Abu Dhabi

Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several member shaykhdoms; Islamic law remains influential

National holiday: 2 December

Branches: executive—Supreme Council of Rulers (seven members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature—Federal National Council; judicial—Union Supreme Court

Government leaders: Shaykh Zayid bin Sultan Al NUHAYYAN of Abu Dhabi, President; Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al MAKTUM of Dubai, Vice President and Prime Minister

Suffrage: none

Elections: none

Political or pressure groups: none; a few small clandestine groups are active

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $30 billion (1982 est.), $30,000 per capita

Agriculture: food imported; some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

Electric power: 4,474,900 kW capacity (1983); 12.346 billion kWh produced (1983), 8,985 kWh per capita

Exports: $18.2 billion (f.o.b., 1982 est.); $14.5 billion in crude oil, $3.7 billion consisting mostly of gas, reexports, dried fish, dates

Imports: $8.1 billion (f.o.b., 1982 est.); food, consumer, and capital goods

Major trade partners: Japan, EC, US

Budget: (1982 est.) current expenditures $8.6 billion, development $2.4 billion, revenue $10.2 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.679 UAE dirhams=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 1,085 km total; 885 km bituminous, 200 km gravel and graded earth

Pipelines: 830 km crude oil; 370 km natural gas, including natural gas liquids

Ports: 4 major, 18 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 48 total, 31 usable; 20 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system of radio relay and coaxial cable; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubai; 208,900 telephones (20.0 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 3 FM, and 9 TV stations; 3 INTELSAT stations with 1 Atlantic and 2 Indian Ocean antennas; plan submarine cables to India and Pakistan

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 547,000; 379,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1.9 billion; 37% of central government budget

(See reference map V)

Land
243,977 km²; 50% meadow and pasture, 30% arable, 12% waste or urban, 7% forest, 1% inland water

Land boundaries: 360 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 12,429 km

People
Population: 56,023,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.0%

Nationality: noun—Briton(s), British (collective pl.); adjective—British

Ethnic divisions: 81.5% English, 9.6% Scottish, 2.4% Irish, 1.9% Welsh, 1.8% Ulster, 0.8% other; West Indian, Indian, Pakistani over 2%

Religion: 27.0 million Anglican, 5.3 million Roman Catholic, 2.0 million Presbyterian, 760,000 Methodist, 450,000 Jewish (registered)

Language: English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: (1982) 26.08 million; 54.4% industry and commerce, 29.9% services, 7.6% self-employed, 6.6% government, 1.5% agriculture; 12.5% unemployed (early 1984)

Organized labor: 40% of labor force

Government
Official name: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: London

Political subdivisions: 650 parliamentary constituencies

Legal system: common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: celebration of birthday of the Queen, 16 June

Branches: legislative authority resides in Parliament (House of Lords, House of Commons); executive authority lies with collectively responsible Cabinet led by Prime Minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

Government leader: ELIZABETH II, Queen (Chief of State); Margaret THATCHER, Prime Minister (Head of Government)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: at discretion of Prime Minister, but must be held before expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election 9 June 1983

Political parties and leaders: Conservative, Margaret Thatcher; Labor, Neil Kinnock; Liberal, David Steel; Social Democratic, David Owen; Communist, Gordon McLennan; Scottish National, Gordon Wilson; Plaid Cymru, Dafydd Wigley; Official Unionist, James Molyneaux; Democratic Unionist, Ian Paisley; Social Democratic and Labor, John Hume; Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams

Voting strength: (1983 election) House of Commons—Conservative, 397 seats (42.4%); Labor, 209 seats (27.6%); Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, 23 seats (17 Liberal, 6 SDP) (25.4%); Scottish National Party, 2 seats; Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist), 2 seats; Official Unionist (Northern Ireland), 11 seats; Democratic Unionist (Northern Ireland), 3 seats; Ulster Popular Unionist (Northern Ireland), 1 seat; Social Democratic and Labor (Northern Ireland), 1 seat; Sinn Fein (Northern Ireland), 1 seat

Communists: 15,961

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress, Confederation of British Industry, National Farmers' Union, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Member of: ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ELDO, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy
GNP: $482.7 billion (1982), $8,620 per capita; 60.6% consumption, 15.3% investment, 21.8% government; −0.4% stockbuilding, −2.2% net foreign balance, real growth −4.2% (1982)

Agriculture: mixed farming predominates; main products—wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 62% self-sufficient (1982); dependent on imports for more than half of consumption of refined sugar, butter, oils and fats, and bacon and ham

Fishing: catch 727,500 metric tons (1981); imports $707 million (1982), exports $283 million (1982)

Major industries: machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing

Crude steel: 13.7 million metric tons produced (1982); 244 kg per capita (1982); 25.4 million tons capacity (1981)

Electric power: 86,015,000 kW capacity (1983); 275.343 billion kWh produced (1983), 4,910 kWh per capita

Exports: $96.5 billion (f.o.b., 1982); machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, manufactured goods, chemicals, foodstuffs

Imports: $99.0 billion (c.i.f., 1982); machinery, foodstuffs, petroleum, manufactured goods, chemicals, crude materials

Major trade partners: 44.4% EC, 12.6% US, 12.5% FRG, 10.3% Commonwealth, 8.4% France; 2.1% Communist (September 1983)

Aid: donor—bilateral economic aid committed (ODA and OOF) (1970-81), $15.5 billion

Budget (national and local government): FY84 (proj.) revenues, 180 billion pounds; expenditures, 188 billion pounds; deficit, including nationalized industries, 8 billion pounds

Monetary conversion rate: .7062 pounds sterling=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications
Railroads: Great Britain—17,249 km total; British Railways (BR) operates 17,230 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (3,718 km electrified, 12,591 km double or multiple track), and 19 km 0.597-meter gauge; several additional small standard gauge and narrow gauge lines are privately owned; Northern Ireland Railways (NIR) operates 332 km 1.600-meter gauge, 190 km double track

Highways: United Kingdom, 362,982 km total; Great Britain, 339,483 km paved (including 2,573 km limited-access divided highway); Northern Ireland, 23,499 km (22,907 paved, 592 km gravel)

Inland waterways: 3,219 km publicly owned; 605 km major commercial routes

Pipelines: 933 km crude oil, almost all insignificant; 2,907 km refined products; 1,770 km natural gas

Ports: 9 major, 15 secondary, 190 minor

Civil air: 581 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 570 total, 349 usable; 246 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 39 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 139 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern, efficient domestic and international system; 27.8 million telephones (49.7 per 100 popl.); excellent countrywide broadcast; 100 AM, 317 FM, and 1,784 TV stations; 33 coaxial submarine cables; 2 earth satellite stations with a total of 6 antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Royal Army, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Marines

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,034,000; 11,902,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $24.1 billion; about 19.7% of central government budget

This "Factsheet" on the US is provided solely as a service to those wishing to make rough comparisons of foreign country data with a US "yardstick." Information is from US open sources and publications and in no sense represents estimates by the US Intelligence Community.

Land
9,372,614 km² (contiguous US plus Alaska and Hawaii); 32% forest; 27% grazing and pasture; 19% cultivated; 22% waste, urban, and other

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (200 nm exclusive economic zone)

Coastline: 19,924 km

People
Population: 236,413,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Ethnic divisions: 80% white; 11% black; 6.2% Spanish origin; 1.6% Asian and Pacific Islander; 0.7% American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut (1980)

Religion: total membership in religious bodies 134.8 million; Protestant 73.479 million, Roman Catholic 50.45 million, Jewish 5.92 million, other religions 4.968 million (1982)

Language: predominantly English; sizable Spanish-speaking minority

Literacy: 99.5% of total population 15 years or older

Labor force: 115.786 million (includes 2.208 million members of the armed forces in the US); average unemployment rate 9.6% (1983); current unemployment rate 8.1% (December 1983); 10.411 million unemployed (January 1984)

Organized labor: approximately 15 million members; 15% of civilian labor force (1983 est.)

Government
Official name: United States of America

Type: federal republic; strong democratic tradition

Capital: Washington, D.C.

Political subdivisions: 50 states, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Wake and Midway Islands, Johnston Atoll, and Kingman Reef; under UN trusteeship Caroline, Marshall, and Northern Mariana Islands

Legal system: based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 July

Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature (House of Representatives and Senate), and judicial (Supreme Court); branches, in principle, independent and maintain balance of power

Government leaders: Ronald REAGAN, President; George BUSH, Vice President

Suffrage: all citizens over age 18, not compulsory

Elections: presidential, every four years (next November 1984); all members of the House of Representatives, every two years; one-third of members of the Senate, every two years

Political parties and leaders: Republican Party, Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., chairman; Democratic Party, Charles T. Manatt, chairman; several other groups or parties of minor political significance

Voting strength: 40% voter participation (1982 congressional election); 53.9% voter participation (1980 presidential election)—Republican Party (Ronald Reagan), 50% of the popular vote (489 electoral votes); Democratic Party (Jimmy Carter), 42% (42

electoral votes); John Anderson (third-line candidate), 6% (no electoral votes); other, 2% (no electoral votes)

Communists: Communist Party membership, claimed 15,000-20,000 (1983); general secretary, Gus Hall; in the 1980 presidential election the Communist Party candidate received 43,896 votes; Socialist Workers Party membership, claimed 1,800; national secretary, Jack Barnes; in the 1980 presidential election, the Socialist Workers Party candidate received 48,650 votes

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, Bank of International Settlements, CCC, CENTO, Colombo Plan, DAC, FAO, GATT, Group of Ten, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICEM, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS, OECD, PAHO, SPC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: (September 1983 prelim, seasonally adjusted at annual rates) $3,363.3 billion; (September 1983 prelim., seasonally adjusted at annual rates) $2,186.5 billion (65%) personal consumption, $501.0 billion (14.9%) private investment, $701.8 billion (20.9%) government, −$25.9 billion (−.07%) net exports; $12,530 per capita; annual growth rate 3.3% (1983) and 4.4% (1984 proj.)

Agriculture: food grains, feed crops, oilbearing crops, cattle, dairy products

Fishing: catch 3.767 billion metric tons (1981); 13.0 lb per capita consumption (1981); imports $4.173 billion (1981); exports $1.156 billion, (1981); est. value, $2.388 billion (1981)

Crude steel: 65.7 million metric tons produced (1982)

Electric power: 670,442,000 (public utilities only) kW capacity (1983); 2,446.350 billion (net) kWh produced (1983), 10,455 kWh per capita

Exports: $212.274 billion (f.o.b., 1982); machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, and agricultural products

Imports: $243.951 billion (c.i.f., 1982); crude and partly refined petroleum, machinery, and transport equipment (mainly new automobiles)

Major trade partners: exports—$33.72 billion Canada, $20.966 billion Japan, $11.816 billion Mexico, $10.644 billion UK, $9.291 billion FRG (1982); imports—$46.476 billion Canada, $37.743 billion Japan, $15.565 billion Mexico, $13.094 billion UK, $11.974 billion FRG (1982)

Aid: obligations and loan authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY82), economic $11.2 billion, military (FY82) $4.2 billion

Budget: (1983) receipts $600.6 billion, outlays $796.0 billion, deficit $195.4 billion; (1984 est.) receipts $670.1 billion, outlays $853.8 billion, deficit $183.7 billion; (1985 proj.) receipts $745.1 billion, outlays $925.5 billion, deficit $180.4 billion

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications

Railroads: 270,312 km (1981)

Highways: 6,198,994 km, including 88,641 km expressways (1981)

Inland waterways: est. 41,009 km of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes

Freight carried: rail—1,430.0 million metric tons, 1,175.0 billion metric ton/km (1982); highways—830.05 billion metric ton/km (1982); inland water freight (excluding Great Lakes traffic)—512.0 million metric tons, 312.24 billion metric ton/km (1982); air—9,500 million metric ton/km (1982)

Pipelines: petroleum, 278,035 km (1981); natural gas, 418,018 km (1981)

Ports: 44 handling 10.9 million metric tons or more per year

Civil air: 2,699 commercial multiengine transport aircraft, including 2,504 jet, 159 turboprop, 36 piston (1982)

Airfields: 15,422 in operation (1981)

Telecommunications: 182,558,000 telephones (791 telephones per 1,000 popl.); 4,689 AM, 3,380 FM, and 1,132 TV broadcast stations; 477 million radio and 142 million TV receivers (1982)

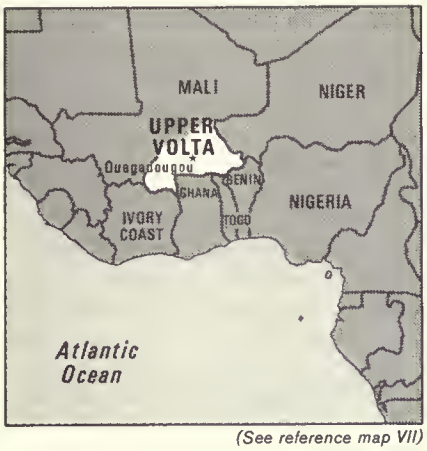
Defense Forces

Branches: Department of the Army, Department of the Navy (including Marine Corps), US Coast Guard, Department of the Air Force

Military manpower: 2,116,800 total; 790,800, army; 581,000, air force; 553,000, navy; 192,000, marines (1982)

Military budget: $205.0 billion (1983); $231.0 billion (1984 est.); $264.4 billion (1985 proj.); 29.1% of central government budget (planned, 1985)

Upper Volta



(See reference map VII)

Land
274,540 km²; 50% pasture, 21% fallow, 10% cultivated, 9% forest and scrub, 10% waste and other

Land boundaries: 3,307 km

People
Population: 6,733,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Upper Voltan(s); adjective—Upper Voltan

Ethnic divisions: more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani

Religion: 65% indigenous beliefs, about 25% Muslim, 10% Christian (mainly Catholic)

Language: French (official); tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population

Literacy: 7%

Labor force: 83% agriculture; 12% industry; 5% commerce, services, and government; about 30,000 are wage earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment

Organized labor: four principal trade union groups represent less than 1% of population

Government
Official name: Republic of Upper Volta

Type: on 4 August 1983 a military coup ended the nine-month-old military regime of Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo

Capital: Ouagadougou

Political subdivisions: 10 departments, composed of 44 cercles, headed by civilian administrators

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law

National holiday: Proclamation of the Republic, 11 December

Branches: President is an army officer; military council of unknown number; 19-member military and civilian Cabinet; judiciary

Government leaders: Cpt. Thomas SANKARA, President

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: political process suspended

Political parties and leaders: all political parties banned following November 1980 coup

Communists: small Communist party; some sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: labor organizations are badly splintered; students and teachers occasionally strike

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, GATT, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $1.1 billion (1982), $169 per capita; real growth, 1.6% (1982)

Agriculture: cash crops—peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops—sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; largely self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 7,000 metric tons (1979 est.)

Major industries: agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants; a few other light industries

Electric power: 55,000 kW capacity (1983); 123 million kWh produced (1983), 20 kWh per capita

Exports: $120 million (f.o.b., 1982 est.); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame

Imports: $275 million (f.o.b., 1982 est.); textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels

Major trade partners: Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $997 million; US authorized including Ex-Im (FY70-82) $170 million

Budget: (1982) revenue $152 million, current expenditures $150 million, development expenditures $160 million

Monetary conversion rate: about 422.25 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 1,173 km Ouagadougou to Abidjan (Ivory Coast line); 516 km meter gauge (1.00 m), single track in Upper Volta

Highways: 8,316 km total; 967 km paved, 5,639 km improved, 1,710 km unimproved

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Upper Volta *(continued)*

Airfields: 55 total, 53 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: all services only fair; radio relay, wire, radiocommunication stations in use; 8,600 telephones (under 0.14 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, and 1 TV station; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,504,000; 758,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Supply: mainly dependent on France, FRG, and UK

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, $27.9 million; about 20% of central government budget

Uruguay

(See reference map IV)

Land
176,215 km²; 84% agricultural (73% pasture, 11% crop); 16% forest, urban, waste, and other

Land boundaries: 1,352 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 nm (fishing 200 nm; overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm)

Coastline: 660 km

People
Population: 2,926,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.3%

Nationality: noun—Uruguayan(s); adjective—Uruguayan

Ethnic divisions: 85-90% white, 5-10% mestizo, 3-5 black

Religion: 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly); 2% Protestant; 2% Jewish; 30% nonprofessing or other

Language: Spanish

Literacy: 94.3%

Labor force: about 1.28 million (1981); 19% manufacturing; 19% government; 16% agriculture; 12% commerce; 12% utilities, construction, transport, and communications; 22% other services

Organized labor: government authorized non-Communist union activities in 1981 for the first time since 1973 military takeover

Government
Official name: Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Type: republic, government under military control

Capital: Montevideo

Political subdivisions: 19 departments with limited autonomy

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; most recent constitution implemented 1967 but large portions are currently in suspension and the whole is under study for revision; legal education at University of the Republic at Montevideo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 August

Branches: executive, headed by President; since 1973 the military has had dominant influence in policymaking; bicameral legislature closed indefinitely by presidential decree in June 1973; Council of State set up to act as legislature; legislative elections projected for November 1984; national judiciary headed by court of justice

Government leader: Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Gregorio Conrado ALVAREZ Armellino, President

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: projected for November 1984

Political parties and leaders: National (Blanco) Party, Wilson Ferreira (proscribed); Colorado Party, Julio Sanguinetti and Enrique Tarigo (antimilitary faction) and Jorge Pacheco Areco (moderate)

Voting strength: (1971 elections) 40.8% Colorado, 40.1% Blanco, 18.6% Frente Amplio, 0.5% Radical Christian Union

Communists: 5,000-10,000, including former youth group and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Democratic Convergence, a proscribed leftist alliance; Christian Democratic Party (PDC); Communist Party (PCU), proscribed in 1973; Socialist Party of Uruguay (PSU), proscribed in 1973; National Liberation Movement (MLN)—Tupamaros, leftist revolutionary terrorist group, proscribed and now virtually annihilated

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $9.4 billion (1982), $3,201 per capita; 89% consumption, 13% gross investment, −2.0% foreign; real growth rate 1982, −5%

Agriculture: large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing (20 million sheep, 9.5 million cattle), 1979; main crops—wheat, rice, corn, sorghum; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs

Major industries: meat processing, wool and hides, textiles, footwear, leather apparel, tires, cement, fishing, petroleum refining

Steel: rolled products 43,398 metric tons produced (1978)

Electric power: 1,250,000 kW capacity (1983); 4.9 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,680 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.256 billion (f.o.b., 1982); wool, hides, meat, textiles, leather products, fish, rice, furs

Imports: $1.038 billion (f.o.b., 1982); crude petroleum (26%), metals, machinery, transportation equipment, industrial chemicals

Major trade partners: exports—40% LAIA; 25% EC, 12% US, imports—44% LAIA (18% Brazil, 17% Argentina), 18% EC, 11% US (1981)

Aid: economic commitments—US authorized, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $76 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81) $82 million; military—US authorized (FY70-82) $39 million

Budget: (1979 est.) revenue, $1,063 million; expenditures, $1,014 million

Monetary conversion rate: 46.55 pesos= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,795 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge (1.435 m) and government owned

Highways: 49,900 km total; 6,700 km paved, 3,000 km gravel, 40,200 km earth

Inland waterways: 1,600 km; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

Freight carried: highways 80% of total cargo traffic, rail 15%, waterways 5%

Ports: 1 major (Montevideo), 9 minor

Civil air: 24 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 113 total, 108 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; new nationwide radio-relay network 287,100 telephones (9.9 per 100 popl.); 82 AM, 4 FM, and 22 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 678,000; 551,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, $283.6 million; 16% of central government budget

Vanuatu
(formerly New Hebrides)

(See reference map X)

Land

About 14,763 km²

Water

Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: about 2,528 km

People

Population: 130,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Vanuatuan(s); adjective—Vanuatuan

Ethnic divisions: 90% indigenous Melanesian; 8% French; remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders

Religion: most at least nominally Christian

Languages: English and French (official); pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama)

Literacy: probably 10%-20%

Government

Official name: Republic of Vanuatu

Type: republic, formerly Anglo-French condominium of New Hebrides, independent 30 July 1980

Capital: Port-Vila

Vanuatu *(continued)*

Political subdivisions: four administrative districts

Legal system: unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

Branch: unicameral legislature (39-member Parliament), elected November 1983

Government leader: Father Walter Hayde LINI, Prime Minister

Political parties and leaders: National Party (Vanuaaku Pati), chairman Walter Lini

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, G-77, IFC, IMF, ITU, South Pacific Forum, UN

Economy
Agriculture: export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams

Electric power: 10,000 kW capacity (1981); 20 million kWh produced (1981), 163 kWh per capita

Exports: $24 million (1980); 24% copra, 59% frozen fish, meat

Imports: $53 million (1980); 18% food

Aid: Australia (1980-83), $14.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 102.034 vantus=US$1; 1.0778 Australian dollars=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: at least 240 km sealed or all-weather roads

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor (Port-Vila, Luganville)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 29 total, 26 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 2 AM broadcast stations; 2,400 telephones (2.4 per 100 popl.); 1 ground satellite station under construction

Defense Forces
Personnel: no military forces maintained; however, the French and British maintain constabularies of about 100 men each

Vatican City

(See reference map V)

Land
0.438 km²

Land boundaries: 3 km

People
Population: 1,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.1%

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italians but also many other nationalities

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian, Latin, and various other languages

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: approx. 700; Vatican City employees divided into three categories—executives, officeworkers, and salaried employees

Organized labor: none

Government
Official name: State of the Vatican City

Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state

Capital: Vatican City

Political subdivisions: Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum, and neighboring buildings covering more

than 13 acres; 13 buildings in Rome and Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extraterritorial rights

Legal system: Canon law; constitutional laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution

National holiday: 30 June

Branches: the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the President of the Pontifical Commission, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; the administrative structure of the Roman Catholic Church is known as the Roman Curia, its most important temporal components include the Secretariat of State and Council for Public Affairs (which handles Vatican diplomacy) and the Prefecture of Economic Affairs; the College of Cardinals act as chief papal advisers

Government leader: JOHN PAUL II, Supreme Pontiff (Karol WOJTYŁA, elected Pope 16 October 1978)

Suffrage: limited to cardinals less than 80 years old

Elections: Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals

Communists: none known

Other political or pressure groups: none (exclusive of influence exercised by other church officers in universal Roman Catholic Church)

Member: IAEA, INTELSAT, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UPU, WIPO, WTO; permanent observer status at FAO, OAS, UN, and UNESCO

Economy
The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to Vatican museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms; the banking and financial activities of the Vatican are worldwide; the Institute for Religious Works (IOR) carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See manages the Holy See's capital assets; the Vatican announced an operating deficit of $25 million for 1981

Electric power: 2,100 kW (standby) capacity (1983); all power is imported from Italy

Monetary conversion rate: the Vatican issues its own coinage, which is interchangeable with the Italian lira; 1690.25 lira=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: none (city streets)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: 2 AM and 2 FM stations; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

Defense Forces
Defense is responsibility of Italy

(See reference map IV)

Land
912,050 km²; 21% forest; 18% pasture; 4% cropland; 57% urban, waste, or other

Land boundaries: 4,181 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm plus 3 nm contiguous zone for customs and sanitation (economic, including fishing, 200 nm)

Coastline: 2,800 km

People
Population: 18,552,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.1%

Nationality: noun—Venezuelan(s); adjective—Venezuelan

Ethnic divisions: 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% black, 2% Indian

Religion: 96% nominally Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant

Language: Spanish (official); Indian dialects spoken by about 200,000 Amerindians in the remote interior

Literacy: 85.6%

Labor force: 4.3 million (1981); 27% services; 22% commerce; 16% agriculture; 16% manufacturing; 9% construction; 7% transportation; 3% petroleum, utilities, and other

Organized labor: 27% of labor force

Government
Official name: Republic of Venezuela

Type: republic

Capital: Caracas

Political subdivisions: 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories, and 72 island dependencies in the Caribbean

Legal system: based on Napoleonic code; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; legal education at Central University of Venezuela; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July

Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies), judiciary

Government leader: Jaime LUSINCHI, President

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18, though rarely enforced

Elections: every five years by secret ballot; last held December 1983; next national election for President and bicameral legislature to be held December 1988

Political parties and leaders: Social Christian Party (COPEI), Rafael Caldera, Luis Herrera Campíns, Democratic Action (AD), Jaime Lusinchi, Carlos Andrés Pérez, Movement Toward Socialism (MAS), Teodoro Petkoff, Pompeyo Márquez

Voting strengh: (1983 election) 56.8% AD, 34.5% COPEI, 4.17% MAS, 4.53 others

Communists: 3,000-5,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Fedecamaras, a conservative business group; Pro-Venezuela (PRO-VEN) a leftist, nationalist economic group

Member of: Andean Pact, AIOEC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAMUCAR (Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line—Naviera Multinacional del Caribe), OAS, OPEC, PAHO, SELA, WFTU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $69.3 billion (in 1982 dollars), $4,716 per capita (1982); 56.5% private consumption, 13.6% public consumption, 24.5% gross investment (1981); real growth rate 0.4% (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—cereals, fruits, sugar, coffee, rice

Fishing: catch 178,000 metric tons (1980); exports $1.6 million (1979), imports $19.7 million (1980)

Major industries: petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles

Crude steel: 1.9 million metric tons produced (1982)

Electric power: 12,680,000 kW capacity (1983); 36.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 2,000 kWh per capita

Exports: $15.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983 prelim.); petroleum (95%), iron ore

Imports: $8.0 billion (f.o.b., 1983 prelim.)

Major trade partners: imports—44% US, 7.4% Japan, 4.7% Italy, 4.5% FRG; exports—25% US, 9.5% Canada (1981)

Budget: revised 1983—revenues $18.6 billion; expenditures, $18.4 billion, capital $110 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 5.15 bolívares=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 173 km 1.435-meter standard gauge all single track, government owned

Highways: 77,785 km total; 22,780 km paved, 24,720 km gravel, 14,450 km earth roads, and 15,835 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 7,100 km; Orinoco River and Lake Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

Pipelines: 6,370 km crude oil; 480 km refined products; 2,480 km natural gas

Ports: 6 major, 17 minor

Civil air: 62 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 266 total, 262 usable; 114 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 82 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern expanding telecom system; 2 satellite ground stations; 1,165,000 telephones (8.5 per 100 popl.); 168 AM, 25 FM, and 57 TV stations; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas

Defense Forces
Branches: Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air Forces, Armed Forces of Cooperation (National Guard), Marines, Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,496,000; 3,415,000 fit for military service; 193,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $1,091 million; about 6.2% of central government budget

Vietnam

(See reference map IX)

Land
329,707 km²; 50% forest; 14% cultivated; 36% urban, inland water, and other

Land boundaries: 4,562 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm plus 12 nm contiguous customs and security zone (fishing 200 nm, economic 200 nm)

Coastline: 3,444 km (excluding islands)

People
Population: 59,030,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.4%

Nationality: noun—Vietnamese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Vietnamese

Ethnic divisions: 85-90% predominantly Vietnamese; 3% Chinese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham; other mountain tribes

Religion: Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist, Roman Catholic, indigenous beliefs, Islamic, and Protestant

Language: Vietnamese (official), French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

Literacy: 78%

Labor force: approximately 29 million, not including military

Government
Official name: Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Type: Communist state

Capital: Hanoi

Political subdivisions: 39 provinces

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system

National holiday: 2 September

Branches: bicameral legislature (Council of State, National Assembly); highly centralized executive nominally subordinate to National Assembly

Government leaders: LE DUAN, party Secretary General; TRUONG CHINH, Chairman, Council of State

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies; latest election for National Assembly held on 25 April 1976

Political parties and leaders: Vietnam Communist Party (VCP), formerly known as the Vietnam Workers Party, headed by Le Duan

Communists: probably more than 1 million

Member of: ADB, CEMA, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, PAHO, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GNP: $10.7 billion, $189 per capita (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables; some corn, manioc, and sugarcane; major food imports—wheat, corn, dairy products

Fishing: catch 445,000 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires

Shortages: foodgrains, petroleum, capital goods and machinery, fertilizer

Electric power: 1,787,000 kW capacity (1983); 4.370 billion kWh produced (1983), 77 kWh per capita

Exports: $595 million (1982); agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores

Imports: $1.438 billion (1982); petroleum, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

Major trade partners: exports—USSR, East European countries, Japan, other Asian markets; imports—USSR, East Europe, Japan

Aid: accurate data on aid since April 1975 unification unavailable; estimated annual economic aid on annual basis is—USSR, $500 million or more; East European countries, $150 million; non-Communist countries, $230 million; international institutions, $75 million; value of military aid deliveries since 1975 are not available

Monetary conversion rate: 9.9717 dông= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 2,816 km total; 2,224 1.000-meter gauge, 130 km standard gauge, 230 km dual gauge, 212 km unoperable

Highways: 41,190 km total; 5,471 km bituminous, 27,030 km gravel or improved earth, 8,690 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: 57 km under survey

Inland waterways: about 17,702 km navigable; more than 5,149 km navigable at all times by vessels up to 1.8-m draft

Ports: 9 major, 23 minor

Civil air: military controlled

Vietnam *(continued)*

Airfields: 242 total, 128 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 17 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

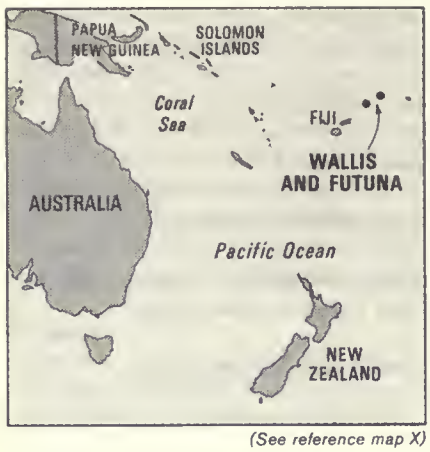
Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,759,000; 8,744,000 fit for military service; 672,000 reach military age (17) annually

Supply: dependent on the USSR and East European Communist countries for virtually all new equipment; produces negligible quantities of infantry weapons, ammunition and explosive devices (Vietnam possesses a huge inventory of US-manufactured weapons and equipment captured from the RVN)

Military budget: no expenditure estimates are available; military aid from the USSR has been so extensive that actual allocation of Vietnam's domestic resources to defense has not been indicative of total military effort

Wallis and Futuna



(See reference map X)

Land
About 207 km²

Water
Limits of territorial waters: 12 nm (fishing 200 nm; exclusive economic zone 200 nm)

Coastline: about 129 km

People
Population: 12,000 (July 1984) average annual growth rate 2.5%

Nationality: noun—Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islanders; adjective—Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islander

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Polynesian

Religion: largely Roman Catholic

Government
Official name: Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands

Type: overseas territory of France

Capital: Matu Utu

Political subdivisions: three districts

Branches: territorial assembly of 20 members; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris and one senator

Government leaders: Pierre ISSAC, Superior Administrator; Robert THIL, President of Territorial Assembly

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years

Economy
Agriculture: dominated by coconut production, with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas

Electric power: 1,000 kW capacity (1981); 1 million kWh produced (1981), 91 kWh per capita

Exports: negligible

Imports: $3.4 million (1977); largely foodstuffs and some equipment associated with development programs

Aid: (1978) France, European Development Fund, $2.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 127.05 Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP)=US$1 (December 1982)

Communications
Highways: 100 km of improved road on Uvea Island (1977)

Ports: 2 minor

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 148 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.)

Defense Forces
No formal defense structure; no regular armed forces

Western Sahara
(formerly Spanish Sahara)

(See reference map VII)

Land
266,770 km², nearly all desert

Land boundaries: 2,086 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 1,110 km

People
Population: 89,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.8%

Nationality: noun—Saharan(s), Moroccan(s); adjective—Saharan, Moroccan

Ethnic divisions: Arab and Berber

Religion: Muslim

Languages: Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

Literacy: among Moroccans, probably nearly 20%; among Saharans, perhaps 5%

Labor force: 12,000; 50% animal husbandry and subsistence farming, 50% other

Organized labor: none

Government
Official name: Western Sahara

Type: legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved—territory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring the northern two-thirds, including the rich phosphate reserves at Bu Craa. Mauritania, under pressure from the Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control there; OAU-sponsored referendum proposed to resolve situation while guerrilla activities continue into 1984

Government leader: Mohamed ABDELAZIZ, President of Sahara Democratic Arab Republic and secretary general of the Polisario

Economy
GNP: not available

Agriculture: practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

Major industries: phosphate, fishing, and handicrafts

Shortages: water

Electric power: 60,000 kW capacity (1983); 85 million kWh produced (1983), 1,000 kWh per capita

Exports: in 1982, up to $5 million in phosphates, all other exports valued at under $3 million

Imports: up to $30 million (1982); development, fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: Morocco claims administrative control over Western Sahara and controls all trade with the country; Western Sahara trade figures are included in overall Moroccan accounts

Aid: small amounts from Spain in prior years; currently Morocco is major source of support

Monetary conversion rate: uses Moroccan dirham; 7.95 dirham=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 6,100 km total; 500 km bituminous treated, 5,600 km unimproved earth roads and tracks

Ports: 2 major (El Aaiun, Dakhla)

Civil air: no data available

Airfields: 16 total, 15 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Western Samoa

(See reference map X)

Land
2,934 km²; comprised of 2 large islands of Savai'i and Upolu and several smaller islands, including Manono and Apolima; 65% forest; 24% cultivated; 11% industry, waste, or urban

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 403 km

People
Population: 162,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.9%

Nationality: noun—Western Samoan(s); adjective—Western Samoa

Ethnic divisions: Samoan; about 12,000 Euronesians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans

Religion: 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society; includes Congregational, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Seventh Day Adventist)

Language: Samoan (Polynesian), English

Literacy: 90%

Labor force: about 37,000 (1983); about 22,000 employed in agriculture

Organized labor: none

Government
Official name: Independent State of Western Samoa

Type: constitutional monarchy under native chief; special treaty relationship with New Zealand

Capital: Apia

Legal system: based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January

Branches: Head of State and Executive Council; unicameral legislature (47-member Legislative Assembly); Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

Government leaders: MALIETOA Tanumafili II, Head of State; Taisi Tupuola Tofilau ETI, Prime Minister

Suffrage: 45 members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 12,000 persons); two members are elected by universal adult suffrage of persons lacking traditional family ties

Elections: held triennially, last in February 1982

Political parties and leaders: no clearly defined political party structure

Communists: unknown

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, South Pacific Forum, South Pacific Commission, UN, WHO

Economy
GNP: $130 million (1978), $770 per capita

Agriculture: cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconuts, bananas, taro, and yams

Major industries: timber, tourism, light industry

Electric power: 18,500 kW capacity (1982); 45 million kWh produced (1982), 282 kWh per capita

Exports: $9 million (f.o.b., 1982); copra 43.3%, cocoa 32.3%, timber 2.0%, mineral fuel, bananas

Imports: $38 million (c.i.f., 1982); food 30%, manufactured goods 25%, machinery

Major trade partners: exports—31% FRG, 26% New Zealand, 12% US, 2% Australia; imports—30% US, 28% New Zealand, 10% Australia, 6% UK (1981)

Aid: economic commitments—US (FY70-82), $10 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $98 million

Budget: (1982 est.) revenue $36.9 million, expenditure $37.6 million, development expenditure $34.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.533 WS tala= US$1 (February 1984)

Communications
Railroads: none

Highways: 784 km total; 375 km bituminous, remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 3,800 telephones (2.5 per 100 popl.); 50,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station

Defense Forces
Military manpower: males 15-49, 39,000; 20,000 fit for military service

Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen)

(See reference map VI)

Land

194,250 km² (parts of border with Saudi Arabia and South Yemen undefined); 79% desert, waste, or urban; 20% agricultural; 1% forest

Land boundaries: 1,528 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone")

Coastline: 523 km

People

Population: 5,902,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.7%

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

Religion: 100% Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a)

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 15% (est.)

Labor force: almost entirely agriculture and herding

Government

Official name: Yemen Arab Republic

Type: republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974

Capital: Sanaa

Political subdivisions: 11 provinces

Legal system: based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970, suspended June 1974; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Proclamation of the Republic, 26 September

Branches: President, Prime Minister, Cabinet; People's Constituent Assembly

Government leaders: Col. 'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH, President; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'ABD AL-GHANI, Prime Minister

Communists: small number

Political parties or pressure groups: no legal political parties; in 1983 President Salih started the General People's Congress, which is designed to function as the country's sole political party; conservative tribal groups, Muslim Brotherhood, and leftist factions—pro-Iraqi Ba'thists, Nasirists, National Democratic Front (NDF) supported by South Yemen—exert political influence

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $3.8 billion (FY79), $740 per capita

Agriculture: sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables

Major industries: cotton textiles and leather goods produced on a small scale; handicraft and some fishing; small aluminum products factory

Electric power: 164,900 kW capacity (1983); 361 million kWh produced (1983), 62 kWh per capita

Exports: $11 million (f.o.b., 1981); qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables

Imports: $1,748 million (f.o.b., 1981); textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement

Major trade partners: China, South Yemen, USSR, Japan, UK, Australia, Saudi Arabia

Budget: (1981) total receipts $1,066 million, current expenditure $1,569 million, development expenditure $590 million

Monetary conversion rate: 4.595 rials=US$1 (23 February 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 4,000 km total; 1,775 km bituminous; 500 km crushed stone and gravel; 1,725 km earth, sand, and light gravel

Ports: 1 major (Al Hudaydah), 2 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 23 total, 15 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system still inadequate; new radio-relay and cable networks; 10,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, no FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station, 1 Atlantic Ocen station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,108,000; 617,000 fit for military service; about 64,000 reach military age (18) annually

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (South Yemen)

(See reference map VI)

Land

287,849 km²; (border with Saudi Arabia and North Yemen undefined); only about 1% arable (of which less than 25% cultivated)

Land boundaries: 1,802 km

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (plus 6 nm "necessary supervision zone"); fishing 200 nm, economic 200 nm

Coastline: 1,383 km

People

Population: 2,147,000, excluding the islands of Perim and Kamaran, for which no data are available (July 1984); average annual growth rate 2.9%

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans

Religion: Sunni Muslim, some Christian and Hindu

Language: Arabic

Literacy: 25%

Government

Official name: People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Type: republic; power centered in ruling Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP)

Capital: Aden; Madinat ash Sha'b, administrative capital

Political subdivisions: six governorates

Legal system: based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states

National holiday: 14 October

Branches: unicameral legislature (People's Assembly); Supreme Cabinet

Government leaders: 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-HASANI, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, YSP Secretary General, and Prime Minister

Suffrage: granted by constitution to all citizens 18 and over

Elections: elections for legislative body, Supreme People's Council, called for in constitution; none have been held

Political parties and leaders: Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), the only legal party, is coalition of National Front, Ba'th, and Communist Parties

Communists: unknown number

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $792 million (1978 est.), $430 per capita (1980)

Agriculture: cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, qat (a mild narcotic), coffee, and livestock are raised, and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

Major industries: petroleum refinery at Little Aden operates on imported crude; 1981 output about one-half of rated capacity of 170,000 b/d; oil exploration activity

Electric power: 238,600 kW capacity (1983); 400 million kWh produced (1983), 191 kWh per capita

Exports: $38 million (1980)

Imports: $670 million (f.o.b., 1980)

Major trade partners: Yemen, East Africa, but some cement and sugar imported from Communist countries; crude oil imported from Persian Gulf, exports mainly to UK and Japan

Budget: (1980) total receipts $495 million, current expenditures $280 million, development expenditures $200 million

Monetary conversion rate: .3425 dinar= US$1 (February 1984)

Official foreign reserves: $800 million (December 1981)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,600 km total; 1,700 km bituminous treated, 630 km crushed stone and gravel, 3,270 km motorable track

Pipelines: refined products, 32 km

Ports: 1 major (Aden), 1 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Yugoslavia

Airfields: 65 total, 34 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small system of open-wire, radio-relay, multiconductor cable, and radiocommunications stations; only center Aden; estimated 10,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite antenna

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 465,000; 260,000 fit for military service

(See reference map V)

Land
256,409 km²; 34% forest, 32% arable, 25% meadow and pasture, 9% other

Land boundaries: 3,001 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 1,521 km (mainland), plus 2,414 km (offshore islands)

People
Population: 22,997,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 0.7%

Nationality: noun—Yugoslav(s); adjective—Yugoslav

Ethnic divisions: 36.2% Serb, 19.7% Croat, 8.9% Muslim, 7.8% Slovene, 7.7% Albanian, 5.9% Macedonian, 5.4% Yugoslav, 2.5% Montenegrin, 1.9% Hungarian, 4.0% other (1981 census)

Religion: 41% Serbian Orthodox, 32% Roman Catholic, 12% Muslim, 3% other, 12% none (1953 census)

Languages: Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian (all official); Albanian, Hungarian, and Italian

Literacy: 85%

Labor force: 9.2 million (1981); 29% agriculture, 27% mining and manufacturing, 20% noneconomic activities; estimated unemployment averaged at least 10% of domestic labor force in 1981

Government
Official name: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Type: Communist state, federal republic in form

Capital: Belgrade

Political subdivisions: six republics with two autonomous provinces (within the Republic of Serbia)

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1974; legal education at several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Proclamation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 29 November

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Chamber, Chamber of Republics and Provinces) constitutionally supreme; executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective, rotating policymaking body composed of a representative from each republic and province, Mika Spiljak presides as President of the Republic until May 1984, when he will be replaced by the representative from the Republic of Montenegro, Veselin Djuranovic

Government leader: Milka PLANINC, President of the Federal Executive Council

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Federal Assembly elected every four years by a complicated, indirect system of voting

Political parties and leaders: League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are 23 members of party Presidium selected proportionally from republics, provinces, and Yugoslav Peoples Army, with the President rotating on an annual basis and the Secretary rotating every two years; current president is Dragoslav Markovic from Serbia (until June 1984)

Communists: 2.1 million party members (June 1982)

Other political or pressure groups: Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization for the LCY; Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY), Union of Youth of Yugoslavia (UYY), Federation of Yugoslav War Veterans (SUBNOR)

Member of: ASSIMER, CEMA (observer but participates in certain commissions), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OECD (participant in some activities), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $53.9 billion (1982 est., at 1982 prices), $2,370 per capita; real growth rate 0.3% (1982)

Agriculture: diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; occasionally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; imports tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds

Fishing: catch 72,000 metric tons (1981)

Major industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, oil refining, chemicals, textiles, wood processing, food processing

Shortages: electricity, fuels, meat, coffee, detergent

Crude steel: 3.8 million metric tons produced (1982), 170 kg per capita

Electric power: 15,815,000 kW capacity (1983); 59.506 billion kWh produced (1983), 2,506 kWh per capita

Exports: $9.9 billion (f.o.b., 1982); 48% raw materials and semimanufactures, 34% consumer goods, 18% equipment

Imports: $12.7 billion (c.i.f., 1982); 77% raw materials and semimanufactures, 18% equipment, 5% consumer goods

Major trade partners: 57% non-Communist countries; 43% Communist countries, of which 25% USSR (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 125.55 dinars= US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year (all data refer to calendar year or to middle or end of calendar year as indicated)

Communications

Railroads: 9,393 km total; 9,393 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 891 km double track; 3,320 km electrified (1983)

Highways: 116,300 km total; 59,500 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 37,300 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 19,500 km earth (1983)

Inland waterways: 2,600 km (1982)

Freight carried: rail—88.9 million metric tons, 25.7 billion metric ton/km (1981); highway—189.1 million metric tons, 19.6 billion metric ton/km (1981); waterway—22.7 million metric tons, 4.2 billion metric ton/km (excluding international transit traffic)

Pipelines: 1,373 km crude oil; 2,760 km natural gas; 150 km refined products

Ports: 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split, Koper, Bar, and Ploce), 24 minor; principal inland water port is Belgrade

Airfields: 140 total, 137 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways, 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 4.6 million radios, 1.9 million telephones (1979)

Defense Forces

Branches: Yugoslav People's Army, Frontier Guard, Militia, Air Force and Air Defense Command, Yugoslav Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,012,000; 4,854,000 fit for military service; 186,000 reach military age (19) annually

Ships: 7 submarines, 2 principal surface combatants, 76 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 40 amphibious warfare craft, 31 mine warfare craft, 2 fleet support ships, 9 other auxiliaries

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, 150.6 billion dinars; about 5% of national income

Zaire

(See reference map VII)

Land
2,343,950 km²; 45% forest; 22% agricultural (2% cultivated or pasture); 33% other

Land boundaries: 9,902 km

Water
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: 37 km

People
Population: 32,158,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 2.9%

Nationality: noun—Zairian(s); adjective—Zairian

Ethnic divisions: over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes—Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

Religion: 50% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 10% Kimbanguist, 10% Muslim, 10% other syncretic sects and traditional beliefs

Language: French (official), English, Lingala, Swahili, Kingwana, Kikongo, and Tshiluba

Literacy: 40% males, 15% females

Labor force: about 8 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

Government
Official name: Republic of Zaire

Type: republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

Capital: Kinshasa

Political subdivisions: eight regions and federal district of Kinshasa

Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated February 1978; legal education at National University of Zaire; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 June; Anniversary of the Regime, 24 November

Branches: President elected 1970 for seven-year term; General Mobutu reelected December 1977; limits on reelection removed by new constitution; unicameral legislature (310-member National Legislative Council elected for five-year term); the official party is the supreme political institution

Government leader: Marshal MOBUTU Sese Seko, President; KENGO Wa Dondo, First State Commissioner (prime minister)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: elections for rural collectivities' urban zone councils, and the Legislative Council of the Popular Movement of the Revolution were held June-September 1982; presidential referendum/election held December 1977; presidential election/referendum scheduled for November 1984

Political parties and leaders: Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), only legal party

Voting strength: MPR slate polled 97.5% of vote in 1977 Political Bureau elections; in February 1980 President Mobutu announced there would be no further elections to the Political Bureau

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, APC, CIPEC, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $3.4 billion (1981), $570 per capita; −1.0% real growth (1981)

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; main food crops—manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 115,182 metric tons (1979)

Major industries: mining, mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, and cigarettes), processed foods and beverages, cement

Electric power: 2,415,000 kW capacity (1983); 4.6 billion kWh produced (1983), 150 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.058 million (f.o.b., 1982); copper, cobalt, diamonds, petroleum, coffee

Imports: $830 million (f.o.b., 1982); consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

Major trade partners: Belgium, US, and West Germany

Budget: 1982 revenue est., $1.0 billion; current and capital expenditures $1.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 27.316 zaires= US$1 (October 1982)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 5,254 km total; 3,968 km 1.067-meter gauge (851 km electrified), 125 km 1,000-meter gauge; 136 km 0.615-meter gauge, 1,025 km 0.600-meter gauge

Zaire *(continued)*

Highways: 145,050 km total; 2,350 km bituminous, 46,230 km gravel and improved earth; remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: comprising the Zaire, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 15,000 km of navigable routes

Pipelines: refined products, 390 km

Ports: 2 major (Matadi, Boma), 1 minor

Civil air: 67 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 316 total, 283 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 64 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: barely adequate wire and radio-relay service, 30,300 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 3 FM, and 17 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 13 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Logistics Corps, Special Presidential Brigade

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,228,000; 3,653,000 fit for military service

Zambia

(See reference map VII)

Land

752,614 km²; 61% scattered wood and grass, 13% dense forest, 10% grazing, 6% marsh, 5% arable and under cultivation

Land boundaries: 6,003 km

People

Population: 6,554,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.2%

Nationality: noun—Zambian(s); adjective—Zambian

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.1% European, 0.2% other

Religion: 50-75% Christian, 1% Muslim and Hindu, remainder indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); about 70 indigenous languages

Literacy: 54%

Labor force: 402,000 wage earners; 375,000 Africans, 27,000 non-Africans; 23% government and miscellaneous services, 19% construction, 15% mining, 10% manufacturing, 9% agriculture, 9% domestic service, 9% commerce, 6% transport

Organized labor: approximately 238,000 wage earners are unionized

Government

Official name: Republic of Zambia

Type: one-party state

Capital: Lusaka

Political subdivisions: nine provinces

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; new constitution adopted September 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; legal education at University of Zambia in Lusaka; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 24 October

Branches: modified presidential system; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); judiciary

Government leaders: Dr. Kenneth David KAUNDA, President; Nalumino MUNDIA, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: general election held 27 October 1983; next general election scheduled for 1988

Political parties and leaders: United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; former opposition party banned in December 1972 when one-party state proclaimed

Voting strength: (1983 election) 63.5% of eligible voters participated; Kaunda, who was the only candidate for President, received a 93% "yes" vote; National Assembly seats were contested by members of UNIP

Communists: no Communist party, but socialist sympathizers in upper levels of government and UNIP

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy
GDP: $2.9 billion (1981), $476 per capita; real growth rate, −1.8% (1981)

Agriculture: main crops—corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products

Major industries: transport, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, and fertilizer

Electric power: 1,975,000 kW capacity (1983); 11.0 billion kWh produced (1983), 1,735 kWh per capita

Exports: $1,057 million (f.o.b., 1982); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

Imports: $830 million (f.o.b., 1982); machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures

Major trade partners: EC, Japan, China, South Africa

Budget: (1982) revenue $1,259 million (est.), expenditures $1,608 million (est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.3519 Zambia kwachas=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications
Railroads: 1,204 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 13 km double track

Highways: 36,840 km total; 5,596 km paved, 8,374 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 22,870 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,250 km, including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Tanganyika; Mpulungu is small port on Lake Tanganyika

Pipelines: 1,724 km crude oil

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 128 total, 114 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities are among the best in Sub-Saharan Africa; high-capacity radio relay connects most larger towns and cities; 60,500 telephones; (1.1 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, and 10 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,413,000; 737,000 fit for military service

(See reference map VII)

Land
391,090 km²; 40% arable (of which 6% cultivated), 60% extensive grazing; of this total—48% worked communally by Africans, 39% owned by Europeans (farmed by modern methods), 7% national land, 6% other

Land boundaries: 3,017 km

People
Population: 8,325,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.0%

Nationality: noun—Zimbabwean(s); adjective—Zimbabwean

Ethnic divisions: about 97% African (over 77% members of Shona-speaking subtribes, 19% speak Ndebele); about 3% white, 1% mixed and Asian

Religion: 50% syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs), 25% Christian, 24% indigenous beliefs, a few Muslim

Language: English (official); ChiShona and Si Ndebele

Literacy: 45-55%

Labor force: 1,048,000 (1981); 35% agriculture; 25% mining, manufacturing, construction; 40% transport and services

Organized labor: about one-third of European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans

Government
Official name: Republic of Zimbabwe

Type: independent; a British-style parliamentary democracy

Capital: Harare

Political subdivisions: eight provinces

Legal system: Roman-Dutch

Branches: legislative authority resides in a Parliament consisting of a 100-member House of Assembly (with 20 seats reserved for whites) and a 40-member Senate (10 elected by white members of the House, 14 elected by the other members of the House; 10 chiefs, 5 from Mashonaland and 5 from Matabeleland, elected by members of the Council of Chiefs; 6 appointed by the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister); executive authority lies with a Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; the High Court is the superior judicial authority

Government leaders: Rev. Canaan Sodindo BANANA, President; Robert MUGABE, Prime Minister

Suffrage: universal over age 18; for at least seven years after independence (1980), white, mixed, and Asians vote on a separate roll for 20 seats in the House of Assembly

Elections: at discretion of Prime Minister but must be held before expiration of five-year electoral mandate

Political parties and leaders: Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Robert Mugabe; Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Joshua Nkomo; Republican Front (RF), Ian Smith; independent white (former RF) members of Parliament, Chris Andersen; United African National Council (UANC), Bishop Abel Muzorewa; others failed to win any seats in Parliament

Voting strength: (February 1980 elections) ZANU (also known as ZANU-PF), 57 seats; ZAPU (also known as the Patriotic Front), 20 seats; RF, 9 seats; independents, 11 seats; UANC, 3 seats

Communists: negligible

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITO, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy
GDP: $7.1 billion (1982), $880 per capita; real growth 12% (1980 and 1981), 2% (1982)

Agriculture: main crops—tobacco, corn, sugar, cotton; livestock; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

Major industries: mining, steel, textiles, chemicals, and vehicles

Electric power: 1,610,000 kW capacity (1983); 7.5 billion kWh produced (1983), 895 kWh per capita

Exports: $1.312.1 billion (f.o.b., 1982), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, cotton, copper, tin, chrome, gold, nickel, meat, clothing, sugar

Imports: $1.472.1 billion (f.o.b. 1982); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment

Major trade partner: South Africa

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $446 million; US, including Ex-Im (1980-82), $165 million

Budget: FY82/83—revenues $1.757 billion, expenditures $2.223 billion, deficit $466 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.05 Zimbabwean dollars=US$1 (October 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications
Railroads: 3,394 km 1.067-meter gauge; 42 km double track; 12% of railroad is electrified

Highways: 85,237 km total; 12,243 km paved, 28,090 km crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil: 23,097 km improved earth; 21,807 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Kariba is a potential line of communication

Pipelines: 8 km refined products

Civil air: 21 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 457 total, 431 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 29 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system is one of the best in Africa; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; principal center Salisbury, secondary center Bulawayo; 224,500 telephones (3.0 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 15 FM, and 8 TV stations; satellite station under construction

Defense Forces
Branches: Zimbabwe National Army, Zimbabwe Air Force, Police Support Unit, People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,788,000; 1,098,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983, $343 million; 11.9% of central government budget

Taiwan
(China listed in alphabetic order)

(See reference map VIII)

Land

35,981 km² (Taiwan and Pescadores); 55% forest, 24% cultivated, 6% pasture, 5% other (urban, industrial, waste, or water)

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 nm (fishing 12 nm)

Coastline: 990 km Taiwan, 459 km offshore islands

People

Population: 19,117,000, excluding the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands and foreigners (July 1984), average annual growth rate 1.7%

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

Ethnic divisions: 84% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigine

Religion: 93% mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other

Language: Mandarin Chinese (official); Taiwanese and Hakka dialects also used

Literacy: about 89.7%

Labor force: 6,764,000 (1983); 20% agriculture, 41% industry and commerce, 30% services, 7% civil administration; 1.3% unemployment (1979)

Organized labor: about 15% of 1978 labor force (government controlled)

Government

Official name: Taiwan

Type: one-party presidential regime

Capital: Taipei

Political subdivisions: 16 counties, 5 cities, 2 special municipalities (Taipei and Kaoshiung)

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1947, though 1948 amendments set most of the constitution aside; martial law declared in 1949 still in effect; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: 10 October

Branches: five independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly

Government leaders: CHIANG Ching-kuo, President; SUN Yün-hsüan, Premier

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: national level—Legislative Yuan every three years; National Assembly and Control Yuan every six years; no general election held since 1948 election on mainland (partial elections for Taiwan province representatives in December 1969, 1972, 1975, 1980, and 1983); local level—provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every four years; county and municipal assemblies every four years

Political parties and leaders: Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo; two insignificant parties are Democratic Socialist Party and Young China Party

Voting strength: (1983 Legislative Yuan elections) 62 seats Kuomintang, 19 seats independents; 1981 local elections, with 63% turnout of eligible voters, Kuomintang received 71% of the popular vote, non-Kuomintang 29%

Other political or pressure groups: loose coalition of oppositionist/independent politicians has emerged in the past five years

Member of: expelled from UN General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; expelled from IMF/World Bank group April/May 1980; member of ADB and seeking to join GATT and/or MFA; attempting to retain membership in ICAC, ISO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IWC—International Wheat Council, PCA; suspended from IAEA in 1972 but still allows IAEA controls over extensive atomic development

Economy

GNP: $49.8 billion (1983, $2,673 per capita; real growth, 7.14% (1983)

Agriculture: most arable land intensely farmed—60% cultivated land under irrigation; main crops—rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; food shortages—wheat, corn, soybeans

Fishing: catch 922,520 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: textiles, clothing, chemicals, electronics, food processing, plywood, sugar milling, cement, shipbuilding

Electric power: 11,870,000 kW capacity (1982); 40.9 billion kWh produced (1982), 2,216 kWh per capita

Exports: $25.2 billion (f.o.b., 1983); 21.7% textiles, 17.6% electrical machinery, 8.7% other machinery and equipment, 3.3% plywood and wood products, 7% basic metals and metal products, 6.9% foodstuffs

Imports: $20.3 billion (c.i.f., 1983); 20.6% crude oil, 15.9% machinery and equipment, 10.6% electrical machinery, 10.0% chemical products, 8.7% basic metals, 6.9% foodstuffs

Taiwan *(continued)*

Major trade partners: exports—44% US, 11% Japan; imports—25% Japan, 23% US (1983)

Aid: economic commitments—US authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY46-82), $4.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $275 million; military—US (FY46-81), $4.4 billion authorized

Central government expenditure: $12.6 billion (FY82)

Monetary conversion rate: NT (New Taiwan) $40.2=US$1 (December 1983)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: about 1,091 km common carrier lines and 3,500 km industrial lines; common carrier lines consist of three lines— the electrified West Line, 828 km long, of which 365 km are double-tracked; the 178-km-long East Line; and the 85-km-long North Link Line; all lines are 1.067-meter gauge; a 98.25 km South Link Line to complete the rail encirclement of Taiwan is under construction; common carrier lines owned by government and operated by Railway Administration (TRA) under Ministry of Communications; industrial lines owned and operated by government enterprises

Highways: network totals 17,500 km (12,900 km are bitumous or concrete surface); 3,500 km are crushed stone or gravel surface; and 1,100 km are graded earth

Pipelines: 615 km refined products, 97 km natural gas

Ports: 5 major, 5 minor

Airfields: 42 total, 39 usable; 32 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 17 with runways 2,440 3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: very good international and domestic service; 2.7 million telephones; about 100 radio broadcast stations with 270 AM and 12 FM transmitters; 12 TV stations and 6 repeaters; 8 million radio receivers and 3.6 million TV receivers; 2 INTELSAT ground stations; tropospheric scatter links to Hong Kong and the Philippines available but inactive; submarine cables to Okinawa (Japan), the Philippines, and Guam

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,144,000; 4,044,000 fit for military service; about 209,000 currently reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: est. expenditures for national defense for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $3.8 billion; about 47% of central government budget

West Bank and Gaza Strip

(See reference map VI)

NOTE: the war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, its relationship with its neighbors and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the view of the United States, the term "West Bank" describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. However, with respect to negotiations evisaged in the framework agreement, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character in some respects from that of the rest of the West Bank.

Land

West Bank—5,858.1 km² (includes West Bank, East Jerusalem, Latrun and "Jerusalem No Man's Land," and the northwest quarter of the Dead Sea; excludes Mt. Scopus); Gaza Strip—363.3 km²

Land boundaries: West Bank—480.2 km; Gaza Strip—72.1 km

Water
Coastline: West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—39.7 km

People
Population: total, 1,438,000 (July 1984); average annual growth rate 3.5%; West Bank (including East Jerusalem)—930,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.3%; Gaza Strip—508,000 (July 1984), average annual growth rate 3.7%

Nationality: West Bank—to be determined; Gaza Strip—to be determined

Ethnic divisions: West Bank—84% Palestinian Arab and other, 12% Jewish, 4% Bedouin; Gaza Strip—99.8% Palestinian Arab and other, 0.2% Jewish

Religion: West Bank—80% Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 12% Judaism, 7% Christian and other; Gaza Strip—99% Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 0.8% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

Language:
West Bank: Arabic; Israeli settlers speak Hebrew; English widely understood

Gaza Strip: Arabic; Israeli settlers speak Hebrew; English widely understood

Literacy: West Bank—statistics unavailable; Gaza Strip—statistics unavailable

Labor force:
West Bank: (excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) 28.4% small industry, commerce, and business; 25.2% agriculture; 24.0% construction; and 22.4% service and other

Gaza Strip: (excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) 29.6% small industry, commerce and business; 27.2% construction; 17.7% agriculture; and 25.5% service and other

Government
The West Bank and the Gaza Strip are currently governed by Israeli military authorities and their civil administrations. It is US policy that the final status of these areas will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties. These negotiations will determine how this area is to be governed.

Economy
GNP: West Bank—$999 million (1982); Gaza Strip—$486 million (1982)

Agriculture: West Bank—olives, citrus, and other fruits, vegetables, beef, and dairy products; Gaza Strip—olives, citrus, and other fruits, vegetables, beef, and dairy products

Major industries: the Israelis have established modern industries in the settlements and industrial centers (3 in West Bank and 1 in Gaza Strip); West Bank—generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; Gaza Strip—generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs

Electric power: the Israel Electric Corporation, Ltd, exported 201.3 million kWh during 1982; the 1983 export is estimated at 255 million kWh (exported is understood to mean power provided to occupied territories)

West Bank: bulk of installed capacity contained in two diesel powerplants—Jerusalem-Shoufat plant (22,000 kW) and Nablus plant (19,600 kW); total estimated capacity for all West Bank powerplants is 45,000 kW; 90 million kWh produced

Gaza Strip: no known installed capacity; power probably obtained from Israel

Exports: West Bank—$208.8 million (1982); Gaza Strip—$182.5 million (1982)

Imports: West Bank—$434.5 million (1982); Gaza Strip—$312.3 million (1982)

Major trade partners: West Bank—Jordan and Israel; Gaza Strip—Egypt and Israel

Budget: within the occupied territories, each municipality has its own budget; the following data represent the sum of the revenues and expenditures of the municipalities in each area for fiscal year beginning 1 April 1983

West Bank: revenues, $15.2 million; expenditures, $24.3 million

Gaza Strip: revenues, $12.0 million; expenditures, $16.7 million

Monetary conversion rate:
West Bank: units of currency used are Israeli shekel (24.27=US$1, 1982 average), Jordanian dinar (.3=US$1, 1983), and the US dollar

Gaza Strip: units of currency used are Israeli shekel (24.27=US$1, 1982 average), Egyptian pound (1.4286=US$1, February 1983), and the US dollar

Communications
Railroads: West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—one abandoned line throughout the entire territory

Highways:
West Bank: small, poorly developed indigenous road network; Israelis have improved major axial highways

Gaza Strip: small, poorly developed indigenous road network; Israelis have improved major axial highways

Pipelines: West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—none

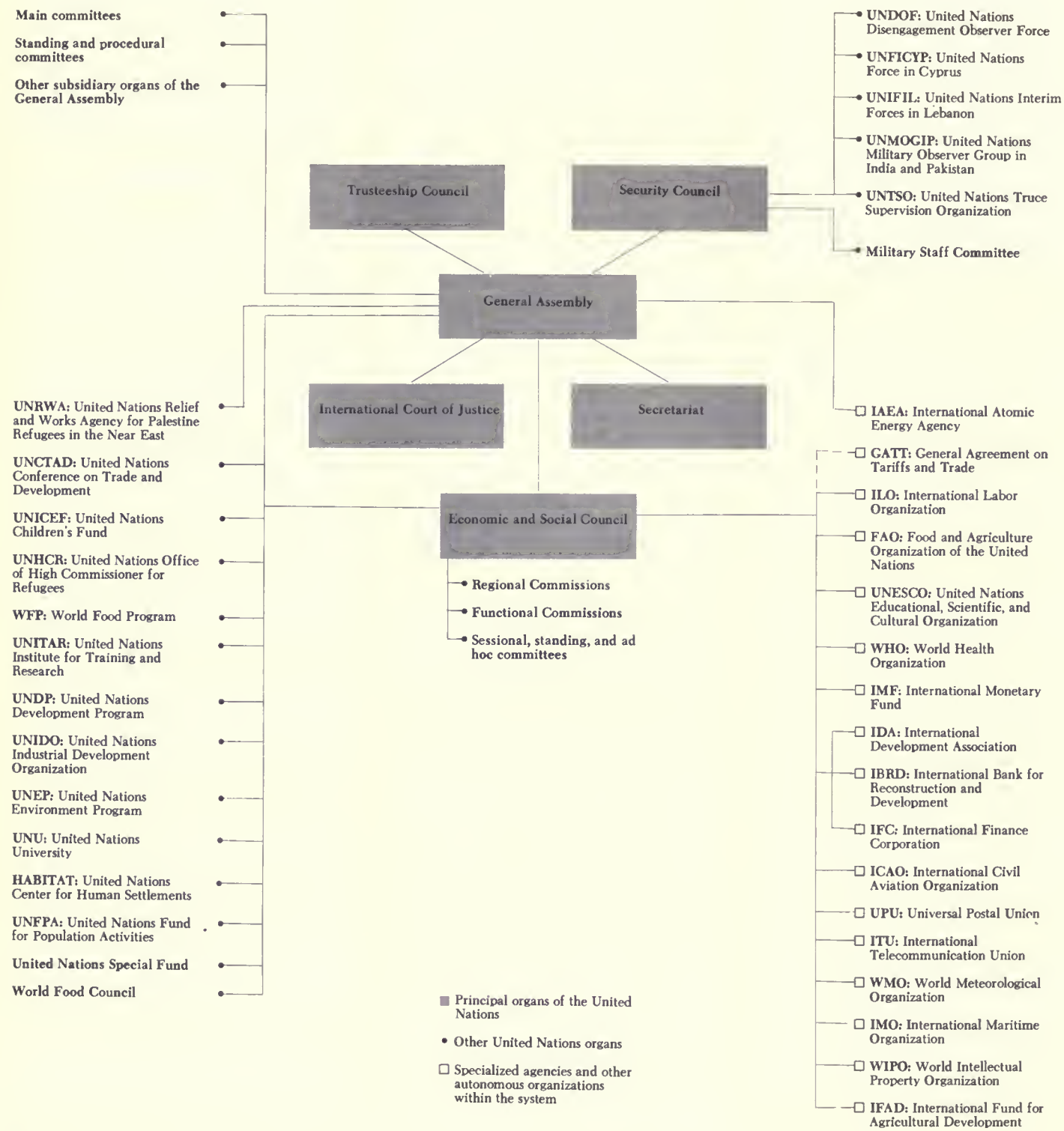
Ports: West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—facilities for small boats at Gaza

Civil air: West Bank—statistics unavailable; Gaza Strip—statistics unavailable

Telecommunications: West Bank—no local radio or TV stations; Gaza Strip—no local radio or TV stations

Appendix A

The United Nations System



Based on a chart from the *UN Chronicle*

Appendix B

Selected UN Organizations

Principal Organs	GA	General Assembly
	SC	Security Council
	ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
	TC	Trusteeship Council
	ICJ	International Court of Justice
	. . .	Secretariat
Other organs	UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
	TDB	Trade and Development Board
	UNDP	UN Development Program
	UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
	UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
Regional Economic Commissions	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
	ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
	ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
	ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Specialized Agencies and Other autonomous Organizations Within the System	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
	IDA	International Development Association (IBRD Affiliate)
	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
	IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD Affiliate)
	ILO	International Labor Organization
	IMF	International Monetary Fund
	IMO	International Maritime Organization
	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
	UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
	UPU	Universal Postal Union
	WFC	World Food Council
	WHO	World Health Organization
	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
	GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency

Appendix C

Selected International Organizations

A	AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
	ADB	Asian Development Bank
	AfDB	African Development Bank
	AIOEC	Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries
	ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
	ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
	APC	African Peanut (Groundnut) Council
	. . .	Arab League (League of Arab States)
	ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
	ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
	ASSIMER	International Mercury Producers Association
B	BENILUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
	BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
C	CACM	Central American Common Market
	CARICOM	Caribbean Common Market
	CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
	CCC	Customs Cooperation Council
	CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
	CEAO	West African Economic Community
	CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
	CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
	CIPEC	Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
	. . .	Colombo Plan
	. . .	Council of Europe
D	DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
E	EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
	EC	European Communities
	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
	EFTA	European Free Trade Association
	EIB	European Investment Bank
	ELDO	European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization
	EMS	European Monetary System
	ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo
	ESRO	European Space Research Organization
G	G-77	Group of 77
	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
I	IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
	IATP	International Association of Tungsten Producers
	IBA	International Bauxite Association
	IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation
	ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
	ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
	ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
	ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
	ICES	International Cooperation in Ocean Exploration
	ICO	International Coffee Organization
	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
	IDB	Islamic Development Bank
	IEA	International Energy Agency (associated with OECD)

I	IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
	. . .	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
	IIB	International Investment Bank
	INRO	International Natural Rubber Organization
	INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
	IOOC	International Olive Oil Council
	IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
	IRC	International Rice Council
	ISO	International Sugar Organization
	ITC	International Tin Council
	IWC	International Whaling Commission
	IWC	International Wheat Council
L	LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
N	NAM	Nonaligned Movement
	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
O	OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
	OAS	Organization of American States
	OAU	Organization of African Unity
	OCAM	Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization
	ODECA	Organization of Central American States
	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
	OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
P	PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
S	SADCC	Southern African Development Coordination Committee
	SELA	Latin American Economic System
	SPC	South Pacific Commission
U	UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
	UEAC	Union of Central African States
	UPEB	Union of Banana Exporting Countries
W	WEU	Western European Union
	WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
	WPC	World Peace Council
	WSG	International Wool Study Group
	WTO	World Tourism Organization

Appendix D

Country Membership in Selected Organizations

Country	International Organizations															
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB[a]	IDB[b]	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Afghanistan	•							•			•	•		•			
Albania						• [d]											
Algeria		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Andorra[c]																	
Angola								•				•		•			
Antigua and Barbuda					•			•									•
Argentina								•		•		•	•	•			•
Australia	•											•					
Austria	•									•		•					
Bahamas					•			•		•				•			•
Bahrain		•						•	•		•			•		•	
Bangladesh	•							•			•	•		•			
Barbados					•			•		•		•		•			•
Belgium	•						•			•		•			•		
Belize					•			•						•			
Benin								•						•			
Bhutan	•							•						•			
Bolivia								•		•		•	•	•			•
Botswana								•						•			
Brazil								•		•		•					•
Brunei [c]			•														
Bulgaria						•											
Burma	•							•									
Burundi								•						•			
Cameroon								•			•	•		•			
Canada	•									•		•			•		
Cape Verde								•				•		•			
Central African Republic								•				•		•			
Chad								•			•	•		•			
Chile								•		•		•	•				•
China, People's Republic of												•					
Colombia								•		•		•	•	•			•
Comoros								•			•			•			
Congo								•				•		•			
Cook Islands[c]	•																
Costa Rica				•				•		•		•					•
Cuba						•		•						•			•
Cyprus								•				•		•			
Czechoslovakia						•											
Denmark	•						•			•		•			•		
Djibouti		•						•			•			•			
Dominica					•			•									•
Dominican Republic								•		•		•					•
Ecuador								•		•		•	•	•			•
Egypt		• [c]						•			•	•		•		• [c]	
El Salvador				•				•		•		•					•
Equatorial Guinea								•						•			
Ethiopia								•				•		•			
Fiji	•							•				•					
Finland	•									•		•					

[a] Inter-American Development Bank

[b] Islamic Development Bank

[c] Not a member of UN

						United Nations Organizations																
OAU	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO
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[d] Ceased to participate in 1961

[c] Suspended

Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB[a]	IDB[b]	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
France	•						•			•		•			•		
French Guiana[c]																	
Gabon								•			•	•		•			
Gambia, The								•			•			•			
German Democratic Republic						•											
Germany, Federal Republic of	•						•			•		•			•		
Ghana								•				•		•			
Greece							•					•			•		
Grenada					•			•						•			•
Guadeloupe[c]																	
Guatemala				•				•		•		•					•
Guinea								•			•	•		•			
Guinea-Bissau								•			•			•			
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Hong Kong[c]	•																
Hungary						•											
Iceland												•			•		
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Japan	•									•		•					
Jordan		•						•			•	•		•			
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Kenya								•				•		•			
Kiribati[c]	•																
Korea, North[c]								•						•			
Korea, South[c]	•							•				•					
Kuwait		•						•	•		•	•		•		•	
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Lesotho								•						•			
Liberia								•						•			
Libya		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Liechtenstein[c]												•					
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Madagascar								•				•		•			
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Malta								•						•			

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Country	International Organizations																
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Martinique[c]																	
Mauritania		•						•			•	•		•			
Mauritius								•						•			
Mexico								•		•		•	•				•
Monaco[c]												•					
Mongolia						•											
Morocco		•						•			•	•		•			
Mozambique								•						•			
Namibia[c]																	
Nauru[c]																	
Nepal	•							•						•			
Netherlands	•						•			•		•			•		
Netherlands Antilles[c]																	
New Caledonia[c]																	
New Zealand	•											•					
Nicaragua				•				•		•		•		•			•
Niger								•			•	•		•			
Nigeria								•				•		•			
Norway	•											•			•		
Oman		•						•	•		•	•		•			
Pakistan	•							•			•	•		•			
Panama								•		•		•		•			•
Papua New Guinea	•							•				•					
Paraguay								•		•		•	•				•
Peru								•		•		•	•	•			•
Philippines	•		•					•				•					
Poland						•											
Portugal										•		•			•		
Qatar		•						•	•		•	•		•		•	
Reunion[c]																	
Romania						•		•									
Rwanda								•						•			
St. Christopher and Nevis					•												
St. Lucia					•			•						•			•
St. Vincent and the Grenadines					•			•									•
San Marino[c]																	
Sao Tome and Principe								•						•			
Saudi Arabia		•						•	•		•	•		•		•	
Senegal								•			•	•		•			
Seychelles								•						•			
Sierra Leone								•			•			•			
Singapore	•		•					•				•		•			
Solomon Islands	•							•									
Somalia		•						•			•	•		•			
South Africa												•					
Spain										•		•			•		
Sri Lanka	•							•				•		•			
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OAU	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO
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Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB[a]	IDB[b]	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Sweden	•									•		•					
Switzerland[c]	•									•		•					
Syria		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Tanzania								•				•		•			
Thailand	•		•									•					
Togo								•						•			
Tonga[c]	•																
Trinidad and Tobago					•			•		•		•		•			•
Tunisia		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Turkey											•	•			•		
Tuvalu [c]																	
Uganda								•			•	•		•			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics						•											
United Arab Emirates		•						•	•		•	•		•		•	
United Kingdom	•						•			•		•			•		
United States	•									•		•			•		•
Upper Volta								•			•	•		•			
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Vanuatu	•							•									
Vatican City[c]												•					
Venezuela								•		•		•	•				•
Vietnam	•					•		•				•		•			
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Yemen Arab Republic		•						•			•	•		•			
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of		•						•			•			•			
Yugoslavia								•		•		•		•			
Zaire								•				•		•			
Zambia								•				•		•			
Zimbabwe								•						•			
Taiwan [c]	•																

						United Nations Organizations																
OAU	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO
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Appendix E

Conversion Factors

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Acres	Hectares	0.4046856
Acres	Kilometers, square	0.004046856
Acres	Meters, square	4046.856
Centimeters	Meters	0.01
Centimeters, square	Meters, square	0.0001
Degrees, Fahrenheit	Degrees, Celsius	subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9
Feet	Centimeters	30.48
Feet	Meters	0.3048
Feet	Kilometers	0.0003048
Feet, cubic	Liters	28.316847
Feet, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.028316847
Feet, square	Centimeters, square	929.0304
Feet, square	Meters, square	0.09290304
Gallons, US liquid	Liters	3.785412
Gallons, US liquid	Meters, cubic	0.003785412
Grams	Ounces, troy	0.032151
Grams	Pounds, troy	0.002679
Hectares	Kilometers, square	0.01
Hectares	Meters, square	10,000
Inches	Centimeters	2.54
Inches	Meters	0.0254
Inches, cubic	Milliliters	16.387064
Inches, cubic	Liters	0.016387064
Inches, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.000016387064
Inches, square	Centimeters, square	6.4516
Inches, square	Meters, square	0.00064516
Kilograms	Ounces, troy	32.15075
Kilograms	Pounds, troy	2.679229
Kilograms	Tons, metric	0.001
Kilometers, square	Hectares	100
Liters	Milliliters	1000
Liters	Meters, cubic	0.001
Meters	Millimeters	1000
Meters	Centimeters	100
Meters	Kilometers	0.001
Meters, cubic	Liters	1000
Meters, cubic	Tons, register	0.353147
Miles, nautical	Kilometers	1.852
Miles, statute	Centimeters	160934.4
Miles, statute	Meters	1609.344
Miles, statute	Kilometers	1.609344
Miles, square	Hectares	258.9998
Miles, square	Kilometers, square	2.589998
Ounces, avoirdupois	Grams	28.349523
Ounces, avoirdupois	Kilograms	0.028349523
Ounces, troy	Pounds, troy	0.083333
Ounces, troy	Grams	31.10348
Pints, liquid	Milliliters	473.176473
Pints, liquid	Liters	0.473176473
Pounds, avoirdupois	Grams	453.59237
Pounds, avoirdupois	Kilograms	0.45359237
Pounds, avoirdupois	Quintals	0.00453592
Pounds, avoirdupois	Tons, metric	0.000453592
Pounds, troy	Ounces, troy	12
Pounds, troy	Grams	373.241722
Quarts, dry	Liters	1.101221
Quarts, dry	Dekaliters	0.1101221
Quarts, liquid	Milliliters	946.352946
Quarts, liquid	Liters	0.946352946
Quintals	Tons, metric	0.1
Tons, long	Kilograms	1016.047
Tons, long	Tons, metric	1.016047
Tons, metric	Quintals	10
Ton-miles, long	Ton-kilometers, metric	1.635169
Ton-miles, short	Ton-kilometers, metric	1.459972
Tons, register	Meters, cubic	2.831685
Tons, short	Kilograms	907.185
Tons, short	Tons, metric	0.907185
Yards	Centimeters	91.44
Yards	Meters	0.9144
Yards, cubic	Liters	764.5549
Yards, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.7645549
Yards, square	Meters, square	0.836127

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